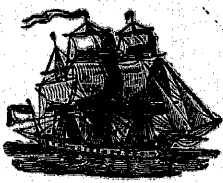


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 585.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th ult., contains several documents issued by the Protector General Santa Cruz, previous to his departure from Lima, viz:—A decree dated Protectoral Palace, Lima, 21st August, 1837; in tenor, that the public service demanding his temporary absence from the North Peruvian State, it becomes necessary to appoint a Chief of the Administration, designating at the same time his attributes during his (the President's) absence. He has therefore selected the Grand Marshal Luis José Orbegoso, to be provisional President of the North Peruvian State. The decree consists of 13 articles, detailing the powers granted by the Protector to his delegate in North Peru.

By another decree of same date, Señor Manuel de la Cruz Mendez, of the Superior Court of Cochabamba, is appointed Secretary General to the Protector, *vice* General Casimiro Olañeta, named to fulfil some important commissions.

Dr. José María Galdiano, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of the North Peruvian State, *vice* General Pio Tristán, resigned, he being about to proceed to the South, to continue there his services.

General Santa Cruz, under date Protectoral Palace, Lima, 22nd August, 1837, published two proclamations, one headed as follows. "The Supreme Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, to the North Peruvians." In this he speaks of the threatened invasion from Chili, and the necessity that he should proceed to other points of the Confederation, and to other armies to whom the defence of the Southern territory is confided. That he relies upon the love of order and subordination of the North Peruvians, to set at naught the machinations of enemies who are intent only upon creating discord.—That if contrary to all probability and against the torrent of public opinion, the enemy should make an hostile movement on the Peruvian Coast, he relies upon the irresistible valour of the united Army, and the enthusiasm of their infant Navy, to punish the invaders.

The other proclamation is addressed to the Army;—and says that the impotent efforts of the government of Chili, and the few traitors in its cortégé become every day more apparent. That the army is defending a just cause, and has expert officers who will lead it to victory.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the date above-mentioned, pointedly comments upon the documents in question, averring that they manifest the insolence of the tyrant Santa Cruz, and his efforts to deceive those who are unfortunately under his odious domination. That he quitted Lima in a French vessel of war, to return to Bolivia in consequence of the universal discontent which prevails there, appointing as his delegate the despicable traitor Orbegoso;—a man who disgraces the American name, and is justly detested for his baseness, cowardice, and perfidy. The *Gaceta* concludes its remarks by speaking of General Santa Cruz in the following strain. "No free man can submit to receive the law which a despicable tyrant usurper, without virtue, courage, or talent, wishes to impose, and who is besides an unnatural enemy of American independence."

The following proclamation was issued by General Felipe Heredia, upon the occasion of his successful attack on a corps of Bolivian troops at Humahuaca, on 13th September last.

Humahuaca, 13th September, 1837.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Salta, second in command and Chief of the Staff of the Confederate Army acting against the tyrant Santa Cruz.

**BOLIVIANS:**—The war which the Argentine Republic has declared is not against you, but against the tyrant, who in despite of your imprescriptible rights, has elevated himself to the rank of President. His ambition carried his arms to Peru, assassination to Chili, the Banda Oriental and this Country, whose soas have sacrificed their existence to give you liberty.—Will you bear to the grave the ignominious crime of having been ungrateful only to serve the adopted son of Ferdinand VII? No Bolivians! He who thrust the dagger into the soil of the Incas, he who was prisoner to our arms in Pasco and Tarija, ought not to govern those who gained for themselves country, life, honor, and independence.

The immunity of the Argentine territory he has violated through his agents, who imprisoned in Iruya defenceless men, aid under cover of vile intrigue, wished to repeat it on the heights of Humahuaca; but the invaders received their chastisement.

Some of the vanquished will have returned to their homes, full of regret at the fatal consequences which have attended their enterprise, already you have seen that notwithstanding they were some of the best troops of Bolivia, and in great numbers, with the advantages which infantry possesses on broken ground, two squadrons of cavalry only have been sufficient to put them to a shameful flight.

**BOLIVIANS:**—Abandon the tyrant who oppresses you, and hasten to preserve the relations of friendship and commerce with the free of the Argentine Confederation, which has no pretensions to territorial aggrandisement, but the noble aim of preserving its institutions, its integrity, and independence.

FELIPE HEREDIA.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in town on Sunday last, on the arrival of the packet schooner Eufracia, from Montevideo, bringing the following bulletin issued by the President of the Oriental State, addressed to the Minister of War at Montevideo.

EXCELLENT SIR,

On the 22nd inst., the first corps of the army which was under my orders was completely dispersed. I shall have re-assembled to day 400 men, with which I shall join the second corps, and within four days shall again encounter them.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

Puntas de Tacuarembó, October 24th, 1837.

MANUEL ORIBE.

To His Excellency the Minister of War.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this City of 30th ult., contains the following documents.

Montevideo, October 23rd, 1837.

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, has the honor to address His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation; annexing a certified copy of the despatch which His Excellency the President in campaign has forwarded to the Government, informing it

of the new invasion with which the country is threatened, by the rebel chief and his followers, who had sought refuge in the neighbouring Province of Brazil.

The undersigned in consequence, has received special orders from his Government, to forward this intelligence with all possible speed to His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, feeling as he must the same interest which in similar circumstances he has manifested for the tranquillity of the States of the Argentine Confederation, who must necessarily be affected by those new attempts by which anarchy is endeavouring to disturb the peace which the Republic so happily enjoys.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

JUAN BENITO BLANCO.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to the above under date Buenos Ayres 26th ult., to the effect that having laid the said note before His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, he had received His Excellency's orders to express to the Government of the Oriental State, his sincere regret that the tranquillity of that country should be again disturbed, and that ever faithful to the principles which govern his conduct towards neighbouring and friendly governments, the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, is disposed to lend to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, those friendly offices with which it has heretofore evinced the sincerity of its friendship.

On the 14th ult., the President of the Oriental Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, forwarded a despatch from his head quarters, Rincon de Sapos, to the Minister of War at Montevideo, stating that the group which accompanies the chief of the rebellion (Eusebio Rivera), does not amount to eight hundred men. That of the 765 men which he has within the territory of the Oriental State, there are only 150 soldiers, the rest being Indians drawn from their homes by deceit.—That his plan is to divide his force so as to carry on a war of resources; and that he certainly could not face either of the two divisions composing the first corps of the army. That every precaution had been taken in case he should attempt such an operation, &c. &c.

At the time of writing this, we have no further accounts from Montevideo. A variety of reports respecting the state of affairs in the Oriental Republic are in circulation, but none that can be relied upon.

### Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 5,160,200 dollars.

A note dated 31st ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of October last, 293 persons arrived in this city, the departures 357.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the period above-mentioned, 304 persons arrived at this port, the departures 294.

"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."

In pursuance of the promise made in our last, we shall now speak of the voyage to the Chaco, undertaken in 1780, by Colonels Arias and Cornejo, and Father Murillo, and published for the first time by Señor de Angelis.

Amongst the provinces which composed the ancient *Viceroyalty of the River Plate*, there was one of which the name was scarcely known, and which has kept itself until the present time in its primitive state of independence. We mean the *Chaco*. It is said that its name in the language of the Incas, signifies "an assemblage of wild beasts," and indeed one might consider as such the different savage tribes who inhabit it. They are the Apípones, Guaicurús, Moco-bis, Tobas, Mataguayos, Lules, Tonocotes, &c., whose traits and manners it would not be easy to describe.

This province, placed between the late Spanish Colonies of the River Plate, and of Paraguay and Peru, clogs its political relations and commerce, which might acquire great activity if once a more direct communication was opened across it.

From the commencement of the conquest, efforts were made to penetrate it, and even to form establishments in its interior; but the spirit of independence of these savages, or rather the vexations they experienced, soon caused them to rise up against their new masters, and throw off the yoke which it was attempted to impose upon them.

The idea of subjugating the Chaco had been nearly renounced, when Geronimo Matarras, Governor of the Province of Tucuman, in 1774, assembled a force with which he proposed to colonise it. Death surprised him in the midst of these labours, but the first steps were taken, and other courageous Chiefs resolved to follow on them. Colonels Cornejo and Arias, both natives of Salta, offered themselves to enter the Chaco, and whilst the first should descend by the River Bermejo to be assured that it was navigable, the other should commence again the negotiations entered upon by Matarras, with the Chiefs of the Indians, to engage them to live in society under the protection of the King of Spain.

Arias, more fortunate than his companion, realised his project, and founded on the banks of the River Bermejo two settlements, (or *reducciones* as they are called in the country) under the name of *San Bernardo el Verdú* and *Santiago de Lacangayé*, of which the inhabitants were composed of Moco-bis and Tobas; two of the principal tribes of the Chaco.

Colonel Cornejo, who evinced no less zeal to acquit himself of his engagement, had constructed some boats to undertake their navigation, when Father Murillo of the order of Grey Friars, who accompanied him in quality of Chaplain, impatient at the delays experienced on the settling out, entered into a complot with some of the sailors and disappeared, depriving his Chief of the means of conveyance, and the glory which he was promised himself from this discovery. It was not until about ten years afterwards, that Cornejo could realise his project, and assure himself of the possibility of navigating the Bermejo.

These are the diaries which Señor de Angelis has redeemed from oblivion, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he has thereby rendered the greatest service to those who occupy themselves with the history and geography of this country. This publication fills up a considerable void in the work of Señor Arceles on the Chaco,\* which must be regarded nevertheless as the most complete; although its author was obliged merely to refer to the expéditions of Cornejo, Arias, and of Murillo in 1780, without giving any detail, from the impossibility of procuring their original journals.

Another attempt has been subsequently made to explore the River Bermejo, of which Señor Soria has given an account to the public,† confirming the facts reported by Murillo and Cornejo. Uniting these three accounts, we have every thing necessary to resolve the problem of the navigation of the Bermejo, but we believe there is yet a great deal wanting in order to know the Chaco, and it is to be hoped that the

\* *Noticias históricas y descriptivas sobre el gran país del Chaco y Río Bermejo*. Buenos Aires 1833, in 8vo.

† *Informe del Comisado de la Sociedad del Bermejo*. Ibid. 1831, in 4to.

researches of Señor de Angelis will enable him to discover other materials capable of throwing more light on this unknown part of the geography of the New World.

In a circular which he has lately addressed to his subscribers, Señor de Angelis has announced another document, (*Descripción Geográfica del Chaco, por el Dr. Arias*), which has remained unknown to those who have directed their attention to this province. It will not be until after all these publications that it can be said that this country is known; or rather that we know what has been done to make us acquainted with it.

#### BARRANCA-YACO MASSACRE.

The following are the literal details of the sentence; the preamble to which we give in our last.

The definitive sentence, page 87 of the record, letter D., No. 13, is confirmed with the following modifications.

1.—That the punishment of death imposed by the said sentence on José Vicente Reinafé, Guillermo Reinafé, Francisco Reinafé, José Antonio Reinafé, and Santos Perez, shall take place in the Plaza de la Victoria, in the manner therein expressed, the bodies to be suspended after execution for six hours in said plaza.

2.—That the execution of the punishment of death on the officers Cesario Peralta and Feliciano Figueroa, shall take place in the Plaza of the Retiro.

3.—That those who executed the decollation of the victims, viz:—Basilio Marquez, Fernán Flores, José María Juárez, Solano Juárez, Marcelo Figueroa and Francisco Peralta, condemned to suffer the punishment of death in said sentence, shall draw lots with the co-operators Juan Pedro Garcia, who furnished his knife for the perpetration of the crime, and Marcelo Marquez, who after having voluntarily sent a calf for the use of the individuals assembled for the attack, and an official notice to Santos Perez, relative to the departure of the coach in which General Quiroga was coming, detained in his post-house the said coach; of those, three shall suffer the penalty of death, and shall be executed in the said Plaza of the Retiro, and the remaining five who by lot save their lives, shall be condemned to hard labour for ten years.

4.—That the accomplices José Suarez, Mariano Barrionuevo, Feliciano Romero, Pedro Pablo Barrionuevo and Nicolas Juárez, who assisting personally in the attack with encouragement and facilitated the crime, and other circumstances which aggravate their criminality, shall be condemned to hard labour for eight years.

5.—That Calixto Guzman, José Leon Flores, Damasio Parras, Eufracio Suarez, Candide Pizarro, Felipe Suarez, Eustaquio Lucero, Benito Moyano, José María Bustos, Balbino Aguirre, Benito Pizarro, Pablo Cabrera, Miguel Figueroa, Miguel Suarez Guayara, Roque Juncos and Miguel Suarez Marquez, also accomplices, but not assisting immediately and personally in the perpetration of the crime, although belonging to the force posted under the direction of Santos Perez for the attack, shall be condemned to hard labour for six years.

6.—That Mateo Marquez, Rosa Casas and Justo Casas, who although not belonging to the parties, nor assisting in the attack, yet performed other services as regards the crimes perpetrated at Barranca-Yaco, shall be condemned to hard labour for four years.

The day for the execution of this last definitive sentence, is fixed for the 25th October 1837, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Let the correspondent orders be transmitted to the Inspector General's office, the Department of Police, and the *autos* passed to the Judge Commissioner, who shall cite before him the counsel for the eight prisoners who are to draw lots, the Fiscal and Escribano of the cause being likewise present, eight tickets of equal size shall be placed in a box, five of which shall bear the following inscription—*Salvo la vida por la clemencia discreta de la Confederación*; and the remaining three—*Sufrirá la pena de muerte que le impone la ley*. The said eight tickets previous to being folded up and placed in the box, shall be shown by the Escribano to the Fiscal, and to the counsel for the prisoners; which proceeding shall be signed by the Judge Commissioner, Fiscal and Counsel, and countersigned by the Escribano of the cause. This done, the said Escribano shall place the eight tickets one by one into the box, and the executioner shall take the said tickets out again one by one, the Escribano

announcing previous to each withdrawal in a loud voice, the name of the prisoner to whom the ticket which he is about to take out corresponds; to which end a list shall be made out of the names of the eight prisoners who are to draw lots, signed by the Judge Commissioner, Fiscal, Counsel for the prisoners and countersigned by the Escribano of the cause, all of which shall be immediately transmitted to the Government for its approval.

This last definitive sentence shall be notified to the prisoners, to the superintendent of the prison, published in the daily papers, inserted in the Official Register, posted in the public places of the Provinces of the Confederation, and communicated to their respective Governments, all of which is ordered and decreed by virtue of the special authorization of the said Governments.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS,

FELIPE ARANA.  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

Buenos Ayres, October 16th, 1837.  
24th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,  
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

From the report of the Assessor General, and on view of the proceedings before the Judge Commissioner, the drawing of lots which took place on the 13th inst., is approved of, in consequence of which and of what is ordered in the definitive sentence of 9th inst., the prisoners Solano Juárez, Francisco Peralta and Marcelo Marquez, are to suffer the penalty of death.—Let the process be returned to the said Judge to whom its fulfillment is confided, for which object he will arrange that on the 23rd of the present month of October, at six in the morning, the prisoners José Vicente Reinafé, Guillermo Reinafé, Francisco Reinafé, José Antonio Reinafé, Santos Perez, Cesario Peralta, Feliciano Figueroa, Solano Juárez, Francisco Peralta and Marcelo Marquez, be placed in Capilla; the five first named in the common prison, and the remaining five in the barrack of the Guardia Argentina, to which they are to be conducted as soon as notified, to which end the necessary orders shall be issued to the Inspector General's office and Chief of Police.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

*News for Caligula*, or how to destroy the whole human race in one moment. The small space into which the whole human family might stand without being crowded depends upon calculation. A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, of which the Grecians represent one end as seeing the sun rise, and the other as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could have all heard the voice of the speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might, therefore, be ridden round in an hour, and might hear a bell placed in the centre. The whole race of mankind might thus be swallowed up in one earthquake, and not one be left alive to record it in a newspaper, or any but himself to read it if he were. Every human being upon the face of the earth might not only stand but sleep within the boundaries of London, and have plenty of room to kick his neighbour out of bed. And the whole multitude of mankind thus standing within a circle ten miles in diameter, and holding hands, might be struck dead in an instant by a single shock from a galvanic battery. What a beautiful experiment for Caligula. [New Era.]

#### ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS.

NOVEMBER.

The *Epulum Jovis* was a sumptuous feast offered to Jupiter on the 13th of November.—The gods were formally invited, and attended; for the statues were brought in rich beds, furnished with soft pillows, called *pulvinaria*.—Thus accommodated, their godships were placed on their couches at the most honourable part of the table, and served with the rich dainties, as if they were able to eat; but the *epulones*, or ministers, who had the care and management of the feast, performed that function for them,

and no doubt did the part of *gastro-nomic proxies* with *echt*.

The *Brumalia* was a feast of Bacchus, celebrated among the Romans during the space of thirty days, commencing on the 24th November. It was instituted by Romulus, who used, during this time, to entertain the senate. During this feast indications were taken of the fertility of the remaining part of the winter.

THE WEATHER, has been unseasonably cold during the week, thermometer on several mornings at 57, generally it has been from 57 to 61.

Wednesday the 1st inst., being "All Saints Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was fine and a number of "parties of pleasure" proceeded to the villages in the neighbourhood of town.

### EST FACILIS DECENSUS AVERNI.

A CORNISH gentleman having a dispute concerning several shares in different mines, found it necessary to send for a London limb of the law to have some conversation with the witnesses, examine the title deeds, view the premises, &c. The divine very soon found that his legal assistant was as great a rogue as he ever struck off the rolls. However, as he thought his knowledge might be useful, he showed him his papers, took him to compare the surveyor's drawing, with the situation of the pit, &c. When in one of these excursions, the professional gentleman was descending a deep shaft by means of a rope which he held in his hand, he called out to the person, who stood at the top, "Doctor, as you have not confined your studies to geography, but know all things from the surface to the centre, pray how far is it from this pit to the infernal regions?" "I cannot exactly ascertain the distance," replied the divine, "but if you let go your hold you will be there in a minute."

### THEATRICALS.

ON 29th ult., was performed a two act comedy called *El Espin* (the spleen). The plot is the same as the English piece of "The Blue Devils," in which we have seen Elliston, at Drury Lane Theatre, play the part of "Merrim." On this evening it was personated by Señor Casacuberta. It is an amusing comedy, depicting an Englishman devoted with the spleen, and alternately rejoiced and sorry that he "did not kill himself yesterday."

Señora Bigatti sang two airs, one from "the Barber of Seville," the other from "Semiramis."

There was also some very pretty rope dancing by the Native Company, in which, the *Nina Fernanda* and the *Niño Gervacio* gracefully danced.

ON 31st, *La Loca Fingida*, the scene in England shortly after the rebellion of 1745, in which a proscribed Lord visits England in disguise. His daughter, who resides in a Nobleman's family of the opposite party, feigns insanity, by which means she manages to obtain an interview with the King, who when travelling through the country visits the mansion in which she abides. The result of this interview caused the proscription against her family to be withdrawn.

Señora Bigatti sang the cavatina "Oh Patria," from the opera of *Tancredi*, and in a duet from *Semiramis* with Señor Burgos. We have often described the tasteful manner of singing of the lady. Señor Burgos came forward as an amateur, and in that capacity elicited fresh claims to public approbation. He makes no pretensions, and his voice which is not by any means powerful, is "musically sweet." He has also considerably judgment, which he proved in the difficult and pleasing duet in question, which was not only listened to with great attention but deservedly applauded.

The *Duo Militar*, was also sung by Señores Burgos and Garmendia, and was encored.—The funny fat face of the latter caused much laughter. He is an "admirable Crichton" in his way. In *Lanusa*, he proved himself a good tragedian, he has in this duet shone as a comic singer, and at the banquet in the Refectory of St. Francisco's Church, on the day of that Saint, he evinced that he is a good cook.

Señor and Señora Caton, danced the *boleros* extremely well.

Rope dancing closed the entertainments of

the evening, and Miss Fernanda and Master Gervacio again distinguished themselves; the former on leaving the stage exclaimed *¡Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes! ¡Viva la Federación!* which was echoed from the pit. The curtain did not finally drop until nearly midnight.

Previous to the performances, the National Anthem was sung by the performers, the audience standing. The exterior of the House was illuminated, a transparency of His Excellency the Governor was placed over the doors, federal flags waved from the roof, and the interior was extra lit. In the early part of the evening the Marine band performed in front of the Theatre and fire works were discharged thence. All these doings were in consequence that the receipts of this theatrical *funcion*, are to be given in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.

The house on the evenings above-mentioned was tolerably well attended. In the boxes were the lady of General Alvear and family; Señora Monasterio and daughter; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; several officers of the French vessels of war *Sapho* and *Dassas*, &c. &c.

Señor Casacuberta addressed the audience at the conclusion of the play on Tuesday evening, apologising for imperfections consequent upon the company being now reduced to five persons. Connected with this subject a paper was put into our hands on said evening in the Theatre. Its contents we have noticed in our last page.

### Advertisements.

#### To Tailors, Milliners, &c.

DILLED EYED NEEDLES, between numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, for sale at the Bookseller's shop No. 30, Cathedral street.

#### 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-house 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, of 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 Stratham, in Norfolk, on the 6th May, 1800.

### NEW

### Upholstery & Mattress STORE.

WARWICK INGLIS, has the honor to inform the public, that he has established himself in Calle Perú No. 51, next house to Mr. Peñero'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 latest 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, pillowcases, 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. Hynton's Store, No. 68, calle de la Piedad.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 2nd of November 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
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 Eric, Bong.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
Brig Paragon, R. Smith.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Amelia Mulliholland, Forster.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	With mules for the West Indies.
Brig Lily, Woolf.....	McCrackan and Jamieson.....	Loading for London.
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming.....	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Colonist, Cowman.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	With mules for the West Indies.
<b>American.</b>		
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 Cadix.
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.
<b>French.</b>		
Barque Phoenix, Lescau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Achille, Bellard.....	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Rouennais, Troude.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Galgo, Pons.....	Zuamaran and Troserra.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Esperanza, Nieto.....	Zuamaran and Troserra.....	Discharging.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Guerello.....	Zuamaran and Troserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Fiametta, Scotti.....	P. A. Plover.....	Discharging.
<b>Danish.</b>		
Barque Catherine, Thomsen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Vigilent, Elmerich.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Discharging.
<b>Bremen.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Brig Svea, Godbersen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Preciosa, Molien.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Belen.....	J. A. Rivero.....	Loading for Parnagua.
Zuneca Luisa, Conceicao.....	Brazilian Legation.....	Discharging.
Schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga.....	J. A. Rivero.....	Brazil.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**FRENCH.** Corvette *Sapho*, (32 guns), Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.  
Brig *Dassas*, (32 guns), Captain Hyppolite Dagueuet.

### AT EENSENADA.

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

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

The French barque Rouennais, (278 tons), Jaquet Troude, whose arrival at this port on 27th ult., was stated in our last, is from Marseilles 11th April, Salo 2nd May, Malaga 3rd June, arrived at Montevideo 23rd August, sailed thence 26th ult., with 10,153 dry hides and 525 salted hides, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

October 28.—Wind W. very low tide.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 29.—Wind S. W. slight rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufacia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Sailed, Danish ship Cimber, Marcus Jepsen Maag, for Havana, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 6,180 quintals jerked beef.

National schooner brig Condor, Richard Stott, for Havana, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 3,460 quintals jerked beef, 6,000 shin bones.

October 30.—Wind S. W. slight rain at night.

Arrived, Spanish brig Esperanza, (175 tons), Rafael Netto, from Barcelona 25th July, Taragona 15th August, with wine, oil, paper, brandy, &c., to Zumaran and Tesarora.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain John Shepherd, for Montevideo.

October 31.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Eufacia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

November 1.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 2.—Wind E.

Arrived, British barque Colonist, Jeremiah Cowman, from Ensenada.

November 3.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, (112 tons), Ventura Gotuso, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., Montevideo 2nd inst., with sugar, tobacco and caña, to Felipe Livatoli.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### Vessel posted to sail.

On 4th inst.—William Penn, for Rotterdam.

### Vessels past Point Indio.

On 29th ult., at 3 P. M. Wind S. W. Cimber, hence same morning.  
30th, at half past 3 P. M. Wind S. W., Condor, hence 29th.

Passenger in American brig Ceres, which sailed hence for Havana on 21st ult., Mr. John King.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 28th ult.—British ship Delhi, from St. Ubes, with salt, to Signley, Black & Co.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 26th ult.—Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, Tiso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Capurro and Castro, with 1,700 quintals jerked beef, 60 arrobas tallow.

American brig Argus, James Smith, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2,800 quintals jerked beef, 3,000 horns.

Brazilian schooner Buen Jesus, Marquez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 1,920 quintals jerked beef, 280 arrobas wool, 481 arrobas tallow, 25 dry hides.

Portuguese brig Minima, Barvaro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 1,506 quintals jerked beef, 20 dry hides.

Brazilian brig Valoz, Justiniano, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 2,100 quintals jerked beef, 680 horns, 70 dry hides.

Portuguese brig Assaieira, Correa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 1,800 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry hides.

Brazilian schooner brig Leopoldina, Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 2,886 quintals jerked beef, 129 arrobas tallow, 50 dry hides.

The paper which we have noticed in our theatrical article, is headed "Manifesto al Pueblo," Buenos Ayres, October 31th, 1837.

And signed by the following performers who have seceded from the Theatre. Señoras Joaquin Culebras, Felipa David, Juan Rodenas, Manuel Cossio, Juan Antonio Viera, José Rodríguez, Hilario Uriarte, Cecilio Gonzales, José Gil; Señoras Trinidad L. de Guayana, Alejandra Pacheco, Angustina Gonzales, Josefa Funes de Gonzales, Gregoria Gutierrez.

In this manifesto, the individuals above-named state their wish that the public should be rightly informed, why they refuse to continue at the Theatre under the present management; and for that purpose publish a letter under date 28th September last, which they addressed to the Chief of Police; as also the propositions made to Señor José Olaguero Felu, under date 27th of the same month.

In the letter to the Chief of Police, the performers say that they have no contract with the present management which can authorise the proposed diminution of salaries; which, so diminished, will not afford them subsistence.—That the Theatre has during the present year, produced to the manager a clear profit of more than thirty thousand dollars, and now that the Summer approaches, when the attractions of the Theatre are on the wane, it is wished to dissolve the company, which could not have happened had the system of going upon shares been pursued, because the gains of the prosperous months would have compensated for the others, and no possible loss could have accrued, the obligation to pay fixed salaries being avoided.

The propositions to the manager Señor José Olaguero Felu, were, that the performers wished to enter into an engagement with him to perform at the Theatre upon the sharing system, he forming a part, until the Carnival of the year 1839. Or if he wished a certain rent or other stipulations, to inform said performers in writing. The manager however according to the manifesto, has not to the present moment replied to the above. The performers therefore say that they await the resolution of the government upon the subject, adding that they offered through the Chief of Police, to perform in aid of the expenses of the war in which the Argentine Confederation is justly engaged with the tirano, unitario y usurpador Santa Cruz, by which a *funation* might have been got up worthy of the object proposed. The manager rejected their offer.

The sudden departure of the British brig of war Sparrowhawk; on Monday last, caused a variety of reports in town. It was said amongst other things, that her Commander had received a despatch requiring his immediate presence at Montevideo, all being in confusion there. The brig has probably only gone on a cruise.

## CUTTING AND MAIMING.

We lately received from the post office (postage four dollars), a caricature in an envelope, with the following lines "Please stick this up in the Commercial Room, and oblige your friend  
NEW YORK."

This caricature was published in New York, and is entitled "Who'll have the Specie." In obedience to the wish of our unknown friend "New York," we placed it in the Commercial Room. The subject however seems to have given offence to some one, who has evinced his revenge by cutting the picture in so marked a manner, that we have been obliged to withdraw it.

We have also to record another "untoward affair." A picture representing a lady with a goblet in her hand, with the inscription: Here's to thee, has been surreptitiously taken from the Mirador of the Commercial Room.  
"The wicked borroweth but returneth it not."

From the 'Liverpool Mail,' of 22nd August last.

A complete "return list" of the elections is published in the MAIL of to day. Giving to the "liberals" every man who claims, their utmost majority can be no more than 20. For the English cities and towns there are 154 conservatives and 190 ministerialists—for the English counties, 111 conservatives and 45 mi-

nisterialists; for Ireland 84 conservatives and 71 ministerialists; and for Scotland, 20 conservatives and 88 ministerialists. That is, there are 889 ministerialists and 319 conservatives—leaving a majority of 20 for the ministry. This, it must be noted, is exclusive of the various petitions which (through-burtha on the conservative side) will be presented and proceeded with against these returns. About 32 seats are thus jeopardized, of which 20 are likely to eventuate in conservative success.

## SUMMARY.

TOTAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.	TOTAL IN IRELAND.
Conservatives. . . . . 285	Liberals. . . . . 71
Liberals. . . . . 268	Conservatives. . . . . 84
Conservative majority. 17	Liberal majority. . . . . 37
Total ministerial majority. . . . . 20	

From the "World of Fashion," of August last.

"Victoria, is become our Queen; and never was reign more glorious than her's gives promise of becoming, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne, will hereafter shine dimly in the glorious constellation of English female Sovereigns in comparison with Victoria, should (and we might here not be blamed if we were to assume the prophetic character, and pronounce as positive, the object of the nation's hopes), the high expectations we are justified in forming be realised. Never was there a younger Queen of England; but never was there a more wise, excellent, and dignified Queen. She is all that can be imagined of human grace and queenly dignity, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that the people of all ranks and conditions, from the peer to the peasant, should be enthusiastic in their admiration. Had we space for the gratification of our inclinations we should most assuredly write a lengthy panegyric on the excellences of our young Sovereign, but we have matters of fact to describe for the information of those who were not so fortunate as to be present at the courtly proceedings and of posterity."

We trust our young Queen will ever be able to discriminate between the "flatter and the friend."  
Ed. of B. P.

We have been unable to procure the usual corrections for our Prices Current this week.—We believe, however, there has been no variation of consequence.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish. . . . .	142 a 143 dollars each.
Do. Patriot. . . . .	140 a 141 do. do.
Plata macouquin. . . . .	54 a do. for ons
Dollars, Spanish. . . . .	54 a 55 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones. . . . .	54 a 55 do. do.
Six per cent Stock. . . . .	50 a 51 do. per ct.
Bank Shares. . . . .	no demand
Exchange on England. . . . .	5 5/8 a 5 7/8 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro. . . . .	350 a 355
Do. Montevideo. . . . .	82 a 85 per patacon
Do. United States. . . . .	8 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best. . . . .	82 a 33 dis. p. pesada
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. . . . .	2 1/2 a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins. . . . .	38 a do. per dozen
Wool, common. . . . .	7 a 10 do. per arr'bu
Sheep skins per dozen. . . . .	16 a 18 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen. . . . .	24 a 26
Beaver 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'bu
Horns. . . . .	128 a 350 per mil
Flour, (North American). . . . .	a none
Salt, on board. . . . .	12 a 15 per fan.
Discount. . . . .	1 1/2 a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 143 dollars. The lowest price 140 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 7/8 pence. The lowest ditto 5 5/8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.