

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 582.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The Rubicon is passed. Actual hostilities have already commenced between the advanced guards of the contending armies on the frontier of Bolivia. Two hundred and fifty Argentine cavalry under the command of General Felipe Heredia, put the Bolivians to flight at a place called Humahuaca on the 13th ult. The Bolivians although vastly superior in number—having 300 infantry and a squadron of cavalry, and favoured by the locality in which his infantry could freely operate, whilst the Argentine cavalry had every difficulty in this respect to contend with, gave way before the charge of the National lancers, and fled in all directions. The loss of the Bolivians consisted in 15 killed including 2 officers, 10 prisoners and a great number of wounded. Their baggage a considerable quantity of arms, horses, mules, &c., fell into the hands of the victors. The nature of the ground and the fatigued state of their unshod horses, after nine hours incessant marching over a rugged territory precluded the pursuit of the remains of the vanquished, who otherwise from all accounts would have been obliged to surrender. The intrepidity of the Argentines in their charge upon the infantry, cost them the loss of 10 killed and 3 wounded, among the former 3 officers. The Bolivians were commanded by a *ci-devant* Marquess, well known by this title in these countries—but whose name we are unacquainted with. All things considered, this is a most auspicious commencement to the Campaign.

The same day that this news was received, the Chili mail arrived bringing the intelligence of the departure of the expedition to Peru, which set sail from Valparaiso on the 15th ult. The troops consisted of upwards of 4000 men. Great enthusiasm was evinced on the occasion of their embarkation. We shall probably ere long receive some account of their operations. Their Argentine brethren have set them a good example; and we doubt not it will be followed.

*Anniversary of the 11th October 1833, the day on which the movement commenced which displaced the Government of General Juan Ramon Balcarce.*

The rejoicings began on the eve of the anniversary. The Artillery Park and the streets in its vicinity, extending to the Church of San Nicolas, being decorated with flags and illuminated, and the town pretty generally so.

On the 11th in the afternoon, there was horse racing (*juego de sortija*) in the plaza of the park; military music was stationed there—a banquet was laid out with *carne con cuero*, &c. At night the illuminations were repeated, the exterior of the Theatre and Police Office were lighted, a band of military music performed in the Plaza de la Victoria and afterwards paraded the streets, flanked by soldiers bearing lights and halting at intervals in front of various mansions, where *vivas* were given for *La Patria! La Federacion!* and exclamations of *Mueran los Unitarios! Muera Santa Cruz!*

The rejoicings continued on the 12th at the Artillery Park until late at night. Fire works were discharged there including a profusion of rockets.

The weather throughout this festival was delightful—the evenings being calm and moonlit.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., contains a long article upon this fourth anniversary of 11th October 1833; & also republished the note dated Rio Colorado, October 27th 1833, which

General Rosas addressed to the Minister of war General Henrique Martinez, in reply to one from the latter, informing him of the movement which had taken place against the government, in the Plaza de la Victoria on the 11th of said month—its extension—and requesting his aid to put it down.

Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, had an audience on 6th inst., of His Excellency the Governor, at the private residence of His Excellency, in order to deliver to him an autograph letter from Her Majesty. Mr. Mandeville delivered the following address, which with the reply and decree, we have translated from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst.

*Address delivered by Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. Queen Victoria I., to the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.*

SIR,  
I have the honor to place in the hands of Your Excellency, the letter from the Queen, communicating the melancholy loss which H. M. and the British nation has sustained (in which I am convinced Your Excellency will sincerely participate,) by the death of H. M. King William IV., and at the same time of the accession of H. M. to the throne.

I have likewise to deliver to Your Excellency, the Royal letter in which the Queen has deigned to confirm and renew the credentials given to me by his late Majesty, and to appoint me her Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

It is unnecessary that I should state to Your Excellency that in these letters one feeling predominates—that of evincing on the part of H. M. the most ardent desire to cultivate and maintain the friendly relations and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two countries; and it is likewise needless on my part to assure Your Excellency that during my stay in this country, it will be the great object of my life to be the medium of carrying into effect the very favorable intentions of the Queen, and to prove the sincerity of the wishes of H. Majesty for the welfare and prosperity of this Province.

*Reply of His Excellency.*

EXCELLENT SIR,

The two letters which Your Excellency has delivered from your Sovereign, excite my most lively sympathy. The one ratifies the melancholy news of the death of H. M. William IV., and notifies the accession to the throne of H. M. Victoria I. The other confirms Your Excellency in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. to this Republic.

They are an unequivocal testimony of the kind friendship which H. M. professes for the Argentine Confederation. In its name it is my duty to manifest to Your Excellency my profound regret for the melancholy loss of H. M. William IV., mitigated only by the happy event of the accession to the throne of H. M. Victoria I., which has excited the most ardent interest in the Confederate Governments.

I rejoice likewise that Your Excellency has obtained from the said august Queen, the honorable confidence of drawing closer the ties of friendship and good understanding which so happily exist between both nations.

These Excellent Sir are the sincere sentiments which I have the pleasure to manifest to Your Excellency on this interesting occasion.

Buenos Ayres, October 6th, 1837.  
28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, And 5th of the Argentine Confederation.

The government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, desirous of giving a testimony of its profound grief for the death of our great and good friend H. M. King William IV., who died at Windsor on 20th June last, and notified by his august successor H. M. Victoria I., in a letter of 23rd of said month; has ordered and decreed—

ARR. 1. All the public employés civil and military of this Province, shall wear mourning on the days of the 7th, 8th and 9th inst.

2. In all the other Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, their respective governments shall designate the three days in which the mourning mentioned in the preceding article shall take place.

3. The mourning shall consist of a band of black crape on the left arm.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

A guard of honor of the grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina, with their band and colours, were stationed upon the occasion in front of the residence of His Excellency the Governor.

This audience to the British Minister had been deferred on account of the serious indisposition of D. Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The public employés civil and military, wore crape on the left arm on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, as mourning for his late Majesty William IV., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE WEATHER, has been at times during the week "summer weather," thermometer 68.—On Saturday it stood at 53, yesterday at 72.

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

THE *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., contains a note from Don Julian Diaz de Vivar, Justice of Peace of the district South of the Cathedral, dated 9th inst., with a list of individuals of said district, who have subscribed 12,691 dollars 2 reals current money, 200 oxen, 250 horses, and a claim against the State for 400 dollars.

In the above-mentioned list is the name of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, for 1000 dollars, 200 oxen and 250 horses.

### Official Documents.

*VIVA LA FEDERACION!*

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains the report of the Chamber of Appeals dated 10th June last, relative to the criminal cause against Lucas Foster and Frederick Reynal or Huphol, for having furnished a passport to the fugitive Frederick Hornung in September 1835. The report states that although strong suspicion attached itself to the parties in question, yet positive proof is wanting; therefore in consideration of the long imprisonment they have suffered, &c. &c. &c., the Chamber advises that further proceedings against them be dropped unless other proofs can be obtained. The government under date 7th ult., acquiesced in the above.

Buenos Ayres, 6th October, 1837.

SIR,

The *Universal* of Montevideo, having as far as its knowledge of the case went, refuted the statement contained in the 'Times' of New York, of 26th May last, exculpating the flight of Mr. Silas E. Burrows from Montevideo with the ship *Elizabeth*, Captain Smith, it is incumbent on me for the information of the public, to complete its refutation, by furnishing you with some further particulars on the subject, for insertion in your paper of to-morrow; for which purpose have the kindness to accept these hasty lines.

As for the abusive language contained in said statement, against my conduct and position at the Falkland Islands whilst I was Governor there, I look upon it with the same philosophical resignation as I have done with many writings published at a distance without my reach, of an equally slanderous nature, and to which the fulfilment of a most unpleasant public duty, the detention of three American fishing vessels who had committed depredations on the Islands then under my command, had given rise; which detention, so simple in itself, had very unfortunately been construed into a national insult, and converted into an international operation, by the forwardness of a man who without possessing the necessary mental capacity, had accidentally assumed the functions of the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, who had died in this city a short time previous. In such hands the question soon rose to a quarrel. The Commander of a United States ship of war was induced to proceed to the Falkland Islands to revenge the supposed insult; and finally, I was termed a pirate, an intruder on Islands belonging to another power.

Under these circumstances, I was called upon to refute the charges laid against me, and I did so to the full satisfaction of the Government I then had the honor to serve, in a report dated the 10th August, 1832, which was published in this City in Spanish and in English. The proof of which facts therein contained as far as regards me personally, I have ever since held ready for the inspection of all respectable persons who might be desirous of seeing them. I can do no more, and if slanderers cannot be silenced—I must bear it with patience, considering it to be a part of my misfortunes. However, for the information of impartial men who may not have read my said report, and have seen Mr. Burrows' statement regarding his flight from Montevideo, I shall briefly state the subject, the bare recital of which I trust will furnish the clearest refutation to all such libellous publications.

This all embracing libel spares neither friend nor foe, beginning with the absurd falsehood, that the *Elizabeth* was detained at my request to answer for the depredations committed by the United States ship *Lexington*, some years ago at the Falkland Islands, he insults the government of Montevideo—and its judicial authorities, by supposing that such a claim would be admitted by them. After this he insults me, by calling the seizure of the *Superior* at the Falkland Islands a piratical one, insults thereby also the government of Buenos Ayres, under whose orders I acted and who approved my acts, which were published here in a pamphlet, entitled—"origin and present state of the questions pending with the United States of America, on the subject of the Falkland Islands," and insulted the Court which declared the seizure just and legal. He then speaks of Montevideo as he might of the Algerine States, by supposing the *Elizabeth* to lay in the outer harbour of Montevideo exposed to acts of piracy; at length he invents the story that a Buenos Ayrean pirate mounting twenty guns, comes down from the inner harbour and anchors between the *Elizabeth* and H. B. M's ship *Fly*. Having finished thus insulting those whom he fancied to be his enemies, he proceeds to insult those whom he pretends to call his friends, by asserting that all the principal American and English gentlemen had advised him to run away with the *Elizabeth* without her register, and to which advice he most reluctantly consented. Then, not contented with having thus calumniated all those gentlemen in general, he concludes his libellous statement by particularising those who he pretends had most distinguished themselves in helping him to make his escape, for which he gives them his special thanks. The British Consul General has been the first to refute the libel as far as regards himself, by declaring solemnly

in the *Universal* of the 22nd of last month, that so far from having advised Captain Smith and Mr. Burrows, to perpetrate that clandestine scandalous act, and of having shown them the slightest attention, as they assert, he has never even known them. It is to be expected Mr. Slacum will not show himself less zealous of his good name, and that he will also embrace the first opportunity of refuting that part of Mr. Burrows' statement which abuses him. Then for the whole of that libellous statement only one solitary truth will appear, namely:—that Mr. Burrows ran away with the barque *Elizabeth* without her register, as he confesses—in order to avoid the payment of my claims against him.

The claims I preferred against Mr. Burrows were of a perfectly private nature, although they draw their origin from the period that I was governor of those Islands, as I have sufficiently explained in said pamphlet, which is still to be had in English of the Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this City. The same shows also clearly, that far from having been an interloper possessing myself of the British soil of those Islands, as Mr. Burrows says, I was openly and notoriously the founder and sole proprietor of the colony at Port Louis, that it existed several years to the knowledge of the whole world without meeting with the slightest opposition from any power; that I was proprietor of the cattle which had been carried thither from Buenos Ayres during a number of years in succession, before Buenos Ayres was separated from the mother country, and had been granted to me by the government of Buenos Ayres, which also granted the colonists the privilege of the seal fishery, to encourage them to settle for life at a place which to a proverb is called unfit for the abode of man. The British claim was first notified by the protest issued in November 1829, when my establishment had existed several years, and counted upwards of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, consisting of German, English and Buenos Ayrean families. The progress of the colony being much cramped by the destruction of the principal branch of industry from which the settlers expected to derive their prosperity, the foreigners killing the seal without distinction of season, age or sex, I had orders from the government of Buenos Ayres, (I had then the honor to serve,) to put a stop to this destruction. It must here be remembered, that the seal fishery is not carried on at sea but upon the beaches upon the very land. The justice of these orders were therefore unquestionable, because in giving them the government of Buenos Ayres did no more than exercising the primordial duty of every civilised government, the protection of its citizens in the enjoyment of the produce of a territory of which it had then the undisputed possession, dominion and occupation; it fulfilled thereby a solemn engagement by endeavouring to render effective the privileges it had granted, on the faith of which the colonists had been induced to settle upon uninhabited islands, and I to spend a fortune in their transportation and maintenance there. I executed the orders after three distinct warnings given to the offenders, and this is the whole origin of the slander which has at different times been heaped upon me.

The *Harriet*, Captain Davison, was the first vessel I detained, and her Captain having basely denounced the *Superior*, I was obliged to detain her also, which I otherwise might probably have avoided, as one example might have been sufficient to deter others from continuing their depredations.

After their detention, the Captains of both vessels begged me to send only one of them with his vessel to Buenos Ayres, to stand trial and to defend there the other vessel, which during this time might make a sealing voyage to the coasts of the Pacific, for account of whom it might afterwards concern, namely:—for account of the owners of both vessels if not condemned, and for my account if condemned, the crew to be paid at Port Louis at all events. I considered the proposal reasonable and convenient for all parties and accepted it, which I could without derogating from the dignity of governor, because my mercantile character as proprietor of the colony continued; indeed the colony could not exist without it, for only my capital was employed in it. I was called upon to effect a measure which was useful to all parties, and which no one had the means of doing but myself; a measure which could not possibly do harm to any one, and which gave useful employment to a number of men who would other-

wise have remained idle for a long time, and, above all, a measure which as I have explained in said report, converted the unfriendly feelings occasioned by the detention into a friendly one, and thus avoided mutinies which might have caused bloodshed.

The *Superior* which was the vessel chosen for the sealing, had finished her outward voyage and was about returning to the United States, so that her stores were nearly exhausted before I detained her; therefore she was fitted out with part of the stores of the *Harriet*, as agreed on with Captain Davison. Besides this, I supplied the *Superior* with articles from my stores to the value of about twelve hundred Spanish dollars, of which I have the vouchers, and without which it would not have been possible for her to proceed on the intended voyage. In short, the *Superior* went on the voyage and got a cargo of fur seal skins, meanwhile the trial at Buenos Ayres ended in the condemnation of the vessels. However the *Superior* went to New York and Mr. Burrows received the skins. My agent in the United States then notified to him that I would claim the fulfilment of the agreement, to which Mr. Burrows answered, that the *Superior* had touched at the end of the voyage at the Falkland Islands, that she was prevented from fulfilling the agreement because the *Lexington* had dispersed the colony at Port Louis, and that I must therefore claim from his Government—However, Mr. Burrows meanwhile had the exclusive benefit of the voyage, for as I have been informed he did not even pay the crew for their labour; which latter conduct is consonant with the name Mr. Burrows has long enjoyed in this respect. In fact, the pasquin which appeared at Montevideo the day after his flight, against Burrows, was written by a seaman of one of his whale-ships, I believe the *Louisa*, which vessel was condemned there as not sea-worthy and sold, which occurrence it seems was the cause of Mr. Burrows' appearance in Montevideo, where he then received the proceeds of the sale and managed to wrong a number of the crew out of their wages, by producing before the Commercial Court there false testimonies against them, as was discovered afterwards; for the truth of which I refer to the present American Consul at Montevideo, Mr. Patrick. It is not my intention to inform the public of all Mr. B's scandalous acts, it would require me to write volumes. I shall only just mention that he made it a practice to order the masters of his fishing vessels which were destined to the Falkland Islands, to supply themselves with beef there by shooting clandestinely my cattle in the fields, rather than to purchase beef at the settlement, provided they could do it conveniently and save expences by it.

When I first heard of Mr. Burrows' arrival at Montevideo, I heard also of his late failure in the United States, and of course considering him therefore a poor man I was in no hurry to go there and prosecute him; but hearing afterwards that the *Elizabeth* and her cargo were his property, I hastened thither, and knowing the slippery personage I had to deal with, I immediately got himself and vessel detained; and in order not to expose him to unnecessary delays, I proposed to leave the decision of my claim to two respectable merchants whom we might think proper to appoint as arbitrators.—Unfortunately however the Captain of the Port at Montevideo, had not such an unfavourable opinion of Mr. Burrows as I had, and therefore thought it superfluous to take any effective measures for the detention of his vessel, of which as has been seen Mr. Burrows took advantage, proving thereby to the world his consciousness of the justice of my claim, and a surprising want of shame in a man who had with him much more property than was necessary to cover his debt, and is besides a man of great wealth—being owner of many whale-ships and other vessels. However, I shall sooner or later prosecute Mr. Burrows before his own country's courts, provided he will stand trial there and does not adopt some other clandestine measure to evade it.

The supposition that the judicial authorities at Montevideo would have wronged him if he had appeared before them, is unjust in the extreme as it regards individual rights, especially as foreigners have always been scrupulously respected there as well as in Buenos Ayres; so much so, that I shall be well satisfied to meet before the Courts of Justice in the United States, the same disposition to do me justice as Mr. Burrows would have met in his favor before the Montevideo Courts. The detention was only to be until he might chose to appear to answer

for himself; he might have done so on the 23rd or 24th of March, and if then he could have thrown the least doubt upon my claim, he and his vessel would instantly have been permitted to depart, (unless I gave sufficient security for the damages consequent upon further detention,) and he might have departed openly and honorably even several hours before he did it clandestinely.

It is likewise false that Captain Duncan of the Lexington, gave to Captain Congor the Superior's skins, which were deposited in my stores at the Falkland Islands, Captain Congor not being there at the time. They were delivered to Captain Davison who having abandoned the trial of the vessels at Buenos Ayres, went in the corvette Lexington to serve as pilot to the Falkland Islands, and who claimed them falsely as belonging originally to the flariet. On arrival with these skins in the United States Mr. Burrows claimed them, and having obtained from me proofs that they belonged to the Superior, he gained the suit. After this, Davison claimed half of the skins as salvage, for having rescued them as he said out of the hands of a pirate as he termed me. Mr. Burrows then produced proofs before the court that my conduct at those Islands had been in every respect just and legal, and that the vessels and their cargoes had been very justly seized for breaking the laws of Buenos Ayres.

I have said enough, and shall conclude with the observation that while Mr. Burrows basely attacks my character in the newspapers, he defends it zealously before the judicial authorities of his country.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LEWIS VERNET.

### FESTIVAL OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The day of San Francisco—4th October—is ever splendidly celebrated at the Church which bears his name in this City, and the observances this year were upon a grand scale. The festival may be said to have commenced at sunrise on the morning of 3rd inst., at which period the bells of the Church rang a merry peal, and rockets were discharged from the pavement in front. In the afternoon Vespers were celebrated at the Temple in question, and *matines* in the evening, the latter did not conclude until half past ten o'clock. We remained until the conclusion. The choir was more full and efficient than heretofore, the organ was well played, and the sonorous voices of several of the friars were heard to advantage. We were in the spacious organ loft (which was well lighted), for more than an hour; the attendance there as well as in all other parts of the Church was numerous, and was increased after the conclusion of the *Novena* at the Church of Santo Domingo—a crowd of ladies then entered.

The High Altar was superbly adorned and illuminated. Some of the ornaments were costly and splendid, artificial flowers of colours white and red were tastefully wreathed, and rich carpeting spread around. The images of the Virgin, St. Francisco &c., were magnificently embellished, as also one recently arrived from Spain, representing 'Our Saviour' on the cross.

On the 4th, in the morning, High Mass was performed and a Sermon preached. The congregation was immense. The exterior of the Church was illuminated on each evening of the festival and fire works discharged.

The Refectory was profusely laid out with turkeys, fowls, *carne con cuero*, lamb, macaroni, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionary of all sorts, and abundance of wine. All who chose to partake thereof were welcome—in fact, the banquet was open to all. The cooks were first rate, or what in England would be called "professed cooks." The head cook, D. José Maria Garmendia, had an opportunity of evincing that he excels in the culinary as well as in the histrionic art. The pastry made under his direction (we

tasted some of it,) would not have disgraced the shop of Mr. Birch, in London,

We did not see our good friend Friar Andres at the *matines*—he was probably engaged in the *coro*; he is however greatly improved in health, and has at various times expressed to us the gratitude he feels for the kindnesses received from his friends during his illness.

### FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARIO.

The festival of *Nuestra Señora del Rosario*, held in the Church of Santo Domingo, is one of the most important in Buenos Ayres. We have before noticed that every thing which taste and ingenuity can devise, are put in practice to give brilliancy to the celebration. The decorative part is chiefly confided to ladies, and in justice to the fair architects we must state that their exertions on this anniversary produced a spectacle of exceeding beauty. The High Altar, and the images of our Lady of the Rosary and Santo Domingo were gorgeously adorned, festoons of roses, lilies and other flowers, real and artificial with gold and silver ornaments were delicately arranged; some were placed in serpentine order, others streamed from rich vases, placed on tables of alabaster surmounted by mirrors. A precious diadem encircled the head of 'Our Lady of the Rosary,' and a magnificent rosary was in her left hand. The lights thrown upon the many decorations from numerous tapers and transparent lamps beautifully embellished, produced a dazzling effect, which increased by close inspection, this we had an opportunity of ascertaining from being on several evenings of the *Novena* close to the High Altar. The other altars were also adorned, and the Church throughout was carpeted and its exterior illuminated. The day of *Nuestra Señora del Rosario* happened on the 1st inst., the *Novena* commenced on the evening of 30th ult., and concluded on the 8th inst., the usual music was performed during it and sermons delivered. The vocal parts by Señor Apolinario and others. The gentlemen who preached were the Rev. Fernando Soto, the Rev. Friars Juan Gonzales and Buenaventura Hidalgo.—

On the afternoon of Sunday the 8th inst., the images of Our Lady of the Rosary, and of the Patriarch Santo Domingo, were borne in procession from the Church of Santo Domingo to the Plaza de la Victoria, & returned by the College Church. The procession was accompanied by the Bishop of the Diocese Dr. Mariano Medrano, the Dominican friars, many *cofrades* of Our Lady of the Rosary with lighted tapers, a company of soldiers of the regiment of 'Restauradores' with their band, various vocalists and a band of violins. Fire works were discharged on the procession's leaving and returning to the Church.

The Mayordomos of the festival were Señores José Nevares Tres Palacios and Simon R. Mier. The Mayordoma, Doña Maria del Rosario Ascuenaga.

On the first evening of the *Novena*, a new musical instrument recently received from England called "the Seraphim" was placed near the High Altar, and after nearly all the congregation had departed a lady attempted to play upon it, but a friar whispered to her, and to our great regret she declined proceeding. The instrument was on a subsequent evening played in the organ loft—we were however too late to hear it.

The congregation on every evening of the *Novena* was immense—on each occasion there were probably from 1,500 to 2,000 females present. Amongst the congregation we observed several officers of the United States vessels Fairfield and Dolphin, and of H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk.

### Advertisement.

### 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 market affords, and that liquors and wines shall be of a superior quality.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 12th of October 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Brig Tintern, Thorp . . . . .	Brownell, Stegmann & Co. . . . .	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Hannah, Barrell . . . . .	R. and J. Carlisle . . . . .	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Bella Portaña, Pyott . . . . .	Parlane, Macalister & Co. . . . .	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Eve, Keay . . . . .	Brownell, Stegmann & Co. . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>American.</b>		
Ship William Penn, Pullen . . . . .	Daniel Gowland & Co. . . . .	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Ceres, Scudder . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot . . . . .	Daniel Gowland & Co. . . . .	Loading for Genoa.
<b>French.</b>		
Brig Cyclope, Lafon . . . . .	J. O. Basualdo . . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant . . . . .	Bunge, Hutz & Co. . . . .	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Phenix, Lescan . . . . .	Guerin, Seris & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Achille, Beliard . . . . .	C. R. Herne . . . . .	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Galgo, Pons . . . . .	Zumaran and Treserra . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo . . . . .	M. S. de la Maza . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Henrieta, Guerello . . . . .	Zumaran and Treserra . . . . .	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Flanetta, Scotto . . . . .	P. A. Plomer . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Danish.</b>		
Ship Cimber, Maag . . . . .	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Barque Catherine, Thomsen . . . . .	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Brig Svea, Godbersen . . . . .	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira . . . . .	M. A. Ramos . . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Belen . . . . .	J. A. Rivero . . . . .	Brazil.
<b>National.</b>		
Schooner brig Condor, Scott . . . . .	Anderson, Weller & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havana.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

**FRENCH.** Corvette Sapho, (32 guns,) Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

### AT ENSENADA.

British barque Colonist, Cowman, Anderson, Weller & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.  
British brig Inca, Harrison, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the Island of Trinidad.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 7.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived Swedish brig Svea, (800 tons,) George Joderson, from Hamburg 10th July, arrived at Montevideo 24th ult., sailed thence 5th inst., with 256 Saxony merino sheep and general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

Spanish brig Galgo, (150 tons,) José Pons, from Pernambuco 13th August, arrived at Montevideo 23rd do., sailed thence 6th inst., in ballast, to Zumarán and Treserra.

October 8.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, French corvette Sapho, (32 guns,) Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 6th.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Sailed, French brig Achille, (30 tons,) Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 6th.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Spanish brig Veloz, Juan Puig, for Cadiz, despatched by Zumarán and Treserra, with 14,000 dry hides and 40 barrels with 400 arrs. tallow.

Spanish barque Isabel Segunda, Juan Barcelo, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Malaga, despatched by Zumarán and Treserra, with 11,635 dry hides, 248 salted horse hides, 10 bales with 1,000 horse hides, 2 do. with 63 doz. calf skins, 50 quarter casks salted beef.

October 9.—Wind S.

Arrived, American barque Hortensia, (263 tons,) William Massicot, from Baltimore 15th July, arrived at Montevideo 25th ult., sailed thence 8th inst., with general cargo, to Daniel Godiand & Co.

National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo 8th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

National schooner brig Mary Jane, (118 tons,) John Gard, from Patagonia 29th ult., with 350 dry hides, 1,400 horses, 300 fanegas salt, to Edward Lumbe.

Passengers, Captain Samuel Adams, Señor Rufino Martínez.

Sardinian brig Fiametta, (172 tons,) José Scotto, from Cadiz 18th March, Pernambuco 13th ult., with general cargo, to Pedro Antonio Plomer.

British barque Catherine, (181 tons,) George Thomsen, from Hamburg 20th June, arrived at Montevideo 15th ult., sailed thence 8th inst., with general cargo, gin &c. to C. H. Andersen.

Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. Antony Martin Thymm and another.

Sailed, British barque Mona, Felipe Rowland, for Liverpool, despatched by Hugh Llavallol, with 2,209 dry hides, 5,744 salted hides, 421 salted horse hides, 17,627 horns, 20 bales with 3,202 horse hides, 4 do. with 83 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 440 dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 1,057 1/2 dozen chinchilli skins, 2 do. with 100 dozen nutria skins and 22 carpincho skins, 72 do. with 2,873 1/2 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 579 1/2 dozen nutria skins, 1 box with 23 1/2 dozen scizzars to cut tin.

Brazilian schooner brig Gertrude, José Joaquin da Costa Vianna, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 2,755 1/2 quintals jerked beef, 5 barrels with 60 arrobas tallow, 700 boxes tallow candles, 15 dry hides, for lining &c.

Brazilian zamacá Estrella Brillante, José Antonio Pereira y Alves, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2130 quintals jerked beef, 446 dry hides, 300 boxes candles, 8 dozen salted tongues.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo, despatched by Vicente Casares, Jun.

October 10.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 11.—Wind E.

No arrivals. Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Baniesta Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

October 12.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 11th, with the mail of the packet Pandora, from Falmouth 4th August.

Passenger from Montevideo, Señor Juan Barera.

Brazilian schooner brig Cacique, (172 tons,) Joaquin de Oliveira, from Parnagua 26th ult., with yerba, rice, coffee, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda, (125 tons,) Joaquin Viera Beien, from Parnagua 26th ult., with yerba, rice &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Sailed, British barque Colonist, Jeremiah Cowman, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the West Indies.

National schooner brig Emilia, John Bucan, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Nelson Hwang, with 2,785 quintals jerked beef, 17 barrels and 3 half pipes with about 300 arrobas tallow, 112 boxes candles, 1 do. kerseymer, 10 quintals salted pork and 16 cheeses.

October 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

National schooner brig Constellation, (77 tons,) Stephen Bartlett, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Vicente Casares.

American brig Volta, (235 tons,) Hig gins, from Tarragona 10th July, arrived at Montevideo 25th ult., sailed thence 12th inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

### SAILED FROM ENSENADA.

On 7th inst., British brig Blucher, Henry Heron, for the Island of Barbadoes, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 110 mules.

### Shipping Memoranda.

#### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 27th ult.—Brazilian zamacá Fourteenth November, from Santa Catalina 14th.

30th.—Oriental brig Peliz Oriental, Ricardo, from Rio Janeiro 15th, to F. Bajares.

“ Portuguese schooner brig Principe Augusto, Silva, from Rio Janeiro 12th, to Cuña.

“ Brazilian schooner of war Fidelidad, from Rio Grande 25th August.

1st inst.—Hamburg ship Sophia, from the Havana 6th July, in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

“ British barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming, from Liverpool 6th July, to Alfred Barber.

“ Danish brig Vigilant, from Hamburg 15th July, to F. Nebel.

“ British brig Paragon, Smith, from Liverpool 1st August, to Parlane, Mc. Lean & Co.

7th.—Spanish brig Uruguay, from Canary Islands 5th July, with emigrants, to J. M. Perez.

“ American brig Globe, from Cadiz 6th August, Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with salt, to Southgate & Co.

9th.—Brazilian patache Teimoso, Pereira, from Sta. Catalina 19th ult., to Figueira.

#### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

30th ult.—Oriental schooner brig Victoria, Manana, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Nara, with 4,000 quintals jerked beef.

2nd inst.—Brazilian schooner of war Fidelidad, for Rio Janeiro.

#### Vessels past Point Indio.

On 9th, at mid-night Achille, wind N. W.

On 10th, at 1 A. M. Veloz, at 3 A. M. Isabel Segunda, at 8 A. M. Mona, wind N. W. the three former hence 8th, the latter hence 9th.

Same day at 3 A. M. Blucher, from Ensenada 7th.

### EN ENSENADA.

On 8th inst., was performed *El segundo año, ó quien tiene la culpa*, in which a husband neglects his wife, a pretended friend endeavours to take advantage thereof—the husband is jealous thereon; becomes passionately in love with his wife, writes sonnets on her beauty, and makes her presents of jewellery &c. &c., to which the lady archly observes “ Really, my dear you can be very amiable when you please.” The audience was numerous.

On 11th, *La novia colérica*. It was a ‘Catherine and Petruccio’ affair.

“ And where two raging fits meet together They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.”

Señor Bigatti warbled two arias.

Previous to the play the National Anthem was sung (in honor of the anniversary of 11th October,) by the performers; who we regret to say consisted only of seven rank and file, including two supernumeraries. At the conclusion of the Anthem, there were cheers from the pit of *¡Viva la Patria! ¡Viva la Federación! ¡Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes! ¡Mueran los Unitarios! ¡Mueran los Pasteleros! ¡Mueran los de patilla U!*

The house was extra lighted but not very full. Mr. Mandeville was in his box, and with him were Captain Shepherd, of H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, Dr. Lepper, &c. &c.

Previous to the opening of the doors, rockets and small cannon were discharged from in front.

### Advertisements.

#### Foreign Commercial Academy.

No. 78, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

Dedicated to the education of a limited number of pupils, sons of foreigners resident in Buenos Ayres; affords the instruction requisite for a Commercial.

Grammar.

Geography.

Arithmetic.

Written translations from the Spanish, French and English languages.

Writing (a commercial running hand).

Book-keeping by single and double entry.

The greatest attention is given to the morals, progress and general conduct of the pupils: to complete the number there are 6 vacancies.

N. B. There is also a school for young ladies under the care of Mrs. Bradish, in which the writing and arithmetic are taught by Mr. Bradish.

Private lessons to individuals in the Spanish language or in any of the above branches, before or after school hours.

#### Passage to England or the Continent.

THE VERY FINE NEW BRIG

### BELLA PORTEÑA.

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

For terms apply to Captain Pyott, or to

PARLANE, MACALISTER & Co.

Consignees.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	146	a 147 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	144	a 145 do. do.
Plata macaquina.....	8 1/2	a 8 1/2 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	9	do. do.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	8 1/2	a 8 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	45	a 49 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....		no demand
Exchange on England.....	5 1/2	a 5 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. Montevideo.....	355	a 9 per patacon
Do. United States.....	8 1/2	a 9 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	32	a 34 dis.p. pesada
Do. weighing.....	27	a 29 do. do.
Do. country 23 to 24lbs.....	28	a 29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	23	a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9 1/2	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	2 1/2	a 3 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	33	a 34 do. per arroba
Wool, common.....	7	a 12 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 11
Hair, long.....	52	a 55 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	52	a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	a 12 do. per arroba
Horns.....	128	a 500 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 Doubloons during the week, 148 dollars. The lowest price 144 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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