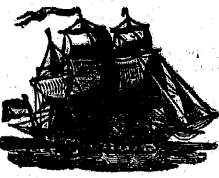


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 578.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1837.

[Vol. XII.

BUENOS AYRES.

A mail from Chili arrived late last evening, and brings no news of importance. The expedition to the coast of Peru had not sailed on 1st August last, although preparations for that purpose were still going on. Letters from Valparaiso, state that General Santa Cruz had made overtures of peace to the Government of Chili; and that the answer returned, was that the Government would consult that of Buenos Ayres on the subject.

Colonel Vidaurre and six of the officers engaged with him in the late mutiny, were shot at Quillota near Valparaiso in the beginning of July last.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have perused Montevideo journals to 13th inst., they do not contain any news of the slightest interest.

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London papers to 24th July, Paris to 2nd and Madrid to 29th June. The news from Spain continues as contradictory as ever, nothing decisive had taken place. It would seem that the Carlists had passed the Ebro, and that Madrid was in some alarm in consequence of this forward movement. In the action between the Carlists and the Christians at Guisoma, the former rate their loss at 600 men, and account for the check they received to the privations the troops had endured, especially as it regarded provisions, which materially interfered with their discipline. Other accounts however say that they lost nearly 2000 men including deserters.

We believe that the arrival yesterday from Spain, does not bring any news of interest.

In consequence of the demise of His Majesty King William IV., the flag at the residence of the British Minister, as also that at the residence of the British Consul, were since Monday last hoisted half mast. Her B. M's ship Samarang, in the outer roads, has also her pennant and colours half mast.

THE WEATHER, has been dry and at times cold during the week, the wind often Pampero. Thermometer 50 to 62.

A fire broke out about half past nine o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., at the hat manufactory of Messrs. Legrand, Brothers & Co., No. 65, calle de la Victoria. The Police and neighbours were on the alert, and by their joint endeavours the fire was extinguished by half past eleven, without having caused much injury either to the premises or to the property they contained. It was not known how the fire originated. A piquet of infantry of the Patrios commanded by Captain Sebastian Oñaderra were present, and rendered every assistance.

The following account respecting the late King, appeared in "the Times" of 20th June last. It has been greatly admired by all parties.

"All is now over. The good old King of ENGLAND is relieved from earthly trouble—from mental anxiety, domestic and political—from bodily suffering, such as it was terrible to witness. Death has done its worst on what was mortal of King WILLIAM, and the memory of his inoffensive nature will protect that portion of him which bade defiance to death from the

shafts of human envy, vengeance, or malignity. The monarch whose loss we now deplore had committed no wrong, had provoked no enemy, and in the tomb need fear no slander.

"The events of the late King's life afford no materials for the biographer. They are already familiar to the whole world, and partake so much of the common-place of history, both individual and political, that if they were now, for the first time, to be made public, it would be difficult to ingraft upon them any novel or striking interest. The simplicity of WILLIAM IV.'s career before his accession to the crown corresponds with that of his original mind and disposition. There was no involuion or complexity in either. He met with no adventures on a wide scale. He displayed no gross, nor great, nor memorable attributes. There was no guile in his nature, nor obliquity in his course. He was not a man of genius nor of superior talent, nor of much refinement, but he was diligent, nuy laborious, in his application to that which he conceived it to be his duty to comprehend—sincere in his declarations, and swayed in his decisions mainly by a regard to right and justice. If the features of his character had little in them of an historical shape or colour, still their bent and texture were indisputably good; he had all those tendencies which contribute to domestic comfort and enjoyment—affectionate to wife and children, to brothers and sisters—steady in his attachment to the friends of his early life, and indefatigable in his efforts to serve them, whether by purse or influence.—WILLIAM IV. manifested on the throne the best qualities of a private English gentleman, exercising throughout his reign the most unaffected and liberal hospitality, the most active charity, the most neighborly kindness, and social cordiality and cheerfulness. He bore himself in every instance like an honest and well-intentioned man—one who, had he done nothing for the cause of public liberty, could, even as an individual of high station in the country, have been ill-spared in times like these—and who well exchanged a title to the admiration of mankind, for an undisputed claim to their esteem and their affections."

From English papers recently received.

THE LITURGY.

The Gazette of Friday contains an order in council, that "in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects for the king, instead of the word *king* the word *queen*, instead of the word *William* the word *Victoria*, instead of the words *our sovereign lord* the words *our sovereign lady*, be inserted; and that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects, so altered, such change of the pronouns *he*, *him*, and *his*, be made, as will be by those alterations rendered necessary."—The order further directs "that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects for the royal family, the words *Adelaide*, the *queen dowager*, be substituted for the words *our gracious queen Adelaide*; and that till new editions of the liturgy are prepared, "all parsons, vicars, and curates within the realm, do (for the preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in their church books according to the foregoing directions."

"Among numerous amiable traits in the character of the youthful queen which have already obtained currency, the following may be mentioned:—It was naturally to be expected that her late preceptress (the Duchess of Northumberland) would be among the first visitors to her majesty, who, on being informed that the etiquette of her new office required that, as the

sovereign, she should receive the duchess sitting, her majesty expressed some reluctance to this, but at length acquiesced, making it, however, her request that the duchess should be previously apprised of the circumstance. No sooner, however, had the duchess entered the room than the queen, regardless of the arranged and stated ceremony, rose from her seat, and running up to the duchess, threw her arms round her neck and kissed her most fervently."

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

THE *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains a note from Don Victorino José de Escalada, Justice of Peace of San Isidro, dated 4th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2,625 dollars 2 reals, 3 horses, 7 carbines &c.

Also a note from Don Manuel Rico, Justice of Peace of Dolores, dated 3rd inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2,534 dollars, 97 horses and 21 oxen.

Also a note from Don Benito Urraco, Justice of Peace of San Pedro, dated 4th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 1,229 dollars, 36 horses and 36 oxen.

The same journal of 11th inst., contains a note from Don Isidoro Peralta, Justice of Peace of the parish north of the Cathedral of this City, dated 7th inst., with a list of individuals of said parish, who have subscribed 9,426 dollars; as also a donation from Mr. Adolf Bulrich, of a claim against the Government amounting to 95 dollars 7½ reals. Total amount subscribed 9,521 dollars 7½ reals.

Also a note from Don Francisco Campaña, Commissary of the department of the north, dated 5th ult., enclosing a note dated Salto, July 31st 1837, from Señores Bartolomé Gomez, Lino Juarez and Antonio Villa-alta, stating that they have subscribed 250 dollars and 10 horses.

Also an account of a donation of 10 mares from Don Gregorio Rodriguez.

The same journal of 12th inst., contains a note from Don Eusebio Medrano, President of the directive committee of the nightly watch of this City, dated 11th inst., with a list of individuals of that department including the watchmen, who have subscribed 378 dollars.

The same journal of 13th inst., contains a note from Don Julian G. Zalomon, Justice of Peace of the parish of San Nicolas in this city, dated 11th inst., with a list of individuals of said parish, who have subscribed 2,783 dollars.

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

Official Document.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note to the Government dated 1st inst., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, states that during the month of August last, 332 persons arrived in this city, the departures 340.

Death of King William IV.

THE papers brought by the Bella Portefa, confirm the news of the death of His Majesty King William IV., and the ascension to the throne of his niece now Queen Victoria I.—The remains of his late Majesty were to be interred with the usual ceremonies on 8th July.

The following are extracts from 'the Times.'

"Subsequently to our notice of last night upon the subject of the proclamation, in which some doubt was raised as to whether the queen would honour St. James's Palace with her royal presence for the purposes of the ceremony of the proclamation, orders were received at that establishment to the effect that her majesty would follow the example of most of her illustrious predecessors, and present herself to her loving subjects at the accustomed spot.

"Soon after eight o'clock several of the officers of the court, dressed in their state attire, arrived, and they were followed at intervals by all of those parties, noble and gentle, whose assistance is required on such an occasion.

"At nine o'clock the household troops mounted guard in the court yard, having marched in without the usual accompaniment of the band playing.

"It was now nearly ten o'clock, and a general movement was observable both within and without the palace walls.

"The macadamized court instantly became a busy and lively scene. The area of this quadrangle, prior to this moment, had been nearly occupied by ladies and gentlemen, mostly dressed in black, all of whom manifested the greatest anxiety to approach within as short a distance as possible of the window at which their new and youthful queen was to present herself to their longing gaze.

"A troop of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards took their stations and drew up across the quadrangle, leaving six or eight rows of the public in their front.

"About half-past nine o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, stepped into one of her majesty's carriages at Kensington, and proceeded to St. James's, passing down Constitution hill, and entering the palace through the gardens opening into the park.

"The queen's carriage was preceded by two others, in which were various members of the household.

"Her majesty, as well as her royal parent, was dressed in the deepest mourning, which was of the plainest character.

"The royal party was escorted by a squadron of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and the Blues; and as the cavalcade passed along the road from Kensington to St. James's, the most affectionate demonstrations of attachment and loyalty towards her majesty were offered by the assembled crowds, who had stationed themselves on either side of the road.

"On the arrival of the cortège at St. James's, the multitude poured forth a continuous cry of "Long live the Queen;" "Bless our youthful Queen—long may she live!"

"The queen gracefully acknowledged these marks of affection by bowing as the carriages passed along.

"Her majesty at this part of the day appeared to be in the enjoyment of a good state of health, but we imagined her cheeks were not tinted with their usual colour. Her countenance, too, as well as that of the Duchess of Kent, presented an expression of anxiety and grief, without, however, bearing the slightest evidence of excitement under which it was but natural to anticipate her majesty would be labouring.

"The near approach of the queen was made known to the several officers of state and the members of the administration just at the moment when they had assembled in the window of the Tapestry-room.

"As soon as the intimation had been conveyed to these personages they instantly went down to receive their sovereign.

"At ten o'clock the band struck up, and the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute, at the conclusion of which the queen, led by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the president of the council, came forward to the opened window.

"The appearance of her majesty was the signal for the loudest exclamations of joy and

clapping of hands, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats in the air.

"The queen, apparently completely overcome by the novelty of her situation, in conjunction with the combination of eventful occurrences which have within the last few days come to pass, the instant the first shout of gratulation pressed upon her ears, burst into tears, which continued, notwithstanding an evident attempt on the part of her majesty to restrain her feelings, to flow in torrents down her now pallid cheeks, until her majesty retired from the window.

"Her Majesty, however, courted many times in token of her sense of the devotion of her assembled subjects.

"The applauses were renewed several times during the reading of the proclamation, and were most enthusiastic on her majesty withdrawing.

"The spectacle presented to the eye of such as had the good fortune to be within its view at the window, whilst the proclamation was being made, was one of a singularly beautiful and affecting description.

"In the centre stood a female monarch of tender years suddenly summoned to assume the difficult and perilous office of earthly ruler and preserver of the interests of a great nation—in this position stood a youthful queen bathed in tears, and nearly overwhelmed by the more immediate pressure of the circumstances by which she is surrounded, and the warm and heartfelt outpouring of a willing and devoted people.

"The queen and her attendants having retired from the window, the heralds set out with the cavalcade for the purpose of making the customary proclamation.

"The procession was formed in Pall-mall in the following order:—

(Then follow details of the procession.)

"The processions having thus formed, moved on down Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, to Charing-cross, which spot it reached at half-past ten o'clock.

"On the senior officer at arms arriving opposite Northumberland-house, in the front of the eastern entrance of Trafalgar-square, the cavalcade halted, when the proclamation was read in a loud voice by the proper officer. The crowd which assembled here was immense; wagons, coaches, and cabs (hired to line the way) were ranged on both sides, and thousands of well-dressed persons heard the proclamation read with manifestations of applause. Among the whole line of route, from this spot to Temple-bar, the windows of the houses were occupied on both sides with ladies and gentlemen attracted by the procession.

"The procession next advanced towards Temple-bar, where (after the appearance of the sovereign at the presence chamber window) the most interesting portion of the day's pageant took place.

"The cavalcade, on arriving at Temple-bar, found the gates of that ancient civic barrier closed against them. On discovering this, Rouge Croix Pursuivant-at-Arms, advanced between two trumpeters, and the trumpets having "sounded thrice," he knocked at the gate.

"Previously to this, the Lord Mayor, attended by the civic authorities in state, had taken up his station opposite the entrance to the Temple, known as the Middle Temple-lane gate.

"As soon as the knocking of the Temple-bar gate announced the arrival of the officers from the palace, the senior city marshal rode up, and when under the archway asked "Who comes there?" To this the reply was, "The officer at arms, who demands entrance into the city to proclaim Her Royal Majesty Alexandrina Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom."

"The city marshal then admitted Rouge Croix Pursuivant-at-Arms within the walls of the city of London, and conducted him to the Lord Mayor, who, upon being made acquainted with the object of his visit, directed the admission of the whole of the attendant cavalcade.

"Rouge Croix, upon the receipt of this permission, returned to the western side of the boundary, when the gates of Temple-bar were thrown wide to admit the procession.

"OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, &c.—On Tuesday there were placed on the tables of both houses the printed forms of oaths, describing her majesty as Queen "Alexandrina Victoria;" but at the privy council her majesty had signed "Victoria" only; the circumstance created no ordinary bustle, as it became requisite to alter

the forms by striking out the name "Alexandrina." In the House of Lords there was a still more formidable difficulty, as the parliamentary roll had been prepared for the signatures of peers who had taken the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to her majesty Queen "Alexandrina Victoria." New parchments for an amended description were obliged to be procured. There was also another alteration in the form of oaths, curious but requisite for the sake of *pro forma* accuracy—that of taking the oaths without prejudice to any issue of William IV. that might hereafter appear."

The elections for the new parliament would have probably taken place in August last. The Ministerial papers are confident that the Ministers will have a large majority, from the preference which they say the new Queen has to their party; which circumstance they add has already had the effect of thinning the tory ranks. This presumed preference is attributed by the tory journals to the tuition of the queen mother, the Duchess of Kent, in revenge for the manner in which her relation Leopold King of Belgium has been treated by the tories.—"The Times" journal has lately indulged in most severe language against the Duchess of Kent. The poor Queen will have plenty upon her hands ere long from the violence of party spirit. Perhaps it would have been better had the Fates given us a King to contend with these political storms instead of a Queen.

His late Majesty King William IV. was born on 21st August 1765.

ENGLAND AND HANOVER.

(From the Morning Post.)

Among the important political changes arising from the decease of our late beloved monarch, the disseveration of the continental dominions of the British crown from the rule of the present sovereign is not the least remarkable. In consequence of the *salique* law prevailing in the kingdom of Hanover the empire of Victoria I. does not extend to that country, and the rights and duties of its monarchy have already devolved on the Duke of Cumberland. That intimate connexion which has prevailed between Great Britain and Hanover since the accession of George I. has now, for the first time, ceased, and all the probabilities are against the return of both nations under the same head. It is only in case of the queen's dying without issue that the union would again take place. Ernest I. of Hanover would then become King of Great Britain, though the authority of our young queen could not, in any case extend again to Hanover, the son of the king being the legal heir to that throne. The Duke of Cumberland, now Ernest of Hanover, is the first king of that country independent of a foreign power; and it is not a little remarkable that, while, as a subject of this realm, he took the oath of allegiance to the queen to-day, he may, in the interests of his new subjects, be in a condition to declare war against Great Britain at some future period. In taking that oath he has followed the example of George II., who, when his father was elector of Hanover, and he heir as second in succession, to the throne of England, came to this country to be created Duke of Cambridge, and to swear allegiance, as a British subject, to Queen Anne.

How far the influence of Great Britain on the continent of Europe may be affected by the separation of these two crowns is a matter of opinion, on which many will differ. Some will consider that we are happily relieved from an obligation that was often a source of great annoyance, and generally unproductive; while others will contend that the *right* to interfere on behalf of Hanover was a matter of great moment, amply compensating for minor inconveniences. We are certain that the influence of Great Britain on the continent is derived from much higher sources—its wealth, its power, its integrity—and that, whatever benefits have hitherto arisen from the Hanoverian connexion will still be continued by the affection which the illustrious personage who has now assumed the sceptre will ever entertain for his native country.

SIR,

Permit me through your journal, respectfully to call the attention of the Police to the danger which arises from boy's flying their kites close to horses. It is a practice which cannot be too severely censured, causing serious injury and even loss of life, from horses taking fright, dismounting their riders, &c.

I, my self, when riding a few days since in the neighbourhood of town, was nearly thrown from my horse owing to the nuisance in question.

A STRANGER.

The boat of the brig 'Bella Portaña,' capsized on Sunday afternoon last, between the inner and outer roads on her return from shore. Four seamen were in the boat, two of whom, viz:—John Mackintosh and James Hardy, both of Liverpool, were drowned. The other two were saved in an exhausted state, by a boat from the brig Tintern lying in the inner roads, Captain Thorp having despatched one to the sufferers the moment he discovered the accident.

The Bella Portaña's boat was afterwards picked up by that of the Mona from the outer roads.

Had a similar article of dramatic censorship as that recently issued at Montevideo, (noticed in our last,) existed in England, Liston could not have attempted Hamlet, nor Joe Grimaldi, Acres in the Rivals. The latter we saw and a droll affair it was.

Liston during the laughter occasioned by his performance of Hamlet, addressed the audience as follows,

"Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure I am serious."

This laconic address of course increased the merriment.

From "the Sandwich Island Gazette," of 19th November last.

"The Happy Day has come."

"We are politely furnished by H. B. M's Consul, with a copy of the articles of mutual understanding recently agreed upon between His Majesty Kaiuikauouli Tamehameha III. and Lord Edward Russell, Captain of H. B. M's ship Acteon. This agreement places British property and interests on a firm and settled basis of security; and, while it affords protection to British subjects, it is of great importance likewise in its influence upon the interests of Americans; for no distinction can possibly be raised between the protective rights of the citizens of the two countries.

"It may now be safely predicted that henceforth, all who come to the Sandwich Islands to pursue lawful and honest avocations, regulating their conduct in conformity with the just and established laws and customs of civilized lands, will be permitted to go on in their straightforward course without difficulties upon those points of misunderstanding which have been so long in agitation, but which are now so completely set at rest.

"It would, perhaps, be unjust to refer the past errors, in the governmental department of the rulers of these Islands towards foreign residents, to a desire on the part of His Majesty and the Chiefs to make strangers uncomfortable while sojourning here; it may be with more correctness set down to the score of a misconception of the mutual rights of strangers and native inhabitants; the laws of nature, and the experience of ages, never elected to one part of this community the right of crushing the prosperity of the other part.—"Fair play is a jewel!" Now the question has been fairly discussed and quietly settled, it may be taken as an axiom that the protecting spirit of liberty shall be seen soaring alike over the heads of the stranger and the native.

"We shall now, one and all, be able to go on heartily, and make the Sandwich Islands a second paradise!

"Industry says yes! Enterprise says yes! Prosperity stands ready with her laurels!

"Go on then Hoe, Spade, Quill, Hammer, and Marine-spike! Old Oahu forever!

"God save King Tamehameha III!!!

"ARTICLES made and agreed on at Honolulu, Island of Woaboo, this 16th day of November 1834.

"Art. I. English subjects shall be permitted to come with their vessels and property of whatever kind to the Sandwich Islands, they shall also be permitted to reside therein as long as they conform to the laws of these Islands, and to build houses and ware-houses for their merchandise with the consent of the King, and good friendship shall continue between the subjects of both countries, Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands.

"Art. II. English subjects resident at the Sandwich Islands, are at liberty to go to their own country or elsewhere, either in their own or any other vessel; they may dispose of their Effects, Enclosures, Houses, &c., with the previous knowledge of the King, and take the value with them without any impediment whatever; the land on which the houses are built is the property of the King, but the King shall have no authority to destroy the houses, or in any way injure the property of any British subject.

"Art. III. When an English subject dies on the Sandwich Islands, his effects shall not be searched by any of the Governors or Chiefs, but shall be delivered into the hands of his executors or heirs if present, but if no heir or executor appear, the Consul or his agent shall be executor for the same; if any debts were owing to the deceased, the Governor of the place shall assist and do all in his power to compel the debtors to pay their debts to the heir or executor, or the Consul in case no heir or executor appears, and the Consul is to inform the King of the death of every British subject leaving property upon the Sandwich Islands.

TAMEHAMEHA III.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Captain of H. B. M's ship Acteon.

From the Sandwich Island Gazette of 30th July.

"The King is still at the Windward Islands, and by the last accounts he and his retinue were in good health.

"Honolulu looks more busy since the late arrivals; the necessary bustle attending the landing and shipping of the cargoes is quite reviving, after the usual quiet of our dull season. It is to be expected that during the Fall, the Islands will be visited by a large number of ships from various quarters, and that both merchants and mechanics will see no lack of occupation.

"The improvements in Honolulu which have so much changed its aspect within a few years, are still going on, and new buildings showing

themselves every day. The new stone house next to the Pagoda belonging to the King, is roofed and will apparently soon be completed."

"Letter from the King."

"We give a translation of a letter from His Majesty Kaiuikauouli, in reply to our application to him for permission to work our press, and publish a newspaper in this place. The translation is literal, but its import is plain.

"To Stephen D. Mackintosh.

"Honolulu Oahu.

"I assent to the letter which you sent me.— It affords me pleasure to see the works of other lands and things that are new. If I was there, I should very much desire to see. If I have said to Kinau, make Printing Presses. My thought is ended. Love to you and Reynolds.

"By King Kaiuikauouli."

Advertisements.

Samuel Stannard Lyon.

THE above-named sailed from London in November 1819, in the British brig Ebenezer, Capt. Clark, which vessel was burnt in the Inner Roads of Buenos Ayres in February following.— After the destruction of the vessel, he (S. S. Lyon,) took up his residence at the Inn of Mr. Sutherland, since which his friends can find no trace of him— although they have repeatedly sent letters to him from London, addressed to the house of Mr. Sutherland.

Any information respecting the said Samuel Stannard Lyon, will be thankfully received at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo. His age (should he be now alive,) was 37 on 6th May last.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

PASSENGERS ONLY.
The British barque MONA, Capt. Hugh Rowland, will sail for the above port for 20th inst., and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to the Consignee,
D. FEIPE LLAVALLOL.

PENNY CYCLOPEDIA.

THE following monthly parts of the above work, may be had by application at the Booksellers No. 30 Cathedral-street, viz: June 1834, February, March and July 1835, April, July, August, September, October, November and December 1836, January, February, March, April and May of 1837, and some loose numbers of the Penny Magazine. Also may be had, 2 large engravings by Martin (painter of the Deluge), 25 inches by 18.—"The destroying Angel" and "The death of the first born," one dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Croly, and the other to His Majesty Louis Felipe, King of the French, as a tribute of the Artist's grateful sense of the high honors His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon him. s1 3t.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 14th of September 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Catherine, Tooy.....	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Europe, Briede.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Tintern, Thorp.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Mona, Rowland.....	F. Llavallol.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Inca, Harrison.....	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Island of Trinidad with mules.
Brig Hannah, Barrell.....	R. and J. Carlisle.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Bella Portaña, Pyott.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
American.		
Brig Codric, 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.
Brig Cyclope, Lafon.....	Cornet and Prat.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Paisant.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Phoenix, Lescan.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Spanish.		
Barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for ports in the Med'anean'
Brig Veloz, Puig.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for ports in the Med'anean'
Portuguese.		
Brig Paquete de Santos, Aleixo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brazilian.		
Schooner brig Gertrude, Viana.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Alves.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Foreign vessels of War.		
BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (28 guns,) Capt. William Broughton. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.		

AT EISENADA.

British brig Blucher, Heron, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the Island of Trinidad.
American brig Atlantic, Montaga, to Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, French barque Phoenix, (264 tons,) Yves Lascan, from Havre de Grace 6th June, arrived at Montevideo 21st ult., sailed thence 6th inst., with general cargo, 45,000 tiles, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

Passengers landed at Montevideo, Messieurs Mahé, Genet, Son., Genet, Jun., Turbonrich, Turbonrich, nephew, Gisland and his son, Loquet Chateaudasty and his two servants.

Passengers from Havre de Grace landed at Buenos Ayres, Monsieur Bocquin des Hilaire and wife, Monsieur de Baisc and wife, Monsieur Le Beaud, Madame Le Beaud and her two children.

National schooner brig Emilia, (134 tons,) John Bucan, from Bahia 12th ult., with sugar, 1,002 alquieres salt, timber &c., to Nelson Hartwig.

September 10.—Wind S. S. W. strong.

Arrived, British brig Bella Portefa, (288 tons,) John William Pyott, from Liverpool 26th June, with general cargo and 25 Saxony merino sheep, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers, Messrs. William Rodger, Jun., Donnich Gillhuly, Robert Hannay, William Chisholm Mackenzie, and Señor Mariano Xefra.

September 11.—Wind W.

Arrived, National brig Argentino, (200 tons,) James Harris, from Patagonia 3rd ult., Bahia Blanca 4th inst., with 800 fanegas salt, dry and salted hides, horns, 170 hams, horse hair and some specie, consisting of about 61 doublebuns and 1250 hard dollars, to Edward Lamb.

Passengers from Patagonia, Captain C. N. Lebrans, Señor Agustín Dragomet, Señora Josefina Atkins and her three daughters, Señora Maria Leon de Elsegood and her niece.

Passengers from Bahia Blanca, the Rev. Juan Bautista Vigio, Senores Ignacio Leon, Juan Leon, Francisco Diaz and Señora Aniceta M. de Mendez.

Brazilian zamaca Estrella Brillante, (116 tons,) José Antonio Pereira y Alves, from Parangua 18th ult., with yerba, coffee &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

September 12.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

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

September 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schooner brig Condor, (171 tons,) Richard Scott, from Gibraltar 8th July, with 201 pipes and 6 quarter do. wine, 21 lastres salt, oil, 450 boxes vermicelli, &c. &c., to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Passenger, Monsieur Casimir.

(At 10 P. M.) H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 11th, with the mail of the packet Opossum, from Falmouth 7th July.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Henry Dancker and Señor David Rivadavia. The latter landed at Montevideo.

September 14.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 15.—Wind E.

Arrived, British barque Colonist, (261 tons,) Jeremiah Cowman, from Liverpool 19th June, arrived at Montevideo 24th ult., sailed thence 18th inst., with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Passengers (steerage) from Liverpool, Richard Farrell, wife and child.

Sardinian brig Trafalgar, (220 tons,) Francisco Scarzolo, from Cadiz 25th July, with general cargo, to Manuel Saenz de la Maza.

Passengers, 21 including 6 females.

Sailed, National brig Monteiro, Francisco Formentier, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Souse Monteiro, with 3075 quintals jerked beef, 250 dry hides, 500 arrobas tallow. Passenger, Señor Agustín José Almeida Franco.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

June 16th.—H. B. M.'s packet Star, from Rio Janeiro 19th April, with the mail forwarded hence 28th March, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

AT LIVERPOOL.

June 14th.—British brig Thetis, Gill, from Montevideo.

22nd.—British brig Ima, Sauderson, hence 9th April.
" British brig Malcolm, Malcolm, hence 11th April.
" British barque Isabella, Smith, hence 13th April.
23rd.—British brig Tame, Whitley, hence 13th April.
20th.—British brig Mary Jones, Fishley, from Montevideo 23rd April.

AT ANTWERP.

June 14th.—Belgian galliot Maria, Sater, hence 3rd March.
" Danish schooner brig Fides, Mathiasen, from Montevideo.

AT GENOVA.

June 22nd.—French brig Mont Cheri, Bronzou, hence 19th February, and Cetto.

AT CABIZ.

June 4th.—Sardinian brig Orient, Viale, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

3rd ult.—Brazilian patache Bom Amigo, from Montevideo 16 days.
7th.—Brazilian zamaca Ermelinda, from Montevideo 19 days.
" Brazilian zamaca Nova Laz, Denis, hence 22nd July.
11th.—Brazilian zanca Nova Providencia, from Montevideo 24 days.
18th.—Sardinian patache Industria, from Montevideo 13 days.
19th.—A gaitine schooner brig Surspire, Cardese, hence 1st ult.
22nd.—Argentine schooner brig Cos Station, S. Beritot, hence 6th ult.
23rd.—Oriental brig Feliz, from Montevideo 13 days.
25th.—H. B. M.'s packet Opossum, from Falmouth 7th July, with the mails for the River Plate.
" Sardinian brig Cesar, from Montevideo 18 days.
" Sardinian patache Francisca Catalina, from Montevideo 13 days.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

17th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Alert, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 14th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 8th inst.—Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, Boffa, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Capuro and Castro.
9th.—Brazilian brig San Juan Venecador, Cruz, from Bahia 13th ult., to Bertram & Co.
" Oriental schooner Virginia, Gagine, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to F. Juanico.
" Brazilian brig Veloz, Justiano, from Rio Janeiro 8th ult., to Costa.
" Oriental schooner brig Concepcion, Cavasas, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to F. Juanico.
" Brazilian schooner brig San José de los Placeres, Rodriguez, from Patanguá 24th ult., to Carreras & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 1st ult.—Sardinian schooner brig Industria, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,023 quintals jerked beef and 1,965 arrobas tallow.
4th.—Sardinian brig Cesar, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,000 dry hides, 2,170 quintals jerked beef and 630 arrobas tallow.
" French barque Jeune Gabrielle, for Havre de Grace, with 9,356 dry hides, 8 arrobas horse hair, 100 do. wool.
5th.—Oriental brig Feliz Oriental, for Pernambuco, with 1,000 horns, 2,900 quintals jerked beef, 1,785 arrobas tallow, 1,145 do. grease.
7th.—Oriental brig Restaurador, for Bahia, with 1,886 quintals jerked beef.
9th.—Sardinian schooner brig Francisca Catalina, for Pernambuco, with 2,250 quintals jerked beef, 150 arrobas tallow.
12th.—Brazilian schooner brig Pedro II., for Bahia, with 50 dry hides, 2,500 quintals jerked beef, 80 arrobas tallow.
22nd.—Oriental schooner Redampago, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,459 quintals jerked beef, 80 dozen sheep skins.
" Sardinian polacre Tetis, for Santa Catalina, with 1,170 quintals jerked beef.
" Spanish polacre Leonidas, for Havana, with 5,020 quintals jerked beef, 580 arrobas tallow.
24th.—Brazilian brig Feliz Americano, for Bahia, with 80 dry hides, 3,210 quintals jerked beef, 180 arrobas tallow.
" Brazilian brig Convencion, for Pernambuco, with 1000 dry hides, 375 horns, 2000 quintals jerked beef, 1947 arrobas tallow.
29th.—Sardinian brig Correo, for Rio Janeiro, with 2900 quintals jerked beef, 40 dozen sheep skins, 962 arrobas tallow.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 6th inst.—At 7 P. M. Canton. At 11 P. M. Planter, both hence 3th. Wind N. N. E.
8th.—At 3 P. M. Wind N. E. Virginia, hence 7th.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 16th inst.—Brazilian, for Havre de Grace.
17th.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st July.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Eve, Capt. Keny, to sail about 15th July.
FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Capt. J. Cumming.
Brig Paragon, H. Smith.

The British schooner brig Salathiel, William Bell, from Liverpool bound to Rio Grande, was wrecked 4th July last, on the Abrolhos bank close to Bahia. The Captain and crew were saved, and had arrived at Bahia. The cargo it was supposed would be entirely lost.

It was not known what packet would bring the August mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

DECEASED.

On 7th inst., Doña Maria del Carmen Isla de Sagasta, wife of Don José María Sagasta. Her exequies were celebrated on 12th inst., at the College Church, in presence of her afflicted relatives and numerous friends.

On 13th inst., at 3 A. M. Doña Manuela Rosas de Bond, relict of Henry Bond, M. D., late of Maryland, United States, and sister to His Excellency the Governor. Her remains were accompanied to the Cemetery by the Consul and principal North American residents. Her most amiable disposition has endeared her to a wide circle of friends, by whom her memory will long be cherished.

Advertisements.

THOMAS TUCKER,

TAILOR &c.,

No. 56, Calle de la Piedad.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has an assortment of very superior prime merinos, in black, and several fashionable shades of claret, brown &c., for summer frock coats and trousers; a neat and select assortment of summer quiltings &c. &c., and he shall be careful to add such goods to his present stock as may be suitable for the summer. Every article will be executed in the best manner as to workmanship, fashion &c., on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the British brig TINTERRA, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of said vessel.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublebuns, Spanish	144	144½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	142	143	do. do.
Plata manquina	8	8½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	8½		do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	8½	8½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	51	52	do. per ct.
Bank Shares			no demand
Exchange on England	5½	5½	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	355		do.
Do. Montevideo	8½	8½	per patacon
Do. United States	83		per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, be-t.	34	35	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	29	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	23½	24	do. do.
Do. saltd	24	25	do. do.
Do. Horse	10	11	do. each.
Natria Skins	34	34	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33	31	do. per dozen
Wool, common	8	12	do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18	20	do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	21	26	do.
Door skins per dozen	10	11	do.
Hair, long	55	60	do. do.
Do. mixed	23	32	do. do.
Jerked Beef	15	17	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12½	13½	do. per arr'ba
Horns	125	150	per mil
Flour, (North American)			a none
Salt, on board	14	15	per fan.
Discount	1½	2	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublebuns during the week, 145 dollars. The lowest price 141 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Proprietor & Editor.