

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 580.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with a number of *O Parliamentar*, a new journal published in Rio Janeiro, in which is inserted the compact celebrated between the Plenipotentiaries of Bolivia and North and South Peru, and promulgated in the city of Tacna, on the 1st May last, as the fundamental law of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation. From the singular facts we have before communicated to our readers, they will, no doubt, expect a precious jumble of autocratical, aristocratical and republican principles; but we do not think they are prepared for such a ludicrous farrago as we are about to lay before them.

The three *independent Republics* composing the Confederation, are to be ruled within their respective territories by separate governments, and the whole in common by a general one, residing in a Congress divided into a Senate and a chamber of Representatives; a Protector to whom is intrusted the executive power, and a Tribunal of Justice composed of nine Judges. So far so good, but mark what follows! The Senate is to consist of fifteen members, five for each Republic, *chosen for life by the Protector*, from a list of two proposed by the electoral Colleges. The chamber of Representatives is to be composed of twenty-one members, seven for each Republic, chosen by the General Congress from among the Deputies elected by the Republics for their respective legislatures.—The elective franchise is confined to those who possess a capital of at least 3,000 hard dollars. What will you say to this *ye Grotes, ye Humes and Roebucks*?—See how this sapient *Republican* legislator laughs to scorn your *Universal suffrage*—*aye*—and your *Annual Parliaments* too, for he'll have no Congress to sit but every two years. The Protector is elected for ten years, and is re-eligible. He appoints all the public functionaries, *even the Presidents of the independent (?) confederate Republics*, selecting the latter from a list of three candidates presented by their respective legislatures. He likewise names the magistrates of the Supreme Courts of the three independent Republics, and exercises the whole ecclesiastical patronage. He may *dissolve* the Congress whenever it manifests a *spirit of disorder*, and tell the members like Cromwell, "get ye gone, and give place to better men.—I tell ye, ye are no longer a Parliament." In whichever of the Republics the Protector chances to reside, he exercises the Presidency thereof during his stay, it being beneath his protectoral dignity to brook any thing like rival authority. Besides his other powers, he possesses that of originating laws in any of the 'independent' legislatures. In fact, it is difficult to define the exact limits of his multifarious 'legal' attributions. As prolific as was, Abbe Sieyes in Constitution making, we

do not think he ever hit upon one like this. No, in truth, it is quite *original*—and, what is more, a perfect counterpart to that exotic institution—the Legion of Honor!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th inst., inserts six letters written in May and July 1829, by General Santa Cruz to some influential individuals in Peru on political subjects. They lay open the intrigues by which he succeeded in keeping alive the spirit of discord in the unhappy country which ultimately became a prey to his ambition, and prove that the plan which he has carried into effect—temporarily we think—has been in agitation ever since his accession to the Presidency of Bolivia. An attempt was to have been made to accomplish the libercidal design so far back as the period in question, but the providential discovery of the conspiracy led to the imprisonment of the traitors and the seizure of their papers. Among the latter were found the letters alluded to, which form part of an interesting collection published in Arequipa in 1829.

Official intelligence from the Interior, states that the Confederate Army in the best possible state of discipline and enthusiasm was about to move, its vanguard being at Jujui. In Bolivia the friends of liberty have already expressed their wish to throw off the yoke of Santa Cruz, particularly in the Provinces of Tarija, Chichas and Atacama, where an ardent enthusiasm for liberty prevails, which will spread with rapidity on the news of the approach of the Army. The system of terror employed by the tyrant Santa Cruz to stifle the public voice of Peru and Bolivia is impotent, and every thing announces a national re-action, which protected by the liberating armies of the allied Republics, will give liberty to these sister States and demolish the monstrous tyrannic power which oppresses them. *Gaceta Mercantil 23rd inst.*

Alejandro Heredia, Brigadier General, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Tucuman, Protector of those of Salta, Jujui and Catamarca, and Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate Army of operations against General Santa Cruz, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Inhabitants of Jujui & Salta.

SALTEÑOS AND JUJEÑOS.—I congratulate you: the period has arrived to recover your well earned military fame, acquired in the struggle for Independence, but obscured by the vicissitudes and confusion which the genius of evil has caused in your unfortunate yet meritorious Provinces. With pleasure, I see you this day, free from the factions which enfeeble moral and physical force. Thus assembled in mass as you are on the eve of danger, you are equal to all and much more than can be required of you. In little more than one year of tranquillity and order, you have recovered the Argentine sentiment not to suffer insult with impunity; you are witnesses that General Santa Cruz has at various times violated our territory by his troops having set foot on it: will you longer suffer insults of this sort? No! recollect that you never bowed the neck to the numerous Spanish troops; bear in mind that often as they trod your sacred soil, they retreated with disgrace; and if this happened when you were abandoned to yourselves, what will be the case now when the Republic in mass is in movement to aid you? Our enemy has gratuitously provoked us, supposing us defenceless; soon he will be undeceived.

SALTEÑOS AND JUJEÑOS.—Remember that in the long period of the war of Independence, none of you deserted to the enemy; I consider that you now possess the same feelings. Unhappy is he who has them not, and would truckle to the Chief of Bolivia; who wishes that not a single Argentine should exist to remind him of the battles of Pasco and Tarija, when he served the Spanish Monarch.

SALTEÑOS AND JUJEÑOS.—The enemy fears us, and to save himself from the precipice to which his ambition has led him, he flatters you with a thousand promises; take care you do not listen to them, for they are only flattering hopes and positive evils.

SALTEÑOS AND JUJEÑOS.—Whilst the enemy occupies himself with his favorite weapon of undermining warfare, prepare your lances; it is those which decide the fate of States who have been obliged to take them up; we have done so from the repeated provocations of the Chief of Bolivia; let us march then, to demand of him, why he has thus provoked us?

COMPATRIOTS.—The Argentine Confederation tired with suffering vexations, has appointed me Commander in Chief of the Army of operations; this charge is superior to my talents, its weight is enormous and its responsibility immense; but nothing will deter me, because my confidence is reposed in the Almighty.

ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.

General Lucio Mancilla, has been appointed to command the Army of reserve, which is about to assemble in the Province of Tucuman.

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, and at times cold, thermometer 50 to 60.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 21st inst., orders that the lists of the public offices shall from the present year, apply at the Collector General's office for a schedule to fill up the estimates, in order that all may be uniform in this respect.

A note dated 21st inst., from the government to the House of Representatives, states that the estimates for the year 1838 being now preparing in order that they may be laid before the Legislature of the Province, the government requests that the Representatives will be pleased to perform that part which appertains to it in this respect.

A decree dated 26th inst., orders that the election of Members to the House of Representatives of the Province, to replace those who go out by rotation, shall take place on Sunday 22nd October next.

A letter of condolence dated 27th inst., from Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, President of the House of Representatives of the Province, was addressed on the part of said House, to Doña Petrona Paramarian de Monteseoca, upon the occasion of the decease of her husband Colonel Luciano Monteseoca.

A note to the Government dated 23rd inst., from Don José de Saiz, also one dated 26th, from Don Laureano Ruffino, state their acceptance of the commission to which they had been appointed by the Governor, to collect a subscription in aid of the expenses for the education of youth by the Jesuits.

From the London newspaper 'Atlas' of 25th June last.

"THE NEW REIGN."

"At all periods of our history, such an event as the past week has witnessed, has made a deep impression on the public mind. On the accession of a new Sovereign, we are always in suspense as to the line of policy which will be adopted. The crown may throw its weight into the scale of Toryism, and then adieu to the reformation of abuses. Or, dazzled by mob popularity, it may lean for support on the opposite party, and then adieu to social security. In the present instance our anxiety is increased by two obvious considerations:—our affairs, whether domestic or foreign, are not in the most hopeful state; and yet where masculine vigour and mature experience have been unequal to their conduct, they are now entrusted to an inexperienced female—one utterly unacquainted with public business, with the state of parties, and the necessities of the country.

"The history of the world affords abundant proof that female reigns have been unhappy.—Confining the retrospect however, to our own history, what does it teach us? 1. **MATILDA**, competitor of **STEPHEN**, was the first Sovereign of her sex on the throne of these islands; and brief as was her sway, it was sufficiently disastrous. Her giddiness, her incapacity, and the mischiefs they produced, are the theme of ancient historians. 2. **MARY**, the bloody, will be held in execration as long as England exists.—Hers was a dark, a cruel heart; nor did her mind atone for it. She lost Calais; she destroyed industry; she depressed commerce; she sacrificed the honour and interests of the nation by impolitically espousing the cause of an alien husband. 3. **ELIZABETH**, much as she has been lauded by a party, was not, in our opinion, better than her sister. Her frequent executions for religion prove that she was quite as bloody; her tortuous policy, her systematic hypocrisy, prove that she had qualities from which **MARY** was free. Then her weakness in respect to her favourites—her blindness to the incapacity, no less than the vices, of her **LEICESTERS**, **RALPHS**, and **ESSEXES**—was the curse of England. Her domestic administration was unfortunate; her foreign policy was in the highest degree disastrous. 4. Of **MARY** the second we shall say nothing, as she took no part in the government of her Dutch husband, **ANNE**, though an excellent woman, had no great power of understanding. Had she not been surrounded by able, however factious men, her reign would have been signifyly unfortunate. Neither before nor since have we had public men of greater experience; they had been formed in the school of **WILLIAM III.**; and their councils confirmed the natural imbecility of her character. Yet her foreign policy was disastrous; her prejudices were strong; and both were the cause of the ignominious peace for which so much blood and treasure had been wasted.

"The circumstances in which the kingdom is now placed are of unexampled difficulty.—We are in the midst of a commercial crisis; the two Houses of Parliament are in direct opposition to each other; democracy and aristocracy, dissent and the church; the public business, urgent as it is, is disregarded, while every nerve is strained to secure the triumph of useless political theory; the rich are alarmed, the poor desponding, the middle ranks discontented;—party, not principles, selfishness, not patriotism, are the objects of public men; and it is impossible to say whether gloom for the present, or apprehension of the future, be more prevalent. Such is our domestic condition. Abroad we have little reason for congratulation. France is not a warm ally; the great European powers regard us with ill-will, both from the progress of democracy among us, and from our interference in favour of republicanism in Spain and Portugal. We have, in fact, no sincere ally.—Spain, in return for our money, stores, and volunteers, lays new restrictions on our commerce. Portugal follows the example, and curses our protection as a burden and an insult. In both countries society is disorganized: there is no government, no security for person or property. Both, we need not add, are nominally subject to women.

"The character, both moral and religious, of our new Sovereign is, we believe, of a superior

order. Her education has been almost conventionally strict; her heart and principles are above dispute. For any thing we know, too, her understanding may average to it of most young ladies of her years. But these advantages are not likely to counterbalance the radical evils of her position. Though she is and must be Sovereign—though every English heart proclaims her right—we cannot shut our eyes to the dangers which menace us. The female heart is susceptible of every impression; the female mind is formed for yielding; and we cannot, without apprehension, contemplate the struggles about to take place for ascendancy over her. History still proclaims that female reigns have been unfortunate; and reason whispers that from the very constitution of the female character they must for ever be so unless a combination of circumstances, in themselves fortuitous, counteract the evil tendency.

"But let us not be misunderstood. The evil rests not in the female Sovereign, but in the influence to which she is subjected. Were that influence uniformly good; were her courtiers, her advisers, uniformly patriotic and enlightened, a female ruler would be preferable to a male one. But in the present condition of human nature, evil is more frequent, more powerful, than good; and we must expect the natural result. The more amiable, the more excellent a Queen—and here is our great fear—the more likely is she to become the instrument of designing minds.

"It is, however, vain to repine. The future is before us, and we must make the most of it. As public journalists our path is clear. On the one side, with unshaken attachment to the throne, we shall resist the encroachment of the spirit now so active—a spirit intent on the destruction of all that is elevated or noble among us; chivalry, as well as loyalty, draws us to the interesting lady whom Providence has placed over us. On the other, we shall continue to advocate the reforms which the nation has long expected. Though our apprehensions predominate over our hopes, we will not despond.—There is yet energy enough in the country to promise a struggle, at least, both for the preservation of whatever we hold valuable, and for the attainment of whatever we have a right to expect."



Royal Geographical Society of London.

The last meeting for the season, was held on Monday evening (26th June last), Mr. W. R. Hamilton, President, in the chair. The Earl of Burlington, Professor Whewell, and several other members, were elected.

Amongst the presents announced was a Spanish manuscript of the diary of one of the Spaniards left in the island of Tahiti in 1774, where they remained ten months, and which was presented to Captain Fitzroy by an aged female, the daughter of one of the party at Lima. Several extracts were read, which confirmed the accuracy of Captain Cook in all his descriptions of that island. The latter alluded to the party, but could not conjecture for what purpose they were placed there, but describes that they took every pains to underrate the character of the English to the natives, informing them that they no longer existed, having been destroyed by the Spaniards, which impression was however, dispelled by the return of Captain Cook with the English ships. Sir Woodbine Parish stated, that the motives of the expedition were not understood until the discovery of a manuscript three or four years ago at Lima, from which it appeared that it was to take possession of the islands in the name of the King of Spain, to which he might afterwards assert his rights in opposition to the King of England, for whom they were claimed on the ground of prior discovery.

A paper was read from Mr. Bennett containing notes of a voyage round the world in the whale-ship *Tuscan*. It described a visit to Pitcairn's Island in the year 1835, where the remains of the Bounty are yet to be seen. The island contained 80 souls, the majority of whom were children, the number of females exceeding that of males, and the whole being the descendants of the original settlers with the exception of three Englishmen. The natives are described as a fine race, intermediate with the civilized European and unsophisticated Polynesian.

There are no natural streams, and the only water is that collected by excavating holes in the mountains; but one supply will last for a period of seven months. Some short time since about 50 of their number emigrated to Tahiti from distress for want of water, but who, after enduring great misery there, were glad to return, and these are amongst the most discontented of this small community, even this trifling intercourse with the world having made them restless, and tended to deprave their habits.—Two only of the original settlers now remain, who are Tahitian women, one of whom was the wife of Christian. Proofs have lately been found that this island was at one time inhabited prior to its present occupants, as two human skeletons were found inhumed in the soil, and the writer possesses two stone axes of singular shape, made like the Polynesian ones. The house of John Adams contains many of the books of the *Bounty*, amongst which was a new log-book, in which was the name of F. Hayward, the midshipman whose life was saved after he had been condemned to death, for having given a quarant into the boat, and who died between two and three years since. The vessel was accompanied from the island of Tahiti by three English residents, who left on account of the disorders amongst the inhabitants. John Adams likewise wished to go, and it was believed that the majority of the inhabitants had the same desire.

Captain Fitzroy remarked on the practice of the earlier navigators in the discovery of land by following the track of birds, watching their flight at sunset. An attention to this had been of great importance to the *Beagle* when looking for Keeling's Islands by following the course of some birds, which it was known did not rest on the water, through which they arrived there the next morning. Some birds go out daily a distance of 200 or 300 miles from the place where they roost, and spend some hours in going out and returning. The advantage of this experience, although never mentioned by seamen, he particularly recommended as of service to boats drifting at sea when uncertain of their direction, or to ships in search of land.

The President adjourned the meeting over the recess to the 13th of November.

ENGLAND.

The following anecdote which we find in a late English paper, forms one of the many peculiar traits of English character. In all ages since Great Britain threw off her yoke, and governed herself she has been as eager in the pursuit of the islands of the sea, and for the possession of every spot of land in the known world, not absolutely known to belong to some rival power. At Van Dieman's Land, at Calcutta, at Iavioatan, at Cytherea, in North America, and in almost all quarters of the globe the English language is spoken, and the English have a home and an English Governor, and an English Court to administer their laws. "Some years ago," says the author of *Le Fils de l'Homme*, "an island rose suddenly, like a floating orange, to the surface of the Mediterranean. It belonged to nobody. The King of Naples had some notion of claiming the estate, the salt water which bathed its sides being within his royal jurisdiction. But Great Britain instantly came forward with her protest, that the said island was an illegitimate offspring of her own legitimate daughter, the island of Malta, and tributary to the British flag. The cause was about to be pleaded before some amphibious tribunal—Themis or Neptune knows where—and the silk gowns and full bottomed wigs of London and Naples were already in motion, when lo! down popped the little island again to the bottom of the sea, leaving no reasonable grounds for an action to lie."—*New York Express*.



From "the Sandwich Island Gazette" of 24th September last.

We have cast our net in all directions, with unceasing industry, during the past week,—but not a fish have we caught;—we have dragged the pond for accidents, bobbed from a rock, for news,—angled in the stream for arrivals,—spearred in the mud for communications,—and have dug deep in the sand for "items;"—we have thrown away our hooks, lines and bait,—shouldered our shores of apparatus—and, after tramping through acres of sward, to knock over a fact, among the rushes, have whanged, banged, and blazed away, till our shoulders ached, to

hit a scattering idea on the wing. We have returned, disappointed, perplexed, fidgety, without a consolatory recollection of a nibble or a broken wing, versus our remembrance of wasted ammunition and stolen fish hooks.

What then can we say in our "corner?"—no fish! no birds! no anything!—If we do not get foreign news before long, to lay before our readers, we shall "go off between two days," abandon our office, types, ink, and all, and leave our creditors to whistle for their own amusement. Alas! Alas! poor We!—welcome despondency, welcome despair.

But ah! we have it!—Something has happened, yes, and something decidedly of a newspaper-torial character, and it must be recorded forthwith.—viz.

DINNER ON THE PLAINS.

On Tuesday last, there was a dinner at the country seat of J. C. Jones, Esq., in honour of the officers of the Peacock and Enterprise.—The viands were—"from fair to middling," (we wish we could say more,)—but, as no one, we are sure, came to eat only, or to drink only, we refer to a more agreeable part of the entertainment,—the hilarity and apparent happy feelings of the guests; every one appeared to enjoy himself; what more could every one wish?

Food, in the native style, was abundantly served up,—baked dog, (dog! only think of it,) was among the dishes! and,—it was not to be sneezed at."

Songs,—toasts,—cheers,—bumpers,—speeches, all came in their turn, and, positively, if the guests, were not happy, we confess ourselves no judge.

Here are the toasts uttered on the occasion, and here is a lame account of the joviality, pencilled upon a three cornered piece of paper, amid the jolting of wine glasses, the spilling of wine, and the "three times three," of the occasion.

Toasts,—regular and irregular. By Vice-President S. F. Shaw. "Commodore Kennedy, Our Commodore, his best health." Three times three.

Reply,—by the Commodore. "May you all live a thousand years; and may we always meet here."

By Vice-President S. Reynolds, Esq., acting United States Consul. "The King Kaitiaka-ouli."

Reply,—by the King. "Aloha Oukou paoua," which being rendered into our vernacular idiom signifies, liberally translated, "My best respects to you all, gentlemen."

By Richard Charlton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul, (President of the day.) "The United States Navy." Three times three.

By Vice-President S. Reynolds, Esq., "King William the Fourth.—The King of Reform." Three times three.

To the above toast, his Britannic Majesty's Consul, in behalf of his country, made a pertinent and eloquent reply.

By Commodore Kennedy. "A Queen for the King of the Sandwich Islands." Three times three.

By a distinguished guest. "The President of the United States." Three times three.

By Dr. Rauschenburger, of the United States ship Peacock. "Population and prosperity to the Sandwich Islands, and an end to all oppressive tabus."

Music added its charms to the joys of the day; Songs were abundantly echoed from seat to seat, and the party dispersed teeming with good spirits, and, apparently, satisfied with the pastime of this most pleasant occasion.

—o—o—

NAMING THE STREETS.

The street leading from the old "Blonde Hotel," to South-street,—Blonde-street.

The street leading from "Boki House," to the house of Captain Thomas Meek,—Manini-street.

The street from Warren Square, to the King's Palace,—Great Britain-street.

The lane from Great Britain-street, to Mr. Henry Paty's house,—Oahu Place.

The street from Great Britain-street, to Capt. J. O. Carter's house,—Garden-street.

The place from Garden-street, to Captain Brewer's mansion house,—Old Bachelor Place.

The street leading from Mr. Bush's Billiard-room, to King-street,—Sugar Mill-street.

The street from the King's Palace, to the plains,—Drama-street.

From the same of October 22nd.

PRODUCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

For the information of our readers abroad, we subjoin a memorandum of several articles of merchandise which may be rated among the productions and exports of these Islands; although we cannot yet furnish statistics of quantities, neither prices current for this market, yet it may be interesting to some to know the names merely of the productions of this group.

Hides and Goat skins.

Salt.—In large quantities for export.

Arrow Root.—Superior quality.

Tupus.—Native cloth, used for sheathing vessels and covering the roofs of houses.

Mats.—Native mats, very scarce.

Boards.—A few boards are sawed at Hawaii, but not many.

Tobacco.—Tobacco grows without cultivation, and considerable quantities have been exported from the Islands; large lots might soon be obtained with a little assistance from agriculturists.

Fire wood.—Large quantities of fire wood are disposed of in this market, to the shipping and to families, &c.

Beans.—Beans suitable for vessels stores, are frequently to be had in limited quantities.

Rafters.—For house frames.

Knees.—Hard wood knees for boats and vessels.

Castor Beans.—For making Castor Oil, may be had in considerable quantities. Superior Castor Oil is now made at Oahu.

Cotton.—Cotton by the cargo ought to be obtained at Oahu; some exertions are progressing, which will soon open the door to this staple.

Sugar.—Some lots have been sent from the Islands, and sugar plantations are starting up with good earnest.

Molasses.—Where sugar is made molasses must be abundant; one word of the quality of S. I. molasses,—it is splendid.

Coffee.—The coffee which has been produced here is called first rate, the only fault in it is that there is too little raised. In a short time it will, without doubt, be forthcoming in large lots.

Indigo.—It is a proved fact, that Indigo of capital quality, may be easily raised at the Sandwich Islands.

Sweetmeats.—Good sweetmeats are made here of several sorts.

Corn.—Indian corn is raised.

Paint Oil.—It is manufactured from the Kukui or candle nut in large quantities,—it is used and exported.

Koa Wood.—Resembles mahogany and is very excellent for furniture.

Beef and Pork.—These articles are packed here.

Sole leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, &c. &c. Skins and hides are tanned and dressed at the Sandwich Islands, in various modes, and the quality of the leather has been proved to be good.

Moss.—A species of moss called Pulu, is found here, and is used for stuffing for beds, &c. &c. Sandal Wood.—Quantity very limited.

Red Ochre.—A red earth which answers for paint with very little preparation, and is exceedingly abundant.

Chalk.—A plenty of chalk is found at Oahu.

Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD.

THE interest and good-will of the well known and long established Fonda de la Paz, by private sale or public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to R. Price, on the Premises.

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, browns &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.

TO LET.

THE House No. 23, calle Tucuman. This House has 5 rooms and a kitchen, two patios, a well &c.

Apply at W. Hayton's store, No. 68, calle de la Piedad.

TO LET.

THE Chacra of Santa Catalina, with all its peach montes and alfalfares.

Apply at No. 45, Calle de Maypu.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

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

Apply to the Consignee,

D. FELIPE LLAVALLOL.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 28th of September 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Europe, bride.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Tintern, Thorp.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Moua, Rowland.....	F. Llavallot.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell.....	R. and J. Carlisle.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Bella, Portefa, Pyott.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Colonist, Cowman.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	With mules for the West Indies
American.		
Ship William Penn, Pullen.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
French.		
Brig Achille, Mazel.....	B. Herand.....	Loading for Cette.
Brig Cyclope, Lafon.....	Comet and Prat.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant.....	Bangs, 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'terranean
Brig Veloz, Puig.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for ports in the Med'terranean
Sardinian.		
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Henrique, Guerello.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Danish.		
Ship Cimber, Maag.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Schooner brig Gertrude, Viana.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zunaca Estrella Brillante, Alves.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessels of War.

BRITISH. Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain John Shepherd.

AMERICAN. Ship Fairfield, (22 guns,) Captain Isaac Mayo.

Brig Dolphin, (12 guns,) Lieut. Commandant Hugh Y. Purviance.

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Blucher, Heron, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the Island of Trinidad.

British brig Inca, Harrison, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the Island of Trinidad.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 23.—Wind E. S. E. strong.

Arrived, United States ship Fairfield, (22 guns,) Captain Isaac Mayo, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Rio Grande 9th inst., arrived at Montevideo 19th, sailed thence 22nd.

United States brig Dolphin, (12 guns,) Lieut. Commandant Hugh Y. Purviance, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Rio Grande 9th inst., arrived at Montevideo 15th, sailed thence 22nd.

American ship William Penn, (304 tons,) Randall Pullen, from Marseilles 12th June, arrived at Montevideo 22nd ult., sailed thence 22nd inst., in ballast, to Daniel Goward & Co.

September 24.—Wind E. S. E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 25.—Wind E. S. E. slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Portuguese brig Paquete de Santos, Manuel Francisco Aleixo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2,943 dry hides, 1,089 quintals jerked beef, 38 pipes, 12 half do. and 21 barrels with about 2,000 arrobas tallow, 64 pipes with 2,400 arrobas grease, 3 boxes cigars, 4 bales ponchos, 1,050 boxes tallow candles.

American brig Cedric, Michael Doyle, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8,092 dry hides, 1,383 horse hides, 6,150 horns, 25 pipes, 6 half do., 6 barrels and 11 sacks with 845 arrobas tallow, 28 bales with 700 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. with 39 dozen deer skins, 130 quintals jerked beef, 6 pipes and 59 barrels with 788 dozen salted tongues, 395 doubletons and 160 hard dollars.

Passenger, Captain John Chase, Jun.

September 26.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, (at 7 P. M.) H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain John Shepherd, from the Falkland Islands 15th inst., arrived at Montevideo 24th, sailed thence 25th.

Sailed, British brig Catherine, William Toay, for Antwerp, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 12,630 dry hides, 2,000 salted hides, 8990 horns, 25 fanegas salt.

Passenger, Mr. Edward B. Calles.

National schooner brig Carolina, Henry Gwynn, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 250 sacks flour and 400 fanegas corn, of this country.

Supercargo, Mr. Theodore Sheafe.

September 27.—Wind S.

Arrived, Danish ship Cimber, (275 tons,) Marcus Jepsen Maag, from Boston, 21st July, with 325 sheep, 6 cases merchandise, 140 hard dollars, to C. H. Andersen.

Sailed, British brig Inca, John Harrison, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the Island of Trinidad.

H. B. M.'s ship Samarang, (28 guns,) Capt. William Broughton, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The Caroline which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

September 28.—Wind S. &

No arrivals or sailings.

September 29.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

Shipping Memoranda.

The following arrival ought to have appeared in our No. 569.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

May 2nd.—H. B. M.'s packet Spey, from Rio Janeiro 28th February, with the mail forwarded hence 11th January, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

The American brig Antuan, Brown, with a general cargo, was to sail from Boston for Buenos Ayres, about 20th July, consigned to Daniel Goward & Co. Also about same date. American brig Governor Brooks, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The American brig Atlantic, with mules for the West Indies, has probably sailed ere this from Ensenada, but no accounts have been received in town to that effect.

We have however taken out her name from our list of vessels in port this week.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 18th inst.—At 1 A. M. Wind S. W. Bresilien, hence 17th.

26th.—Wind S. W. at 10 A. M. Cedric. At 11 A. M. Paquete de Santos, both hence 25th.

27th.—Wind S. S. E. at 3 P. M. Catherine, hence 26th.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

21st inst.—American brig Ceres, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., with 50 pipes brandy, 400 rolls tobacco, 500 barrels flour, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

" British brig Nancy, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., with 2,120 fanegas salt, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.

" Brazilian brig Descubridor, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., with 1,000 alquices salt, 114 pipes aguardiente &c., to M. G. da Costa.

22nd.—American brig Argus, James Smith, from Boston 19th July, with 55,000 feet lumber, 150 bales domestic goods &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

" Spanish brig Concordia, from Teneriffe 75 days, with 53 emigrants.

23rd.—British brig Traveller, from Cadiz 23rd July, with 4,550 alquices salt, to E. De Yonge & Co.

" French ship Clio, from Cape de Verdes, with salt.

" Brazilian brig Incansable Maciel, Marquez, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., to M. G. da Costa.

24th.—French barque Rapid, from Bourdeaux 23rd June, to Requier.

" Danish brig Siria, from Hamburg, with merino sheep, to F. Nebel.

" Portuguese brig Manuel de Portugal, from Angola.

25th.—Brazilian schooner brig Leopoldina, from Santa Catalina 12th, to Costa.

" Swedish brig Sueco, from Altona 1st July, to F. Nebel.

" American barque Hortensia, Massicot, from Baltimore 15th July, to Southgate & Co.

" American brig Uolta, from Tarragona 10th July, to Mc. Donal, Kemsley & Co.

25th.—Oriental schooner Bella Adelaide, from Santa Catalina 15th inst., to Facio.

" Portuguese brig Asireria, from Rio Janeiro 7th July, bound to Cape de Verdes and Angola, on which coast she was robbed by two pirates, and put into Montevideo on her return to Rio from bad weather.

26th.—Argentine schooner brig Bella Americana, from Rio Janeiro 16th inst., to Duplessis.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 18th inst.—French ship Rio, Mchouas, for Marseilles, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 10,668 dry hides, 473 salted hides, 4,340 horns, 48 arrobas horse hair, 320 arrobas wool, 2 dozen sheep skins, 70 arrobas tallow.

21st.—Sardinian brig Providencia, Sarguineti, for Genoa, despatched by Capurro and Castro, with 9,722 dry hides.

23rd.—Argentine brig Rio de la Plata, Muratori, for Rio Janeiro, with 3,500 quintals jerked beef.

THEATRE.

On 22nd inst., was repeated the play of *La Qunta de Paluzzi ó los Aesinos de Florencia*.

On 24th, *La Madre Descuidada*, which is in fact Martinez de la Rosa's comedy of "The daughter at home and the mother at the masquerade." We have often had occasion to notice this piece. The mother was on this evening extremely well played by Señora Funes.

It was a good representation of an elderly coquette, who fancies she has more charms than her daughter, and is angry at any attentions paid to the latter. The servant too, in the hands of Señora Angustias Gonzales was admirable—she is a very vixen.

On 26th, *Luisa ó el desagravio*. We have before described the plot. Señora Funes gave another good delineation of an old conceited dame. She shines in those characters.

The farce of *El chico y la chica* followed, in which Rosita and Juanillo, two lovers, cause infinite disturbance to their relations. The father of Rosita says, that it is less difficult to manage a flock of sheep without crook or dog, than to look after a love sick daughter.

On 28th, *El aguador de Paris*, which is performed on the English stage under the title of "the Escapes or the water carrier."

The farce, was a burlesque piece similar to "The Earls of Hammersmith," "Quadrupeds," &c. Señor Felipe David was the hero and caused much laughter.

The house on the above-mentioned evenings was tolerably well attended. We observed in the boxes on Thursday evening, Captain Mayo of the United States ship Fairfield, and several of his officers.

We have been requested to notice the return of "Blackwood's Magazine" for July last, after a detention of more than a week. It reappeared yesterday.

The festival of *Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes*, was celebrated with great splendor this year in the Church of *La Merced*. We attended the vespers on Saturday evening last, the congregation was immense, particularly of females. The High Altar was superbly decorated and lighted, and the choir and music excellent.

The *Novena* of 'Our lady of the Rosary,' commences this evening at the Church of Santo Domingo.

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

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 29th inst., contains a note from Don Hipolito Piñero, Justice of Peace of Ensenada, dated 23rd inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 690 dollars and 22 horses. The Government replied to the above on 27th.

The United States ship Fairfield, saluted the town on Sunday morning last with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, also saluted on Wednesday last with 19 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

From the American Press.

A TAILOR'S SIGN BOARD.

Microcosm's habiliments fashionably fabricated, invisibly renovated, metamorphosed, and depurated, by J. Wayte, cosmopolitan.

DEFINITIONS.

Experimental philosophy is the asking a man to lend you money. Moral philosophy is his refusing to lend any.

The flag at the residence of the British Minister, as also that at the residence of the British Consul in this City, have been hoisted half mast high for eighteen days, viz. from the 11th to 29th inst., being the number of days which intervened between the death and interment of his late Majesty King William IV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The insertion of the communication signed "A Reformer," would but increase the feeling he so much deprecates. We shall not however be unmindful of his counsel.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	149 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	147½ a	148 do. do.
Plata macuquina	8½ a	8½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	9 a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	8½ a	5½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	51 a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	5½ a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350 a	355
Do. Montevideo	8½ a	9 per patacon
Do. United States	8½ a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33 a	35 ds. p. pesada
Do. country	28 a	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28 a	28½ do. do.
Do. salted	22 a	24 do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	2½ a	3 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	32 a	34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7 a	13 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	16 a	19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24 a	26
Deer skins per dozen	11 a	12
Hair, long	55 a	60 do. do.
Do. mixed	28 a	30 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15 a	16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11½ a	13 do. per arr'ba
Horns	120 a	300 per mil
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	14 a	15 per fan.
Discount	1½ a	2 pr. cent. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 149 dollars. The lowest price 147 dollars.

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

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

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, 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.