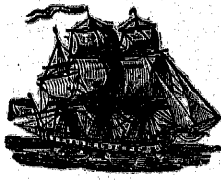


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 584.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1837.

[VOL. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., contains the final sentence against the individuals convicted of the murder of General Juan Facundo Quiroga and his retinue. It is signed by His Excellency the Governor Juan Manuel de Rosas, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Felipe Arana; and is prefaced in purport as follows.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

SENTENCE.

In the criminal cause against the authors, perpetrators, and accomplices in the horrid murders committed at the Barranca-Yaco, territory of Cordova, on 16th February 1837, prosecuted by the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, and by special authorization of the Governments of the Argentine Confederation.

Buenos Ayres, October 9th, 1837.
25th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES.—

Having examined anew the criminal cause in question, the defence made by the counsel for the prisoners, the reply of the Fiscal, the observations of the Judge Commissioner, the report of the Assessor General, &c. &c. &c.

CONSIDERING.—

In the first place.—That the horrible crime which has given rise to this cause is, from its nature and circumstances atrocious in the extreme, and without example in the history of the Argentine people, before or since their glorious Confederation.

2.—That seduction, perfidy and treachery, are the only weapons which the dispersed remains of the iniquitous Unitarian band have in their impotence preserved, and that under the shade of these, they with unparalleled ferocity plot against the lives of the chief champions of the Confederation, in order to disturb the tranquillity of the Provinces, and introduce therein confusion and disorder; and that from considerations so pressing, public honor and justice imperiously demand that such criminal attempts be repressed by the salutary example of chastisement.

3.—That the character and number of the victims sacrificed at Barranca-Yaco, and the inhuman and ferocious mode in which it was effected, render the authors and principal perpetrators thereof, unworthy of that mercy which the law sometimes recommends in favor of criminals.

4.—That justice, reason and natural equity recommend that this be employed. 1. As it regards those who deserving of the punishment of death, are yet in a degree less criminal.— 2. As it regards the rest of the co-operators and accomplices, who although taking part in the said horrid murders, did not evince so much ferocity; because it is certain that in cases like the present, the great interests of society counsel that the action of the public power should present itself invested with the severity necessary to repress crimes; nor is it less requisite that that of justice should only authorize those sacrifices, which are necessary for the preservation and defence of public security and tranquillity.

5.—That the punishment inflicted by this sentence upon the authors, perpetrators and accomplices in the said horrid murders, is not only in itself a salutary warning for the future, but an efficacious measure to secure the Ar-

gentine Republic from those future evils, into which the infamous Unitarians are intent upon plunging it.

The definitive sentence is therefore confirmed with the following alterations.

Here follows the sentence, whose literal details we will insert in our next number.

We have in our No. 498, given the full particulars of these terrific murders, and have from time to time reported the progress of the trial and its conclusion. It now only remains for us to state that sentence of death was passed upon José Vicente Reinafé, (Ex-Governor of Cordova,) Guillermo Reinafé, Francisco Reinafé, José Antonio Reinafé, Santos Perez, Cesario Peralta, Feliciano Figueroa, Solano Juarez, Francisco Peralta, and Marcelo Marquez. The other prisoners were sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Of those who received judgment of death, Francisco Reinafé, escaped from Cordova; José Antonio Reinafé and Feliciano Figueroa, died in prison, and the remaining seven were executed on Wednesday last 26th inst.

THE EXECUTION.

Cesario Peralta, Francisco Peralta, Solano Juarez and Marcelo Marquez, were shot in the Plaza of the Retiro at 8 o'clock in the morning of the day above-mentioned. We are told that they met their fate with firmness. Immediately after the execution their bodies were conveyed to the cemetery for interment.

José Vicente Reinafé, Guillermo Reinafé and Santos Perez, were executed in the Plaza de la Victoria close to the Cabildo, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the day in question, and their bodies were afterwards suspended on a gallows in the said plaza for 6 hours. From what we could observe they also met their fate with firmness, particularly Santos Perez, the latter waved his hand to the spectators; he was attired in a dark cloth jacket and white linen trousers: his fellow sufferers wore jackets and trousers of cloth. José Vicente Reinafé being in a feeble state of health, was favoured with a chair while the sentence was being read to them under the arches of the Cabildo. They were executed in their irons. The Reinafés were elderly men, Santos Perez appeared to be about 33 years of age, of dark complexion, middle size and well looking. It was a dreadful sight to see them on the gallows, and mortifying to poor humanity to think that the well-being of society should require such punishments. The body of Santos Perez was streaming with blood when suspended, the others did not bleed greatly. The unfortunates were attended to the place of execution by clergymen, who continued with them until the last moment, and their voices were heard as they retired from the fatal benches exhorting the sufferers at the very moment of execution. Three shots were fired after the first discharge at Santos Perez, and we believe also at José Vicente Reinafé, owing to signs of life appearing in them. The miserable men had not far

to walk to the place of execution, viz:—from the portals of the Cabildo. A considerable portion of the troops forming the garrison of this capital, were drawn up upon the occasion in the Plaza de la Victoria, under the command of the Inspector General, General Pinedo. There were the Guardia Argentina, a battalion of Patriotas, the regiment of Marine Artillery, a battalion of the Restauradores, some squadrons of Militia Cavalry (A basteceadores). In all about 2000 men; and the moment the execution was over the bands of the various regiments struck up, and the troops were put in movement and marched around the plaza.

The spectators were numerous, including several females. The portico of the Cathedral and all the buildings around the Plaza de la Victoria were crowded.

The following are the names of the members of the House of Representatives, in the fifteenth Legislature elected on 22nd inst., to replace those whose term of service has expired.

For the City of Buenos Ayres,—Señores Mariano Escalada, Miguel Garcia, Pedro Medrano, Manuel V. de Maza, Eduardo Lahitte, Bernardo Pereda, Paulino Gari, Manuel de Irigoyen, Celestino Vidal, Mariano B. Rolon, Felipe Elortondo y Palacio, Juan del Pino, Lucas Gonzalez Peña, Cayetano Campana.

The performers who have succeeded from the Theatre, viz:—Señores Manuel Cossio, Joaquin Culebras, Felipe David, Juan Antonio Viera, Hilarión Uriarte, Juan Rodenas, José Rodriguez, Cecilio Gonzalez; Señoras Trinidad Guuvara, Alejandra Pacheco, Augustias Gonzalez and Gregoria Gutierrez, addressed a note on 3rd inst., to the Chief of Police, offering to perform at the Theatre as soon as the Proprietor thereof would permit them, in honor of the anniversary of the 5th October. The proceeds of the function to be given in aid of the war against General Santa Cruz.

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

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., contains a note from Don José Maria Araujo, Justice of Peace of Bahia Blanca, dated 25th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 1,065 dollars.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A despatch dated Tucuman 21st ult., from General Alejandro Heredia, Commander in Chief of the Argentine Army of Operations, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 25th inst. It relates to the affair with the Bolivian troops on 13th ult., at Humahuaca, which we published in our No. 582.

The reply of His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres was also inserted in the *Gaceta* of 25th. It congratulated the Commander in Chief on the success of the Argentine arms, as at once strengthening the confidence in the successful result of the war, and reviving those glorious days when the Argentines struggled for the liberty and independence of Bolivia.

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

The number to complete the sixth volume of the Collection, contains—

- I.—Four engravings of the Editor to complete volume V.
- II.—Itinerary from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, by Sourrière de Souillac.
- III.—New plan of frontier of the Province of Buenos Ayres, by Colonel Pedro Andrea Garcia.
- IV.—Diary of a voyage to explore the Bay of All Saints, the islands of "Buen Suceso," and the channel of the River Colorado, by Basilio Villarino.
- V.—Diary of the expedition to the Chaco, under the orders of Colonel Francisco Gavino Arias.
- VI.—Diary of a voyage to the Coast of Patagonia, by Antonio de Viedma, to examine those points on which towns may be established.

Each succeeding number of this important work increases in merit and in interest. All must allow that Señor de Angelis has effected more than could possibly be required of him; inasmuch as he has thrown an important light upon every portion of the vast picture, which otherwise from circumstances might have been concealed even from the most observing. It is an immense addition to history, particularly as it regards the geography of the New World.—We may soon converse with the same certainty and confidence respecting the South as of North America, or rather recompose the part devoted by geography makers to the Provinces of the River Plate.

The present number contains a variety of information which it is not possible adequately to notice in the columns of a journal. To the memoirs which Señor de Angelis has previously published he has now added the Prefaces which, enhancing its value, justify the favorable opinion which foreign writers have formed of their editor. These are portions of history and of eloquence, which one read with pleasure even when the subjects on which they treat are not interesting.

But little was known of the revolution of the Indians in Peru, which failed however to shake Spanish dominion in the Colonies. A descendant of the Incas named *Tupac Amaru*, tired with the vexations of the Europeans, endeavoured to break the yoke which pressed upon his fellow countrymen, and to raise again the fallen throne of his ancestors. This project was eagerly received, and the sons of Manco Capac ran in crowds to range themselves under the banners of his last heir. Considerable masses besieged the Spaniards in Cuzco, La Paz, Chayanta, &c., and both sides rivalled each other in courage and cruelty. It is painful to acknowledge that it was the Europeans, who showed themselves the most inhuman after victory; and it is impossible for the most obturate heart to dwell on the catastrophe of this bloody drama.

It is with reason that Señor de Angelis in speaking of A. reche, who required in his official capacity as Fiscal atrocious punishments against the Chiefs of this insurrection, brands him as a cruel man, who treading under foot the rights of humanity and outraging the age in which he lived, dared to renew the scenes of barbarism in an epoch when Becoaria and Filangieri still existed.

The account of the insurrection of the Indians of the Uruguay in 1754, is also full of new details presented in an agreeable manner. It is an episode to the history of the Jesuits in the New World, and which had a powerful influence in the destiny of that famous order.

In the hands of an enthusiastic writer, this event would have formed the theme of lively declamations, but Señor de Angelis hesitated between two opinions, which may be adopted for they are alike sustained by history.

The last part of this number which completes the volume of this great work, is the journal of a voyage to Fort St. Julian, to make the first essay at colonisation on the Coast of Patagonia. It is a document of the highest importance for the information it contains on the manners of the inhabitants of that remote part of the globe.

Time has detracted nothing from the interest of these descriptions, yet nearly half a century has elapsed since they were written; but this half a century, which has been employed in a very active manner in exploring the globe, has passed nearly in silence as it regards the south-

ern portion of the American continent, which in fact we did not know better than our ancestors. Enlightened voyagers have not had any difficulty in acknowledging that the surest guide which had conducted them in their observations on the Straits of Magellan, had been Sarmiento, who traversed them in 1550.

It now remains for us to speak of the voyage to the Chaco, undertaken in 1780 by Colonel Arias, and published for the first time by Señor de Angelis, but our article has gone beyond what we had at first proposed; we shall therefore reserve to ourselves to return to it in a future number.

We cannot however conclude without congratulating Señor de Angelis on the importance of his labours, and on the reputation they have acquired for him both here and abroad.

BRITISH NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On 17th July her Majesty the Queen proceeded in state to prorogue the Parliament.

"At twenty minutes before two o'clock the royal procession left the New Palace in St. James's-park in the following order.—A carriage drawn by six greys, and containing Sir Frederick Smith and Mr. Blackwood, the Gentleman Ushers in Waiting; Mr. Samuel Clarke, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard; and Master Ellice, Page of Honour. The second carriage (drawn by a set of bays), in which were Master Cavendish, Page of Honour; Sir Robert Otway, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Cavendish, Equerry in Waiting; and the Silver Stick in Waiting. In the third carriage (also drawn by bays) were Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Comptroller of the Household; and Lord Kilmarnock, Page of Honour. The fourth carriage, drawn by six black Hanoverian horses, and containing the Marchioness of Lansdowne, First Lady in Waiting; the Countess of Mulgrave, Lady in Waiting; the Lord Steward; and Lord Tuppermore, Lord in Waiting; the state coach, drawn by eight cream coloured horses, with new harness of red morocco, enriched with the royal arms, preceded by the Queen's marshalsmen, two and two, the Queen's footmen, in State liveries, two and two, and a party of the Yeomen of the Guard. As the Queen entered the state coach a signal was given by the sergeant trumpeter to the trumpeter on horseback; the band of the Foot Guards at the same moment playing "God save the Queen." Opposite to her Majesty sat the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse. Over a white satin petticoat, embroidered with gold, the Queen wore a kirtle of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine, in stripes, and gold lace. The robe was confined at the waist and shoulders with gold cords and tassels. Her hair was arranged in bands, parted on the forehead, and surmounted with a circlet, or open crown, of diamonds, on which were crosses *patée* and sprigs of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, disposed alternately. The necklace and earrings were also of diamonds. Her Majesty had a diamond stomacher; on both arms strings of diamonds, and on the left arm an armband, with the motto of the Order of the Garter. Her Majesty also wore the ribband, badge, and star of the order; the two latter set in diamonds. The royal procession passed through the triumphal arch in front of the palace, and down the middle mall in St. James's Park, escorted by the royal regiment of Horse Guards. On her Majesty's arrival at the House of Lords, the Queen's robe was changed for a parliamentary robe of crimson velvet, entirely lined with ermine, and having a cape of ermine. The sides and bottom of the robe had a deep border of ermine and gold lace. "Throughout the route her Majesty was greeted by the most numerous assembly we ever saw collected on that often crowded way, with the most enthusiastic cheers. Her Majesty graciously acknowledged the greeting from time to time, but while entering the House, there was a pensive and anxious sensibility visible in the half-moistened eye, and compressed lip, of the royal countenance. Incipient tears were certainly glittering within eyes that even in a subject would have been thought lovely. On leaving the House the Queen was flushed, but the cause of the excitement was over. Her spirits were evidently improved; and there was an elasticity in her manner that showed the removal of a heavy anxiety. Nothing could be more expressively

enjoyed than her Majesty's face on her return to the palace."

"House of Lords, July 17th.

"ROYAL SITTING

"Nothing could exceed the interest excited by the announcement that the Queen would this day prorogue Parliament in person. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the galleries of the House of Lords were crowded with ladies anxiously waiting the hour for admission, which was fixed for twelve o'clock. Punctually at that time, the judicial business of the House having terminated, the doors were opened for parties bearing tickets to the strangers' gallery, which, with the exception of the reporters' bench, was exclusively appropriated to peers' daughters and other ladies. In a few minutes the gallery was completely crowded.

"The throne and foot-stool, both of which were covered with rich crimson velvet, appeared to be new; but in other respects no change was made. The old canopy remained, and the initials "G. R." behind the throne, were unaltered.

"At two o'clock the first gun was heard, announcing her Majesty's departure from the palace. Immediately afterwards her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, entered the House. All the peers and peeresses present rose on her entrance. Her royal highness and the princess took their seats on the woolsack immediately in front of the throne, and with their faces turned towards it. The Duke of Sussex, who had taken a position on the left of the throne for the purpose of receiving her Majesty, advanced towards her royal highness as soon as she had taken her seat on the woolsack, and continued for some time in animated conversation with her. At this time the House was completely crowded in every part, and as the shouts of the populace, announcing the near approach of her Majesty, became audible above the roar of the cannon, the interest within the narrow walls of the House deepened into a perfect intensity—the loud hum of conversation ceased—each peer assuming his proper place—every eye was bent with anxious solicitude towards the passage at which her Majesty was to enter. In the midst of the deep and unbroken silence which now prevailed, marking in the most striking manner the interest which all present took in the appearance of their youthful Sovereign, the Duchess of Kent might well be pardoned an anxious feeling; but as far as we could observe, her royal highness betrayed no symptom of uneasiness beyond that of constantly and anxiously directing her eyes to the passage by which her illustrious daughter was to approach the throne.

"Precisely at twenty minutes to three o'clock her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and lords in waiting, and attended by all the great officers of state—the Lord Chancellor carrying the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Somerset bearing the crown upon a cushion, and Lord Melbourne holding the sword of state—entered the House. The peers and peeresses rose as her Majesty entered, and continued standing. The ladies in waiting, and the pages who bore her Majesty's train, took their places behind the throne. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncannon, and the Duke of Norfolk, stood on the steps of the throne to the right of her Majesty, and on the left stood Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Sussex.

"Her Majesty was splendidly attired. Beneath a mantle and train of the richest crimson she wore a robe of white satin wrought with gold; a circlet of diamonds glittered on her brow; the blue riband of the order of the garter crossed her bosom and fastened on the left side; a profusion of large and costly diamonds hung upon her neck.

"Her Majesty ascended the throne with a firm and composed step, and for several moments continued standing, graciously regarding all around her.

"At this moment the interest of the scene was at its height; and the spectacle of so young and beautiful a Sovereign, so surrounded, and deporting herself in a situation so new with an easy dignity and natural grace that could not be surpassed, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. On taking her seat her Majesty's countenance became slightly flushed; but in a few moments the natural colour was restored; and once more looking round her, seeing that the peers remained standing, she said in a low tone of voice—but bending gracefully forward, and

with an easy gesture of the hand, "My Lords, be seated."

"Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, was then directed to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes the members of that House, headed by the Speaker, appeared below the bar. The turbulent mode of their entrance, and the almost boisterous struggle for precedence that took place between some of them, appeared to afford her Majesty much amusement. She smiled, and looked quickly round at the lords who stood near the throne.

"The Queen read the speech in a tone so melodious, that a hum of admiration that almost threatened to burst into a cheer, ran round the House as her Majesty concluded it. Her Majesty descended the throne, and quitted the House in the same order as she had entered, except that she was now followed by the Duchess of Kent. As her Majesty left the House she smiled and bowed most graciously to several peers on either side. Having re-entered the state carriage, her Majesty returned to the palace amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a larger concourse of people than was ever seen assembled on any similar occasion."

The Queen's Garter.—The Queen said to the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), with simple archness, "My Lord Duke, where am I to wear the Garter?" The Duke in reply, said he recollected seeing some print of Queen Anne, in which the Garter was placed on her left arm. By reference to various authorities that fact was established.

It appears that some of the "wits" of London, have been making fun about the Queen's Garter. In one of the newspapers is the following paragraph—"We are authorised to say that the Queen wears her Garter in the right place. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

A new feature is observable in the ceremony of her Majesty's entering the royal carriage on state occasions. As soon as her Majesty has placed her foot on the carriage steps, the trumpeter of the escort guard, intimates the fact by the sound of the trumpet. The effect is pleasing and not without utility, as it prepares the guards for being in immediate readiness to fall in with the royal procession.

His late Majesty William IV., was intored on 8th July last at Windsor, with the usual solemnities.

We received by the brig Fame, London journals to 19th August. "The Times," of 18th August, gives the following as the state of the elections—

Tories elected for England and Wales. 265
Whig Radicals, do. do. 235

30

SCOTCH ELECTIONS.

Whig Radicals. 33
Tories. 20

13

Tory majority, Great Britain. 17

The elections in Ireland had not concluded. It was however supposed that the Ministerial majority in the new Parliament, would be much the same as in the last. Mr. Hume was ejected for Middlesex, and has been returned for Kilkenny.

—

The strong *pampero* of Monday last occasioned a very low river. The bank called "the City bank," which divides the inner from the outer roads was dry, and the vessels in the inner roads were aground. We do not remember so low a tide since 9th October 1827, which caused the loss of the British brig Florida in the inner roads.

—

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Custom House at Montevideo under date 19th inst., issued a note to the following effect.

"In order to avoid the irregularities which have hitherto occurred in the line of Packets between this and Buenos Ayres, particularly as it regards packages manifested without consignee or mark, as well as to the disembarking others under the name of *encomiendas*, and the scandalous abuse of this tolerance and serious injury to the revenue &c. &c., it is ordered that the Captains of said Packets, shall express in their manifest the marks and numbers of the packages on board without exception whatever; and should they have any without mark or knowing the owners, they shall put a private mark which shall be designated in the manifest, and the aforesaid packages in such cases shall be consigned to order.

"They shall likewise produce to the visiting officer all the packages on board, with a list of them, to whom addressed, contents, &c. &c., said list to be signed by the Captain and visiting officer

"Only small parcels and envelopes, the contents of which can be easily ascertained, will be allowed to pass as *encomiendas*, and on no account closed cases nor large packages.

"The Captains of Packets shall only have three hours to rectify or add to their manifests. At the termination of this period all packages of whatever class found on board, and not inserted in the manifest or in the list of *encomiendas* shall be confiscated, and the vessel will incur the penalty stated in article 40, of the *Resguardo.*"

—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
SIR,

I have observed that many useful hints conveyed through your journal have been attended with beneficial results, for example in the abatement of the nuisance of boys and even those of larger growth, dropping kites in front of persons on horseback. I now Sir, beg leave to call your attention to an evil of equal magnitude, viz:—to boys throwing pieces of brick &c. in the crowded streets, the lamentable consequence of which has been, that a few days since, the son of Mr. George Brown, boat-builder, when returning from school was struck on the side with a brick bat thrown by a boy, which caused his death. Thus the parents have lost a promising child from the wanton practice in question.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Buenos Ayres, October 24th, 1837.

A whale-boat left the shore for the inner roads during the *pampero* on Monday last, with only one person in her, viz:—*Santiago Garcia*. She has not since been heard of, and is therefore supposed to have capsized.

Advertisements.

To Tailors, Milliners, &c.

DRILLED EYED NEEDLES, between numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, for sale at the Book-seller's shop No. 30, Cathedral street.

WANTED.

A Good plain Cook. An Englishwoman will be preferred.
Apply at No. 62, calle de la Federacion.

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.

Samuel Stannard Lyon.

THE above named sailed from London in November 1819, in the British brig Ebenezer, Captain John Clark, of Sunderland, to whom he was apprenticed. The brig was burnt in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres in February following—and the said S. S. Lyon, afterwards resided at the lodging-houses of Mr. Sutherland, Buenos Ayres. His mother has repeatedly addressed letters to him there without receiving the least intelligence of him, and would be most grateful to any one who could give information respecting him. There is a tract of land in the County of Norfolk, England, at which a male relative has possession but which would most probably revert to his mother could she ascertain the death of her son, and it seems hardly possible he can be alive. It would greatly relieve the anxiety she has so long endured to know his fate. Any information therefore will be thankfully received at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

The said Samuel Stannard Lyon, was born at Stalham, in Norfolk, on the 6th May, 1800.

Foreign Merchant Vessels
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of October 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Hannah, Barrell.....	R. and J. Carlisle.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Bella Portena, Pyott.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Eve, Keay.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trin, Bong.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
Brig Pargan, M. Smith.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Amette Mulholland, Forster.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	With mules for the West Indies.
Brig Lilly, Wood.....	M Crackan and Jamieson.....	Discharging.
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming.....	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
American.		
Ship William Penn, Pullen.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Volta, Higgins.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Pioneer, Haskell.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Autumn, M. Brown, Jun.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Manchester, Jarman.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
French.		
Barque Phenix, Lescau.....	Guerin, Soris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Achille, Beliard.....	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Spanish.		
Brig Galgo, Pons.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Havana.
Sardinian.		
Brig Henrique, Guerello.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Flametta, Scotto.....	P. A. Plomer.....	Discharging.
Danish.		
Barque Catherine, Thomsen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Vigilant, Emmerich.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Discharging.
Bremen.		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.		
Brig Svea, Godbersen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Preciosa, Mollen.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Belen.....	J. A. Rivoero.....	Loading for Parnagua.
Zumacua Luisa, Conceicao.....	Brazilian Legation.....	Discharging.
Schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga.....	J. A. Rivoero.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
Brig Sparrethawk, (18 guns.) Captain John Shepherd.
Corvette Sapho, (23 guns.) Captain Pierre Joseph Thihaust.
Brig Bassac, (22 guns.) Captain Hyppolite Degrabnet.

A T ENSENADA.

British barque Colonel, Cawman, 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.

In our last we noticed the arrival on the 20th inst. of a Brazilian zamaca which had been captured by a privateer under the Republican flag of Rio Grande. We have received the following particulars of the affair.

The Brazilian zamaca Luisa, (60 tons,) from Itaguahy bound to Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee and furniture, belonging to a family, was captured off Guaratiba by the pirate launch Mazzini, which conducted her in July last to Maldonado, whence the zamaca sailed on finding that the authorities there intended to seize her, but being pursued by an armed launch which sailed from Montevideo she steered for the Uruguay, and entering by the Guaru and Ibicuy, arrived at the Guleguary. His Excellency the Governor of Entrerios being on the spot, ordered the zamaca to be detained, and informed the Government of Buenos Ayres of the circumstance, who communicated it to the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil in this Capital. The latter immediately ordered the Captain of the zamaca Manuel da Conceicao, with four men to bring her to Buenos Ayres, where she arrived on 20th inst., with 157 bags coffee and some furniture.

October 21.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, (at 10 o'clock last night,) Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 19th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

(This evening,) American ship Manchester, (320 tons,) Samuel Evan Jarman, from Boston 5th August, with 240,315 feet lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(At night,) Brazilian schooner brig Lorenza, (128 tons,) Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, from Parnagua 10th inst., with yerba, rice, planks, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Sailed, (during the last night,) American brig Ceres, Eleazar Scudder, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4,580 quintals jerked beef.

(This day,) French brig Cyclope, Joseph Lafon, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 11,981 dry hides.

October 22.—Wind N. in the morning, strong and rain, shifted to W.S. W. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, National schooner brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggiano, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 1,060 quintals jerked beef, 90 boxes tallow candles.

October 23.—Wind W. strong and very low tide all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 24.—Wind S.

Arrived, French brig van Dassas, (22 guns,) Captain Hypolito Dagueuet, from Valparaíso 15th ult., arrived at Montevideo 17th inst., sailed thence 22nd.

British barque Amelia Mulholland, (228 tons,) Gabriel Forster, from Island Trinidad 13th July, arrived at Montevideo 15th inst., sailed thence 22nd, with 487 doubloons and 124 hard dollars, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Swedish ship Preciosa, (485 tons,) Christopher Heinrich Mollen, from New York 12th July, arrived at Bonavista 23rd August, sailed thence 12th ult., arrived at Montevideo 16th inst., sailed thence 20th, with 221 moyos salt, general cargo, 467 doubloons and 942 hard dollars, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(At night,) British brig Liffey, (151 tons,) George Woolf, from Whitehaven 19th July, arrived at the Island of Bonavista 15th August, sailed thence 27th do., arrived at Montevideo 19th inst., sailed thence 20th, with 88 moyos salt, to M'Cracken and Jamieson.

National schooner brig Providencia, (164 tons,) José Stanzola, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., with 1500 alquieres salt, sugar, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Acededo Ramos.

Sailed, (at 6 A. M.) Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo. (She was despatched last evening but detained owing to the low tide.)

October 25.—Wind S. E. strong in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 26.—Wind E. strong in the morning and at night, slight rain in the evening.

Arrived, National schooner brig Bella Americana, (88 tons,) Cayetano José de Araujo, from Montevideo 26th inst., in ballast, to Manuel Acededo Ramos.

National brig (late schooner brig) Indio, (171 tons,) José Maria Guiliani, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., arrived at Montevideo 18th inst., sailed thence 25th, with tobacco, sugar, caña, iron, &c., to Felipe Llavallol.

British barque Elizabeth Moore, (241 tons,) John Cumming, from Liverpool 6th July, arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 25th, with general cargo, to Alfred Barber.

Sailed, National brig Argentino, James Harris, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Edward Lum, with 4,448½ quintals jerked beef, 70 dry hides, 10½ pipes, 2 hogheads and 12 barrels with about 700 arrobas tallow, 52 boxes tea, 40 cheeses.

October 27.—Wind E. a gale all the morning, shifted to N. W. in the afternoon, heavy rain nearly all day and hazy.

Arrived, French barque Rouennais, last from Montevideo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Yesterday was a most inclement day for the time of year. Four lighters were driven on shore during the gale, viz:—the Dos Amigos, Belen, Eloisa and Flora.

The Cimber and Condor have been cleared some days, but detained from head wind. We have taken their names from our list of vessels in port.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

August 21st.—British schooner brig Betsey Hall, Coaker, hence 29th June.

" British barque Standard, Peile, hence 9th June.

The above were inserted in our last with the date of their arrival incorrect.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 20th inst.—At 10 P. M. Wind N. W. Tintern, hence 19th.

21st.—Wind N. W. at 7 A. M. Trafalgar and Aimable Lucette. At 10 A. M. Ceres, the two former hence 20th, the latter at half past 12 A. M. of the 21st.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 18th inst.—Brazilian schooner brig Navegante, Oliveira, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Fanes, Sousa, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to Costa.

" Swedish ship Aurora, from Cadiz 11th August, with salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

" Sardinian schooner brig Providencia, from Marseilles 22nd July, with 108 tons salt, to Capurro and Castro.

19th.—British barque Duva, from Cadiz.

" Portuguese zamaca Nuevo Paquete, from Bahía 17th ult., to Buxarao.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

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

THE WEATHER, has been generally fine throughout the week although at times cool, thermometer 58 to 68.

Answers to letters from Liverpool by the Betsey Hall, which sailed hence 29th June, were received here on 19th inst., in the short space of 3 months and 23 days.

THE FATE.

On 22nd inst, was performed *Los Primeros Amores, El Sueño and El recibio del Paje*. The first piece related to a young gentleman and a young lady (cousins), who loved each other very dearly when they were very young, and promised to be faithful and marry in due time. They were however separated for 8 years, and the gentleman disregarding his vow married another—the lady then espoused a new lover, declaring that the idea that one can only love once is perfectly ridiculous.

The second depicted a generous uncle, who ceded his pretensions to a lady in favor of his nephew, and reprimanded both for not confiding in him by informing him of their attachment. The farce presented nothing particular.

The house was tolerably well attended. In the boxes were several officers of the French corvette Sapho.

The strike in the theatrical corps has reduced the number in actual service to six, viz:—Sres. Casacuberta, Castañera, Gil, Zamboran; and the Señoras Casacuberta and Campomanes.—The dispute it seems is in a train of settlement.

Advertisements.

NEW Upholstery & Mattress STORE.

WARWICK INGLIS, has the honor to inform the public, that he has established himself in Calle Perd No. 51, next house to Mr. Peñajero's, and hopes to merit a portion of public patronage.

Having been brought up to the business in London, and having been engaged in all its various branches both there and in this City, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction in the execution of any orders which may be confided to him.

Having recently visited Europe for the object of obtaining a practical knowledge of the last fashions, he hopes that his moderate charges and the punctuality in the execution of his engagements, will be satisfactory to such as are pleased to employ him.

N. B. The materials are carefully selected before they are used, so that the mattresses, pallases, and pillows, will bear inspection; as also the bed furniture.

Sofas and mattresses repaired in the best manner, and bed furniture cut to the latest fashion.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

TO LET.

THE House No. 23, calle de Tucuman. It has 5 rooms and a kitchen, as also two patios, a well &c.

Apply at W. Hayton's Store, No. 68, calle de la Piedra.

Died.

On the 4th July last, Mr. Thomas Brown, whilst on his passage to Liverpool in the British barque Standard, Captain John Peile, Captain Peile well performed the last sad offices to the deceased. The day of the funeral was observed as a holiday on board the Standard. The crew were mustered at mid-day in their best attire, when the customary prayers were read, and the body was consigned to the deep in lat. 15° 5' S.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	142	a 148 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	140	a 141 do. do.
Plata mancuana	84	a do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	84	a 87 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacoons	53	a 55 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	50	a 51 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	5 1/2	a 5 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350	a 355
Do. Montevideo	53	a 53 per patacon
Do. United States	84	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	32	a 33 dls. p. p. p. p. p.
Do. country	27	a 29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	a 28 1/2 do. do.
Do. salted	23	a 24 do. do.
Do. Horse	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutria Skins	23	a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33	a do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	16	a 18 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	a 26
Deer skins per dozen	9	a 11
Hair, long	54	a 55 do. do.
Do. mixed	23	a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef	17	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	128	a 550 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	12	a 15 per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	a 3 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 143 dollars. The lowest price 140 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 BRADDER, Responsible Editor.