

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 581.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., contains a pointed analysis of the act or fundamental law of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which it denominates as unique in the civilised world. The comparisons drawn by the *Gaceta* are a great deal to the purpose; those of the attributes of the President of the United States of North America, and the Protector of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, are placed in juxta position, for example:—The President of the North American Federation, cannot conclude by himself treaties with other Powers, without the consent of two thirds of the Senators. He cannot name Ambassadors, Public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, without the consent of the Senate; nor can he in the most remote degree name the Governors of each State, nor interfere in the least in their local concerns.

The Protector of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, can by himself conclude treaties with other Powers and ratify them—with the approbation of the Senate, the said Senate being named by himself. He may not only name Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, Judges of the Tribunals of Justice, of each one of the three Republics, and appoint all the other employés, but likewise name the Senators. He can likewise name the Presidents of each of the three Republics; dispose of the public lands of each of them, exercise the Executive Power in the Republic in which he may reside, and interfere in every branch of its interior regime.

The contrast is rendered more striking by several other comparisons which the *Gaceta* makes. The institutions of our own country, of France and Brazil, are likewise set in opposition to the new-fangled Constitutional scheme of General Santa Cruz. As regards France, there is certainly some analogy between the elective franchise there and that established by the Protector, but England has nothing in common in this respect with the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation. General Santa Cruz utterly reckless of the diversity of circumstances between the country he takes for model, and that to which his innovations are applied, has distinguished himself as an imitator of all that is French—witness his Codes and Legion of Honour, and in this instance he has been perfectly consistent. France with a population of 32,000,000, has only 200,000 electors, and so the Peru-Bolivian States on the same principle, are to have a proportionate number. What a monstrous oligarchy is this not creating—but an oligarchy with an autocrat at its head! As to Brazil, since the federal principle was introduced into its constitution, it has been practically more of a Republic than the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, for besides various other organic discordances, instead of the Emperor naming the Senators as the Protector does, this privilege appertains to the Provinces. Indeed, it is quite futile for General Santa Cruz to endeavour to disguise the real nature of the system of government he seeks to establish. Gild it as he may, its deformity cannot be concealed; nor however ingeniously he may devise for it an appellation, can he keep the world blind to its true character.

“What’s in a name: that which we call a rose,  
By any other name would smell as sweet.”

Tyranny, despotism, embellish them as you may, call them what you will,—it is impossible that they can cease to be odious, whilst man retains the consciousness of his own dignity.

### THE INDIANS.

A despatch addressed to His Excellency the Governor, dated Fort Argentino, 25th August, 1837, from Brevet Colonel Martiniano Rodriguez, Commandant at Bahía Blanca, gives an account of an attack made by the Indians on 14th of the same month, and their repulse.—It seems that two Indian deserters informed the Commandant of the intended assault upon his force, and that the Indians consisted of 1,700 men,—he was accordingly prepared to receive them. They advanced at day-break with the apparent intention of attacking the town, but the fire from the fort and a charge of cavalry obliged them to repress the Arroyo Namposta. At mid-day they made another attempt, but were driven back by the fire from the fort, and from 2 pieces of flying artillery, and piquets of infantry protected by the cavalry. A guerrilla fight was maintained with them until the close of day. The troops remained under arms all night, and from the information of Doña Juana, wife of Brevet-Major Francisco Iturra, who had escaped from the Indians, it was firmly expected they would renew the attack on the 15th, they however retired on that day and have not since made their appearance. And it is stated, that considerable disagreements existed among them, in which several Caciques lost their lives.—The Indians in the affair of 14th August, had 10 killed and a number wounded. In the force of Colonel Rodriguez, there were 2 killed and 8 slightly wounded.

A despatch dated 3rd inst., addressed to His Excellency the Governor from Col. Antonio Ramirez, gives an account of a victory over the Indians, obtained by the force under his command at the Pozo del Indio, on 2nd inst. They were in number about 700, and were surprised in their encampment by Colonel Ramirez. Two hundred Indians were killed, leaving in the power of the victors a great quantity of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., partly their own and partly stolen by them. In this affair Colonel Ramirez had killed; Captain Ascencion Arce and eleven wounded, including Commandant Benito Millan, slightly.

A despatch dated San Pedro 2nd ult., from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, addressed to the delegate Governor of said Province Don Domingo Cullen, gives an account of the destruction of the remains of the Abipone Indians who had mutined some time since.

THE *Diario de la Torre* of Monday last, under the head of “Extracts from Foreign journals,” contains an article dated London 22nd June, in which, speaking of the young Queen Victoria, it says that, “her education has been of the first order, and that she passed the first years of her life with the Duke of Cumberland, the old violent Tory, whom Lord Byron called the butcher, in allusion to his manners and to his insensibility on the field of battle.”

We know not from whence the above curious information was obtained. We must, however, inform our contemporary, that the Duke of Cumberland, surnamed the butcher, got that appellation in 1745–46, for his cruelties during the rebellion at that period, forty-two years before Lord Byron was born.—Lord Byron in his poem of “Don Juan,” says—  
“Vernon the butcher, Cumberland, Wolfe, Hawke.”

The present Duke of Cumberland, has never been in any military action, nor had he, we believe, any particular intimacy with the Princess Victoria.

The same article in the *Diario*, couples Mr. Pitt (who died in 1806), with the present Lord Stanley—Sir Robert Peel is doubtless meant.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 5,322,200 dollars.

A note dated 30th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of September last, 501 persons arrived in this city, the departures 513.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the period above-mentioned, 285 persons arrived at this port, the departures 280.

A decree dated 2nd inst., orders that from 1st January next, no paymaster or commissary of the civil or military list, shall hold powers of Attorney to receive the pay of persons on their particular lists.

A decree dated 5th inst., states that in order to perpetuate the memory of services in the cause of the laws and public liberty, and to serve as a stimulus and useful example; and taking at the same time into consideration the services of the meritorious division of Colorados, composed of the militia-men of the 5th regiment in the victorious combat of 5th October, and other glorious actions in the year 1820, so creditable to their valour, discipline and arduous efforts to restore the empire of the laws and public peace; the government has ordered and decreed—

ART. 1. That those who belonged in the year 1820 to the division of Colorados of 5th regiment, shall be exempt from all military duty, except the country be menaced by invasion or rebellion.

2. They shall wear a medal bearing on one side the inscription,—“Viva la Federacion!—Provincia de Buenos Ayres, with the arms of the Confederation bordered thereon, and on the reverse—A los Restauradores de las Leyes in 1820.

3. The medals for the officers to be of silver, and for the others of tin.

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

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains a note from Don José Maria de Ezcurra, Justice of Peace of Matanza, dated 29th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2,112 dollars 2 reals.

The same journal of 3rd inst., contains a note from Don Pascual Miralles, Justice of Peace of Quilmes, dated 30th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 3,015 dollars and 18 horses.

The same journal of 4th inst., contains a note from Don Gregorio Ponce, Justice of Peace of Arrecifes, dated 1st inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2,023 dollars, 35 horses and 4 oxen.

Also an account of an additional subscription from the district of Lobos, of 10 horses.

The same journal of 6th inst., contains the particulars of an additional donation 150 dollars, from the district of La Capilla del Señor.

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

### ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

The Island of Ascension being about to become the head quarters of the Commander in Chief of the British naval force on the South Atlantic Station, including the Cape of Good Hope, Brazil and Africa; the following details which we have taken from "the Penny Cyclopaedia," will not perhaps be unacceptable to many of our readers.

Ascension Island lies in the south Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil; the nearest land is the island of St. Matthew, 520 miles to the N. E. It is 685 to the N. W. of St. Helena, and 1450 from the coast of Africa. Its form is an oval, seven miles and a half long, and six wide. Like all the islands in the Atlantic, it is of volcanic origin, presenting a surface of rugged conical hills, of different sorts of lava, from 200 to 300 feet in height, some of them with perfect craters. At the eastern part of the island is a double-peaked mountain of gritty tuffaceous limestone, which rises to the height of 2818 feet, and from its comparatively verdant appearance has obtained the name of Green Mountain. The whole island is of a naked, desolate character, with a vast quantity of rocks lying upon each other in a very irregular way, with great chasms between them, and strewn with scoriae, pumice, and other volcanic substances, so that one might as well walk over broken glass bottles. The sea coast is alternately of a black nitrous lava, and of white beaches, formed by the pulverization of coral and shells, with calcined stones as light as dust. There are, however, about the middle of the island, between the hills, several little plains divided into small spaces, and so remarkably distributed as to appear like parcels of land cleared of stones, and separated by walls.

The island was discovered by João de Nova Galego in 1501, and is said to derive its present name from having been seen on Ascension Day. It was then entirely barren and uninhabited; not a shrub was seen; and the only vegetation which it produced was some coarse grasses, ferns, purslain, a species of convolvulus, and a milkthistle. There were goats, rats, mice, land crabs, and some few insects on the island. It was also much frequented by sea-fowl, such as the frigate and tropic birds, tern, boobies, and gannet, with whose nests the lower part of the island was covered; being hitherto undisturbed by man, they suffered themselves to be knocked down with sticks, or even laid hold of while sitting on their eggs. Turtle were found in great abundance, and the bay afforded a plentiful supply of fish—cavalies, old wives, conger eels, and rock-cod, in consequence of which the island was much frequented by homeward-bound vessels from the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies; it was also a great resort for smuggling vessels from our American colonies, who used to meet the Indians here on their return home. It was long supposed to be without any stream or spring of fresh water whatever; but small springs have since been discovered, and have obtained the name of Dampier's Springs, from that celebrated navigator having been cast away here on his return from New Holland.

In 1815, during the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena, the British government took possession of Ascension as a military station, and maintained on it a garrison, consisting of a naval lieutenant as governor, with sixty officers, seamen, and marines, who fortified the island with seventeen guns, the greater number at English Road, where they erected barracks and storehouses of the compact lava (the pulverized coral on the beach forming excellent cement), and contrived to cultivate small gardens, and rear some live stock. A look-out station was established on Green Mountain, where a small spring was discovered which soon yielded an average daily supply of about 140 gallons.

In 1821, the establishment was changed to a major of marines, as governor, with a staff of officers and a party of about 200 privates, most of whom were artificers and labourers, with a number of liberated Africans. From the attention and exertion of the garrison, the island is now in a state of progressive improvement as to its resources, natural and artificial. Roads have been made and iron pipes laid down to convey the water from the springs (an operation that used to be performed by asses and mules) to the fort, near which a large tank has been excavated, capable of containing 1700 tons, by which it is hoped that a supply of water may always

be obtained sufficient for a squadron. Pasturage is rapidly making its appearance; there is a moderate supply of cattle and sheep, which, with turkeys, guinea-fowl, and almost every description of live stock, thrive well; geese and ducks, however, succeed but indifferently, owing to the want of fresh-water streams and pools. The wild goats, to the number of about 600, are allowed to wander in herds, feeding on the herbage they can procure, amongst which are some aromatic herbs which give a peculiarly fine flavour to the mutton. During the season, which is between February and July, when the turtle come ashore for the purpose of depositing their eggs, parties are stationed on the beach to turn as many as are likely to be required before the next season, which are afterwards kept in a large salt-water pond to be taken out at pleasure. Their general weight is from 400 to 700 pounds.

In order to destroy the rats with which the island was overrun, a number of cats were introduced, which however, multiplying and becoming wild, proved very destructive to the young fowls and rabbits, so that the garrison have been compelled to call to their assistance a colony of bull-terriers to wage war on their combined enemies of the feline tribe. Guinea-fowl are very abundant, partridges, pigeons, and rabbits, from the Cape of Good, with other species of game, have been imported, and the horse has lately been added to the list of their useful and domestic animals.

On the Green Mountain, above the height of 2000 feet, all sterility ceases; the soil is a rich mould, yielding sweet potatoes, Cape gooseberries, onions, carrots, peas, beans, cabbages, radishes, and in short, almost every species of esculent vegetables; there are at present upwards of seventy acres under cultivation. In the valleys also, where the soil offers any prospect of success, spots are set apart for the cultivation of vegetables. Several kinds of fruit have been successfully tried, and thus an island which was once a desert cinder, now yields most useful vegetable productions; and as the climate is exceedingly healthy, it is obvious that this establishment will repay the liberal attention that has been bestowed upon it by affording an eligible rendezvous and dépôt of stores and provisions for any squadron destined either for the coast of Africa or Brazil. Including civil officers, the expense of the establishment is 10,400*l.* per annum.

The anchorage, though an open bay, is perfectly safe, and the island is never visited by gales of wind, but a heavy surf rolls on the beach, which sometimes interrupts the communication with the shore for days together.—There is no regular tide, and the rise and fall is very trifling. On Green Mountain the annual range of Fahrenheit's thermometer is from 58° to 82°.

The fort is in 7° 56' N. lat., 14° 24' W. long.



Extracts from recent numbers of the 'Sandwich Island Gazette.'

### ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

We are at last, able to announce with the greatest pleasure, the return of His Majesty Kamehameha, from his excursion to Windward. He landed with his chiefs, and attendants, at about half past twelve on Thursday last:—Among the chiefs we noticed Governor Hoapili of Maui; the princess Naiheanaina, and her husband the young chief Leleholu, (son of Karaimoku,—William Pitt,) and the infant chief Liholiho, with other chiefs, *hulumanuu*, and followers.

The arrival of his Majesty was greeted by a salute from the fort, and from Punch-bowl hill, as well as from the vessels in the harbour; most of the latter displayed the island flag. Barges, canoes, and boats were busy on the water, while the verandas and look-out houses in the town were crowded with smiling faces, and the sea shore was lined with natives, who testified their joy by their eager curiosity. The king was met at the wharf by Colonel Kuanoa, and escorted by a double file of guards in uniform, to a new house, (built for this occasion,) accompanied by his sister, the princess, and many of the chiefs and foreign residents.

His Majesty appears to be well, and we predict that we express the feelings of the majority, when we give him a hearty welcome back to Oahu.

### GREAT LOSS.

The beautiful calico horse, so well known in this place as the property of Mr. B—, has, we are sorry to say, recently departed this life at Nuanu. His loss is sincerely deplored.

### OAHU DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We saw the other day, a saddle, made at this place by Mr. Bright, the leather was "born and brought up" on the Sandwich Islands, and appeared to be of superior quality; while the workmanship would bear a rigid scrutiny.

### DOGS.

What a perfect nuisance are those abominable leasly imitations of the canine species, yclept dogs, which infest our village; such a raw-boned, skinny, wilted looking assortment of ghosts ought to be banished from our society, in these reformed times. It takes three of them to raise a growl, and six to bark, and then each yelping cur of them is obliged to lean against a fence; will any one have mercy on our nerves, and buy their skins at a shilling apiece?

### OAHU CHARITY SCHOOL.

We are informed that a piece of land upon the plains, has been partly engaged, for the location of the house intended for the instructors of the Oahu Charity School, and that a sum to assist this object has already been raised by the residents,—the amount, however, is far from enough to carry the design into execution, and an exertion must be made to raise money to finish the undertaking. Benevolence has already held up both hands in favor of the plan, and every class of residents has shown a decided interest in its success;—the *mechanics* of the village, have offered to give gratuitous labour towards completing the building—for this they deserve the highest credit.

A hint is a sneaky affair, but a blunt request is sometimes justifiable,—and if not so in the cause of charity, when is it?

We will run the risk of all censure in behalf of our pet child, the school, and abide the consequences;—will the officers, seamen, and marines of the Peacock leave their nite, to assist the Oahu Charity School? The school where the strangers' child can learn to be good, and to be useful;—the school where, the infant of a foreign father is taught to lisp the language of a country he may never see,—but a country he must love, when he feels the kindness of those who came from it, to this isolated spot, to feed him with the bread of knowledge;—the school where the little wild flower of this forest of the ocean, shall bloom as fragrant as the exotic which blooms in the gardens of a more favoured region.



In one of the notices to Correspondents we read,—

Where is "Vintor?" Where is the author of "First Love?" Where are all the talented, the poetic, the philosophic, the comic, the sad, the—the—the—every body,—where is every body?—why is our communication box so confidently neglected? Beware ye writers!—Beware lest ye put us in a passion!



The infant son of the Princess Nahainaina,—(the sister of his Majesty;) died at Honolulu, after a short life of a few hours. It is supposed that this child would have been considered presumptive heir to the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands, had it survived.



From "Blackwood's Magazine" of July last.

It is foolish to talk of war as the mere suffering and infliction of a certain amount of physical pain, and therefore as unmixed evil. If it were a question between pain and no pain, and there were no other reasonable considerations, this would be reasonable. But it is not so, for there are far more important elements in the calculation. In the first place the energy which enables men to encounter pain, may, often render them for a time altogether insensible to it: then the order for combining intelligence, and the uniform consciousness of law producing the obedience of a hundred thousand men as if they were but one. These are the least matters, though not trifling ones. There is also the feeling of excited social sympathy with those

who to us are every thing, while the enemies, the objects of resentment, are thought of only in the abstract. Above all, there is patriotism, the inspiring and elevating consciousness that we are struggling and endangering ourselves for the sake of our country, of that ideal to which we owe our social, and, therefore, properly speaking, our human existence. It has transmitted, along with the wealth, the purified and accumulated faith of thirty generations of ancestors, and to it we owe that we are not landless vagabonds or thoughtless savages.

All this life of heart is called into play in war. If it be said that the same good might be obtained in other ways, it may be answered that this one way is necessary; for if war were altogether abstained from, and the country were left open to be overrun and laid waste by the first marauding conqueror, the very name and thought of a nation would be lost. And when a nation perishes, a nobler work is given up to destruction than any pile of architecture, any synod of marble gods, or painted vision ever fixed by man. For a nation is a generative power, capable of producing, through thousands of years, living, thinking, magnanimous, and godly men. Is that to be all surrendered, rather than inflict or endure wounds and death? What is this but to make the end of man be a succession of agreeable sensations; his greatest evil be mere bodily suffering? This is, doubtless, no defence of unjust wars; but the peculiar evil in them is not the war, it is the injustice. Peace may be unjust no less than war.—The work of Christian civilisation, as to war, will therefore be this,—it will prevent iniquitous contests; and as there is always iniquity on one side or other, all war will, doubtless, in time be brought to an end. In the mean-time, it is a monstrous contradiction that the same Christianity should open our eyes wide, nay, arm them with microscopes to discern the mournful character of warlike acts, which are indeed terrific enough, and yet should strike us with stone-blindness as to the weight and blessedness of the interests at stake on the being of a nation.

In the month of March last, the following advertisement appeared in the journals of Montevideo.

*Notice to the public in general and to the authorities of New York in particular.*

The flight of Silas E. Burrows, the night before last, brought forth the following pasquin.—“Run away last night, Captain Silas E. Burrows, with the barque *Elizabeth*, of New York, without her papers, and leaving behind him unpaid claims to a very considerable amount, among them that of several poor and destitute sailors.

“Judas betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, Silas E. Burrows would do it for less money.

“Montevideo, 25th March, 1837.”

We, at the time refrained from noticing the subject, the party accused being absent. We have since read in a New York paper, the subjoined article.

#### FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The New York Gazette of yesterday contains the following information from Captain W. H. Smith, of the *Elizabeth*.

“On the 24th of March, the *Elizabeth* of New York, between three and four hundred tons burthen, having completed her loading, the pilot came on board and dropped her to the outer harbor preparatory to going to sea, and was anchored outside of the British man of war *Fly*. During this day the *Elizabeth* was cleared at the custom house, and when the clerk went to the captain of the port for the Register he was informed that it would not be given up, as Mr. Vernet, former Governor of the Falkland Islands, had preferred claims against Mr. Burrows, for depredations committed at those Islands, by the United States sloop of war *Lexington*, Capt. Duncan, some years since. Vernet at that time piratically captured the schooner *Superior*, belonging to Mr. Burrows, and had her cargo of fur seal skins in store at the Falkland Islands, which Captain Duncan retook and sent home. Capt. Congor, of the *Superior*, also retook and brought her to New York. For this, Vernet attempted in the revolutionary state of Montevideo to stop the *Elizabeth*, and coerce Mr. Burrows to give him money. Immediately

on receiving information of the facts, Mr. Burrows went on board of H. B. M's ship *Fly*, and stated the case to her commander, who considering it as arising from interlopers, possessing themselves of the British soil of the Falkland Islands, assured Mr. Burrows his ship and cargo should be protected from all powers except the Government of Montevideo, and if any attempt was made to cut her out he would defend her.

“The next day a Buenos Ayres brig pierced for twenty guns, and of a very suspicious character, came down from the upper harbour and anchored directly between the *Elizabeth* and the sloop of war, which excited our fears that another Falkland Island piratical act was in contemplation. The *Elizabeth* and her cargo being about seventy-five thousand dollars value, owned entirely by Mr. Burrows, without a dollar of insurance on the whole amount, lying in the open roadstead exposed to the pamperos and to acts of piracy, and knowing that weeks would be required to follow the business through the tardy tribunals at Montevideo, in which time the cargo would sustain serious damage, together with the great expense attending the detention, there being twenty-one men on board, Mr. Burrows reluctantly consented to the advice of all the principal American and English gentlemen to leave that place without the ship's register, although no claims were made against him but those of a piratical class. We were under the greatest obligations to Mr. Slacum, formerly United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, for the interest he took to protect the *Elizabeth* and get her to sea. Also to Mr. Hood, H. B. M's Consul, for his advice and attentions, together with that of the commander and officers of H. B. M's ship *Fly*, who did all that the commander of a ship of the United States could have done had one been there—but at the same time we were very anxious to avoid a rupture of any kind, which hastened our departure.”

This article has been translated into the Montevideo papers, with the addition that Mr. Hope, first lieutenant of the *Fly*, went on board the *Elizabeth* at the time she was getting under weigh, and wished the parties a speedy and prosperous voyage. The part respecting Mr. Hope, does not appear in the New York paper now before us. However, the affair altogether, and particularly the article above-mentioned, has brought forth the most pointed animadversion in the Montevideo journal *Universal* of 22nd and 23rd ult.; to the effect that the Capt. of the *Elizabeth* has rendered himself doubly culpable, by stating that the most respectable persons of his Nation and of Great Britain, resident in Montevideo, advised him to act as he

has done. That the story of the Buenos Ayres brig pierced for twenty guns anchoring near to the *Elizabeth*, is as ridiculous as it is false; and that it is most surprising that the authorities at New York, did not send the Captain of the *Elizabeth* to prison, until the affair had been enquired into, as ought to have been done in a civilised nation.

Mr. Hood, H. B. M's Consul General at Montevideo, states under date 22nd ult., in a note addressed to the Editor of the *Universal*, that so far from having counselled the clandestine and scandalous proceeding in question, he had not the least knowledge of the parties who effected it, and therefore could not have shown them the slightest attentions.

Since writing the above, we have received a communication upon the same subject from Mr. Lewis Vernet, giving further interesting particulars.—It unfortunately came too late for insertion this week,—but it shall appear in our next.

#### Advertisements.

### TO BE SOLD.

THE interest and good-will of the well known and long established *Pouza 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.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of October 1837.

| Vessels and Captain's Names.            | Consignees.               | Destinations, &c.                  |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>British.</b>                         |                           |                                    |
| Brig <i>Tintern</i> , Thorp             | Brownell, Stegmann & Co.  | Loading for Rotterdam.             |
| Brig <i>Hannah</i> , Barréll            | R. and J. Carlisle        | Loading for Rotterdam.             |
| Brig <i>Bella</i> Porteira, Poyot       | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for Falmouth for orders.   |
| Barque <i>Colonist</i> , Cowman         | Anderson, Weller & Co.    | With mules for the West Indies.    |
| Brig <i>Evo</i> , Keay                  | Brownell, Stegmann & Co.  | Loading for Liverpool.             |
| <b>American.</b>                        |                           |                                    |
| Ship <i>William Penn</i> , Pullen       | Daniel Gowland & Co.      | Loading for Rotterdam.             |
| Brig <i>Ceres</i> , Scudder             | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana.                |
| <b>French.</b>                          |                           |                                    |
| Brig <i>Achille</i> , Mazet             | B. Herand                 | Loading for Cetto.                 |
| Brig <i>Cyclope</i> , Lafon             | Cornet and Prat           | Loading for Havre de Grace.        |
| Brig <i>Amable</i> Lucette, Paisant     | Bunge, Hutz & Co.         | Loading for Rotterdam.             |
| Barque <i>Phoenix</i> , Lescan          | Guerin, Seris & Co.       | Loading for Havre de Grace.        |
| <b>Spanish.</b>                         |                           |                                    |
| Barque <i>Isabel Segunda</i> , Barcelo  | Zumaran and Treserra      | Loading for ports in the Med'anean |
| Brig <i>Veloz</i> , Puig                | Zumaran and Treserra      | Loading for ports in the Med'anean |
| <b>Sardinian.</b>                       |                           |                                    |
| Brig <i>Trafalgar</i> , Scazolo         | M. S. de la Maza          | Loading for Rio Janeiro.           |
| Brig <i>Henrique</i> , Guerello         | Zumaran and Treserra      | Loading for Genoa.                 |
| <b>Danish.</b>                          |                           |                                    |
| Ship <i>Cimber</i> , Maag               | C. H. Andersen            | Loading for Havana.                |
| <b>Brazilian.</b>                       |                           |                                    |
| Schooner brig <i>Gertrude</i> , Viana   | J. B. Soriano             | Loading for Rio Janeiro.           |
| <i>Zumara Estrella</i> Brillante, Alves | M. A. Ramos               | Loading for Rio Janeiro.           |
| <b>National.</b>                        |                           |                                    |
| Schooner brig <i>Condor</i> , Scott     | Anderson, Weller & Co.    | Loading for Havana.                |

#### Foreign vessel of War.

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

#### AT ESENADA.

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



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres

September 30.—Wind E. strong at night.

Arrived, American brig Corca, (167 tons,) Eleazar Scudder, from Boston 1st May, Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., arrived at Montevideo 21st, sailed thence 29th with 50 pipes caña, 220 rolls tobacco, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental brig Reno, (173 tons,) (late American brig Rosa,) Santiago Dasso, from Montevideo 29th inst., in ballast, to Rodolf Sprungli.

October 1.—Wind E. shifted at mid-day to S. with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 2.—Wind S. S. W. a gale—heavy rain all last night, and until 9 this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 3.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States ship Fairfield, (22 guns,) Captain Isaac Mayo.

United States brig Dolphin, (12 guns,) Lieut. Commandant Hugh Y. Purviance, both for Montevideo and Rio Grande.

October 4.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, British brig Eve, (184 tons,) James Keay, from Liverpool 25th July, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passenger, Señor Federico Martinez, of Montevideo.

Sailed, British brig Europe, John Bridie, for Valparaiso, despatched by Pariane, Macalister & Co., with 1,299 tierces yerba, 58 pipes, 12 half do., and 63 marquetas, with about 3,000 arrobas tallow, 250 barrels sugar, 1 do. castor oil, 19 cases cigars, 2 serons tobacco, 1 case silk velvets, 1 do. linen shirts, 1 do. and 5 trunks books, 16 boxes white lead, 1 do. lucifers, 1 do. quills, and 8 do. drugs.

Passenger, Mr. Alexander Miller.

The Fairfield and Dolphin which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

October 5.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, (at night,) French ship Achille, (360 tons,) Jacques Beliard, from Havre de Grace 8th July, Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 4th, in ballast, to Charles Ridgely Horne.

October 6.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

Sailed, from Ensenada on 28th ult., American brig Atlantic, Gordon Hallet Montagu, for Pernambuco, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 162 mules.

The following vessels are ready to sail.

Mona, for Liverpool. Achille, for Cetta-Isabel Segunda, for Montevideo and Mediterranean. Veloz, for Cadiz.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

July 19th.—American ship Brutus, Adams, hence 30th May.

### AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 6th ult.—H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 19th August, Montevideo 22nd do.

8th.—Oriental schooner Relampago, from Montevideo 23rd August.

### AT LIVERPOOL.

July 16th.—British brig Sterlingshire, Brown, hence 10th May.

18th.—British brig Betsey, Hunter, from Montevideo.

The brigs Sisters and Maguasha, from Montevideo, arrived about 15 July, the former at Exmouth, the latter at Falmouth.

The brig Nautilus, Grayburn, hence 10th April, arrived at London about 13th July.

The British brig Blucher, with mules for the Island of Barbadoes, has been ready for sea at Ensenada since 1st inst., but remains—waiting a tide.—We have taken her name from our list of vessels in port this week.

### Vessel past Point Indio.

On 30th ult.—At 6 P. M. Wind S. E. Atlantic, hence 28th.

### Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 25th July.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Cora, Captain J. Hamilton.  
Brig Fame, Captain W. Whitley.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Frisk, Captain Whiteaway.

The British brig Adventure, from Cadiz, with salt, was lost on the Island of Lobos, on the night of 22nd ult. Crew saved.

The following vessels were driven on shore at Montevideo in the gale of Monday last. Spanish brig Rafael, Argentine schooner brig Caroline, and Oriental schooner Flor del Norte.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

1st inst.—French corvette Sapho, (22 guns,) from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult.

" British barque Elizabeth Moore, from Liverpool 6th July.

" British brig Paragon, from Liverpool 29th July.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

25th ult.—British brig Porcia, Sprot, for Antwerp, despatched by Rodger, Brothers & Co., with 12,205 dry hides and 8 tons bones.

26th.—Oriental brig Leon, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Duplessis, with 2,460 dry hides, 2,100 quintals jerked beef, 1,305 arro. tallow.

" Brazilian brig Amparo, for Pernambuco, despatched by Costa, with 2,200 quintals jerked beef.

30th.—Spanish brig Restaurador, for Coranna, despatched by Gomez, with 9,536 dry hides.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been alternately cold, boisterous, and fine, thermometer 50 to 61.

## NOTICES.

We regret to say that anarchy prevails at the Theatre, several of the principal performers including Señor Felipe David, have seceded therefrom. The performances therefore, have been without much interest or variety.

On 1st inst., was repeated *La Posada*, Señor Casacuberta personated the libertine husband, who makes love to his own daughter—unconscious however that she is his daughter; "can this be candour or coquetry," said he, when his daughter presented him with her picture, as to a man whom she said she loved. After the comedy, Señor and Señora Casacuberta, sung *La Tirana. El que sin amores vive*; and were encored. A farce followed.

The house was extremely well attended considering that the evening was rainy.

On 5th, *La Vuelta del Granadero, Un Capri-cho aceriado, and El Abate y el Albañil.* We have not space or time for particulars.

About 10 o'clock, the Marine band entered the Theatre from the street, and played the national air. At the conclusion of which there were exclamations from the pit, of *Viva la Federacion!* *Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes!* *Viva el 5 de Octubre!* *Mueran los Unitarios!* *Muera Santa Cruz!* *Mueran los Pasteleros!* *Mueran los patillados!*

The house was not very full. In the boxes, we observed Captain Shepherd, of H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk.

Thursday last, 5th inst., was observed as a sort of holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the anniversary of the day—5th October 1820; on which the present Governor of this Province, then a militia officer, entered this City at the head of a division of militia cavalry, and put an end to the anarchy which prevailed.

During the morning of Thursday, His Excellency the Governor received at his private residence, the congratulations of a number of the military and civil authorities. At night, the Theatre, public offices, and a portion of the town were illuminated. In the afternoon, a curious spectacle was presented in the Plaza de la Victoria, in honor of the day—a great quantity of the dark sons and daughters of Adam, including the major part of the washerwomen of this Capital, assembled there in fantastic attire, and were arranged in national order, viz:—*Mandingos,*—*Ashantes,*—*Congos,*—*Mozambiques,* &c. &c., with their national music of the Tom, Tom, &c., to which they danced and sung.

H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, exercised great guns in the outer roads on Thursday last.

On Wednesday last, soon after the arrival of the British brig Eve, in the outer roads of this port, James Robb, first mate of said brig fell overboard and was drowned. The deceased was a native of Peterhead, Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 25.

## Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

#### FROM THE CONSULADO.

BY order of the Tribunal of Commerce, the public is hereby informed, that under date 4th inst., it has given to Mr. George Langdon, his certificate, he having come to a satisfactory adjustment with his assignee and creditors, which adjustment was on the date above-mentioned, approved of by the Tribunal, and it now declares the said Langdon to be restored to his mercantile character, and to all rights, which as a Merchant, the laws of Commerce concede to him. And this is published in obedience to the mandate of said Tribunal, dated 25th inst., in order that it may come to public notice.

Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1837.

ANTONIO FAUSTO GOMEZ.

Chief Notary of the Consuado.

### TO LET.

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

Apply at No. 45, Calle de Maypu.

### NOTICE.

JOSEPH PALMER, having recently taken the premises, 25th of May-street, No. 40, formerly kept by Mrs. Wells as a Boarding-house, begs leave to inform the public that having thoroughly re-fitted the house, he is ready to receive boarders and can accommodate them with genteel and comfortable lodgings.

Mr. P., pledges himself to furnish his table with the best the market affords, and that liquors and wines shall be of a superior quality.

### Passage to England or the Continent.

THE VERY FINE NEW BRIG

## BELLA PORTENA.

Will leave this port about 1st November, to call off Falmouth. Her accommodations are superior to any other vessel in the trade.

For terms apply to Captain Pyott, or to

PARLANE, MACALISTER & Co.

Consignees.

### PRICES CURRENT.

|                           |           |      |                     |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|---------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish         | 148       | a    | 149 dollars each.   |
| Do. Patriot               | 147       | a    | do. do.             |
| Plata macuquina           | 84        | a    | 84 do. for one      |
| Dollars, Spanish          | 9         | a    | do. each.           |
| Do Patriot and Patacones  | 84        | a    | 85 do. do.          |
| Six per cent Stock        | 47 1/2    | a    | 48 do. per ct.      |
| Bank Shares               | no demand |      |                     |
| Exchange on England       | 5 1/2     | a    | pence per dol.      |
| Do. Rio Janeiro           | 353       | a    | do.                 |
| Do. Montevideo            | 8 1/2     | a    | per patacon         |
| Do. United States         | 8 1/2     | a    | per U. S. dollar    |
| Hides, Ox, best           | 31        | a    | 33 dls. p. psada    |
| Do. country               | 25        | a    | 29 do. do.          |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs | 28        | a    | 29 do. do.          |
| Do. salted                | 21        | a    | 25 do. do.          |
| Do. Horse                 | 9         | a    | 11 do. each.        |
| Nutria Skins              | 2 1/2     | a    | 3 do. per lb.       |
| Chinchilli Skins          | 32        | a    | 34 do. per dozen    |
| Wool, common              | 7         | a    | 10 do. per arroba   |
| Sheep skins per dozen     | 15        | a    | 18 per 27lb.        |
| Calf skins per dozen      | 24        | a    | 26                  |
| Deer skins per dozen      | 9         | a    | 10                  |
| Hair, long                | 52        | a    | 55 do. do.          |
| Do. mixed                 | 25        | a    | 27 do. do.          |
| Jerked Beef               | 14        | a    | 15 do. quintal.     |
| Tallow, melted            | 11        | a    | 12 do. per arr'ba   |
| Horns                     | 125       | a    | 450 per mil         |
| Flour, (North American)   | a         | none |                     |
| Salt, on board            | 14        | a    | 16 per fan.         |
| Discount                  | 1 1/2     | a    | 2 pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 149 dollars. The lowest price 146 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 5 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.