

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 586.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

CHILE journals were received on Monday last up to the 18th ultimo. Of course there had not been time for any thing to be known yet respecting the operations of the expeditionary forces on the coast of Peru. The intelligence conveyed from that country in private letters, represents Bolivia as ripe for revolt. The compact of Tacna had given the greatest dissatisfaction, it being viewed as the death-blow to the nationality of the Republic. The Congress, which is said to have assembled in opposition to the express orders of General Santa Cruz, is reported to have manifested its decided disapprobation of his policy; and it is added, that in Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosi, the people were resolved not to receive him as President, but simply as a General on service, and to make him render an account of the men and immense sums of money he had taken to Peru. The Vice-President, as well as the Bolivian army, it would appear, had evinced a disposition by no means favorable to the views of the Protector. The report is repeated of an unsuccessful rising in Tarija in favor of the Argentine Confederation. Other emphatic demonstrations of public opinion are related, such as open insults to his portrait, &c. Be this as it may, we have ample proof that General Santa Cruz does not repose on a "bed of roses," in the fact of his partizans forging extracts from Chilean newspapers, in order to keep up the mystification which they have been so industriously endeavoring to create. This is a trick which can be safely practised in Peru, as no papers or letters are allowed to be read there without permission from the authorities.

The Chilean journals keenly animadvert on the conduct of the French brig of war *Bisson*, in conveying General Santa Cruz from Callao to Intermedios, in order to proceed by the way of Puzo and Arequipa, to La Paz. It is hinted that Captain Vrignaud lost sight of the belligerent in the Member of the French Legion of Honor, and conceived he was only performing a proper act of courtesy, instead of violating the obligations of neutrality as the Chileans seem to think he has done. We can however perfectly comprehend their feelings, and well know what the Buenos Ayreans would have said, if during the Brazilian war any foreign armed vessel had conveyed Don Pedro from his Capital to Rio Grande, when he went to visit the army there.

A misunderstanding had taken place between the Chilean government and the French naval authorities, relative to the detention of the French whaler *Ferdinand*, for giving an incorrect manifest when she touched at Coquimbo.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

The arrival of Montevideo journals to 8rd November, has served to falsify various rumours, which the despatch inserted in our last from the President of the Oriental Republic had given rise to. There is notwithstanding, somewhat of mystery as to the dispersion of the corps of government troops on 22nd ult. It is even said, that both parties dispersed almost without coming in contact with each other, and treason or cowardice or both are hinted at, as it regards the conduct on that day of some of the President's officers.

On the 29th ult., the delegate government at Montevideo, issued a Proclamation to the citizens of the Republic, deploring the reverse suffered by a division of the army on 22nd ult., on the fields of Arapey, averring however that this would be speedily repaired and the monster of anarchy put down. It calls upon the citi-

zens not to hesitate at any sacrifices to sustain the institutions of their country. That the government would exert itself to the utmost in a cause so sacred, and doubted not that the Orientals would fly to arms and immolate traitors, whose memory would be the execration of future ages.

The Montevideo journal *Universal* of 80th ult., commenting upon the affair of 22nd, says that in combats between troops of cavalry in a country so thinly populated as the Banda Oriental, a dispersion is not always a defeat, that the dispersed can be easily rallied, which in fact, has in this instance been the case, the greater part of those who were dispersed on 22nd ult., having on 23th joined the second corps of the army.

The *Universal* of 3rd inst., states that they have received intelligence from the army to 30th ult., at which period the President had with him near the *Paso de Palancos del Rio Negro*, more than 2000 men, and that troops were marching from various departments to join him. That the rebels under the command of Fructuoso Rivora, had only advanced a trifling distance since 22nd ult., and then with the greatest precaution. That the government troops were animated with the highest enthusiasm and anxious to meet the foe.

Precautions have been taken at Montevideo, and signals arranged for the assembling of the national guards of that city in case of alarm.

We have received Montevideo papers to 9th inst. The news from the army under the President Oribe, comes down to 7th inst.; he had been reinforced and was in march to seek his opponents.

Commandant Pedro A. Brun, who commanded the first squadron of cavalry, which dispersed in the affair of 22nd ult., has demanded a Court martial upon his conduct and has proceeded to Montevideo to abide his trial.

From the following document, which we have translated from the Montevideo journals, it would seem that slaves have been recently smuggled on shore near that City.

"Edict of the Police.

"The Chief of Police in the fulfilment of his duty, makes known to the inhabitants of the department, that slaves were landed on it in the last week; but from the measures taken, it will be difficult to conceal the author, accomplices, and the vessel which conveyed them. The negroes therefore, appertaining to said cargo, it is desired may be presented to the department within 24 hours.

"Those who neglect this advice, or who being accomplices in the clandestine introduction referred to, refuse to give the necessary information upon the subject, shall be liable to all the penalties which the law provides for in such cases.

Montevideo, October 80th, 1837

JAIMÉ ILLA Y VIAMONTE.

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

THE *Gaceta Mercantil* of 8rd inst., contains a note from Don Francisco de Burzaco, Justice of Peace of the parish of San Telmo, in this City, dated 31st ult., with a list of individuals of that parish, who have subscribed 1,899 dollars 6 reals.

A note dated 29th ult., from Don Ipolito Piñero, Justice of Peace of Ensenada, mentions the subscription of José Joaquín Arana, of 60 dollars, and 5 receipts for claims against the government.

The same journal of 4th inst., contains a note from Don Manuel Maestre, Justice of Peace of the parish of Monserrat, in this city, dated 31st ult., with a list of individuals of that parish, who have subscribed 4,800 dollars 8 reals current money, and 1 hard dollar.

The same journal of 6th inst., contains a note from Don Miguel Peralta, Justice of Peace of Navarro, dated 31st ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2370 dollars current money, 7 horses and 2 oxen.

The same journal of 7th inst., contains a note from Don Gregorio Marin, Justice of Peace of Chascomus, dated 80th ult., and one from Don Saturnino Unzué, Justice of Peace of the parish of La Piedad, in this city, both with a list from their respective districts of additional subscriptions, the former of 214 horses, and the latter of 701 dollars current money.

The same journal of 8th inst., contains a note from Don Pedro de Rosas, Justice of Peace of Azul, dated 8rd inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 8699 dollars, 80 horses and 4 oxen.

The same journal of 9th inst., contains a note from Don José Olague Feliu, Proprietor of the Theatre of this city, with the proceeds of the theatrical performances on 31st ult., viz:—1,679 dollars.

Also a note from Don Casimiro Villegas, Justice of Peace of Canuelas, dated 8th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 1,510 dollars, 44 horses and 18 oxen.

The same journal of 10th inst., contains a note from Don Domingo Canelo, Justice of Peace of Rojas, dated 8th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 800 dollars, 16 horses and 4 oxen.

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

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note dated San Fernando 2nd ult., from Don Juan Garay, Justice of Peace of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, gives a detail of the reception in the town of San Fernando, of the Bishop of Aulon, the *Padre Superior* of the Jesuits, others of that order, and various clergymen, as also their clerical labours there during a period of 14 days, &c. &c.

A note dated 2nd inst., states that the government cannot be indifferent to the disgraceful and scandalous libel published on 16th ult., by the minor Benjamin Cueto, against his father Clemente Cueto, which is at once a dishonour to the country and a dangerous precedent. It has therefore ordered that the offender be sent prisoner on board the hulls.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst., contains an account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 31st ult.

The decrees relative to the observance of the day of San Martin (14th inst.) were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 8th inst.; and the appointment of Dr. Manuel Infogoyen, to arrange the civil department thereof, and Colonel Francisco Bressano the military.

"The Quarterly Review" of July last, contains an article on the "Spanish Theatre," from which the following are extracts.

"The history of the rise, progress, and decline of the Spanish theatre must always deserve the attention of every lover of the drama, as it is the rich source from whence the modern stage of Europe first sprung, and to which it has been indebted for very much of its present excellence. It is evident that theatrical exhibitions formed no part of Iberian, Phœnician, or Carthaginian manners;—nor were they introduced into the Peninsula until the age of the Roman Emperors; for when Nero sent a courier to Cadiz, to offer thanks to the tutelæ Hercules for his success at the Olympic Games, the Gaditanians imagined that he had been victorious in battle, being utterly unacquainted with public representations. The extensive ruins of theatres at Moridra and Sguntum are sufficient evidence that dramatic spectacles were subsequently exhibited in the Peninsula with Roman magnificence. The *début* of Thalia on the Spanish boards was, however, at an unfavourable moment, when her language had degenerated into indecency and immorality, and far unlike the early tragedy of Greece, which in the hands of Sophocles and Euripides was the vehicle of moral instruction; stately and dignified, speaking the language of heroes, and maintaining the sacred cause of religion, on which it was founded. The license of Aristophanes, and the pan-tomonic obscenities of Anaxandrides, has lowered this lofty character; but it was degraded to the utmost by the Romans, who, spoil by conquest, corrupted by peace and luxury, devoid of the elegance of Grecian taste, and biassed by their practical principles, preferred a grosser quality of amusement to the higher gratification of tragedy, which, strictly speaking, they never possessed.

"The succession of the house of Bourbon, favourable to the cause of the drama generally, proved fatal to the national theatre of Spain.—A flood of French fashions, doctrines, and innovations, poured over the affrighted and astonished Pyrenees. 'Il arrive de France,' writes Jonville to Torcy, 'une infinité de vaines perdes, de gens de sac et de cordo sans avens, banqueroutiers, fripons, têtes sans cervelle;' among the latter came bands of critics, who 'aid down the law for writing plays for others, which they were unable to write themselves—dull 'La Harpe,' who presumed to attack the lyre of Thalia, which they wanted force to strike. Lope de Vega was termed a traitor to the divine unities—Caldéron was held to be a barbarian, and ignorant of his own art. A French puppy, attached to the mission of Maréchal Grammont, in 1659, details an interview with the veteran, grey-headed Caldéron, a few years previously:—'A sa conversation,' (he writes,) 'je vis bien qu'il ne savoit pas grande chose, quoiqu'il étoit déjà tout blanc; nous disputâmes un peu sur les règles de la dramatique, qu'ils ne connoissent point en ce pays là, et dont ils se moquent.'

The *Cazuela* of the Spanish theatres is thus described.

"Above the boxes, to the right and left, are two galleries, destined for women only, and into which no man is allowed to enter, and doubtless the fate of any rash intruder into this hornet's nest would be more melancholy than that of Acteon or Orpheus. This separation of the sexes, and placing them aloft, is in accordance with the regulations of Augustus, at Rome.—Their quarter is called *la cazuela* (the pipkin, the stewpan), from the badge, podge, or mixture, therein congregated; it was also called '*la jaula de las mugeres*' (the women's cage). They all go there, as to church, dressed in black, and with *mantillas*. This dense assemblage of sable tresses, raven hair, and blacker eyes, looks at the first glance like the gallery of a nunnery; that is, however, a simile of dissimilitude, for let there be but a moment's pause in the business of the play, there arises such a cooing and cawing in this rookery of turtle-doves, such an ogling, such a flutter of *mantillas*, such a rustling of silks, such telegraphic workings of fans, such an electrical communication with the pities below, who look up with wistful foxite glances on the dark clustering vineyard so tantalizingly placed above their reach, that all ideas of seclusion, sorrow, or mortification are instantly dispelled. The jealous wives in patriarchal boxes as ill brook the star-gazings of their

truant spouses as in the Roman days, when Cynthia cautions 'her own Propertius'—*'Citha cava inter-acta animum obliqua theatrum.'* This *cazuela* is open to all classes of females, who are dressed alike, and considered to be incognito; independently of the 'mixed company,' there is that letting out of the rake at heart—(which Pope might perhaps have said all Spanish women are, without exposing himself to severe criticism)—the boldness, frolic and sauciness which break out when two or three flirters are gathered together, and support and encourage each other, when the individual feels herself lost in the number, particularly when she is safe, and out of danger of immediate reprisals.

"Nothing can quiet the *cazuela* like the sound of the castanet. The dance, the bolero—*La salsa de la Comedia*—the essence, the soul, the cream of the night's delight; the sharp, spirit-stirring click is heard behind the scenes—the effect is instantaneous; it creates life under the ribs of death—it silences the tongue of countless women. The curtain draws up; the bounding pair dart forward from the opposite scenes, like two separated lovers, who, after long search, have found each other again. The glitter of the gossamer costume of Andalusia was invented for this dance; the sparkle of gold lace and silver filagree adds to the lightness of their motions; the transparent form-designing *saya* brightens the charms of a faultless symmetry, which it fain would conceal; no cruel stays fetter her serpentine flexibility. They pause—bend forward for an instant—prove their supple limbs and arms; the band strikes up, they turn fondly to each other, and start into life. What exercise displays the ever-varying charms of female grace, and the contours of manly form, like this fascinating dance? The accompaniment of the castanet gives employment to their up-raised arms.—*'C'est le Pantomime de l'Amour.* The enamoured youth—the coy, coquettish maiden; who shall describe the advance—her timid retreat, his eager pursuit? Now they gaze on each other, now on the ground; now all is aft, love, and action; now there is a pause—they stop motionless at a moment, and grow into the earth. It carries all before it. There is a truth which overpowers the fastidious judgment. Away, then! with the studied grace of the French *danseuse*, beautiful but artificial, cold and selfish as is the flicker of her love, compared to the impassioned abandon of the bewitching Andaluza! Dear, delightful Sevilla! immortal in the memories of those who love the drama, the song, and the dance! The land of Don Juan and the Barbier!—Alas, poor Figaro!—Othello's occupation's gone!—regenerated Spaniards, advancing with intellectual progress of a reforming age, are venturing on the difficult and dangerous operation of self-slavery; the *montanes* is now the oracle of gossip;—and female *chalanes* are the 'light-heeled ne-er-do-wells' who do those errands of Cupid, 'because they know no better,' which none did better than thee!

"Our friend Don Juan is no imaginary personage; he really did exist, and was an Andalusian Major of rank. *En su Patria ninguno fue profeta.* Poor Juan is not honoured in his country, and no Spaniard has ever given a local habitation and identity to a name at once historical and European."

Review of a day passed by a British Lady of Fashion, as described in the London "World of Fashion," of August last.

"Can the life of a female be more agreeably passed than according to the present custom! I will just review a day. The morning dawns upon your pillow. Your slumber, as Miss Landon says, being haunted by some last night's whisper "fairly sound" is broken by the chiming of the little French clock, which, by waking you to the music of some favourite waltz, adds the midnight pleasures of memory to the morning pleasures of hope. The imprisoned ringlets are emancipated; 'fresh as the oread from the forest fountain,' you descend—you breathe the incense of the chocolate—and grow conversational and confidential over the green tea which, with a fragrance beyond all the violets of April, rises to your lip, "giving and taking odours." A thousand little interesting discussions arise—the colour of the comte de S.'s mustache—the captivity of Colonel F.'s curls: there are partners to be compared—friends to be pitted—flirtations to be noted—

perhaps some most silvery speech to be analysed. After breakfast, there are the golden plumes of your canopy to be smoothed—the purple opening of your lincifins to be watched—'but sweet now wait to be tried on the harp—or Mr. Bayly, that laureate of the butterflies, has some new song. Then there are flowers to be painted on velvet—the new romance to be read—or some invention of novel embellishment to be discussed with your Mile, Juélinthe, Hya-cinthie, or whatever poetic name may emphatically designate your Parisian mistress of the mirror.

"Luncheon and loungers come in together—a little news and a little nonsense—and then you wonder at its being so late. The carriage and the chaperone are in waiting—you have been most fortunate in the arrangement of your hat—never did flowers wear more naturally, or plumes fall more gracefully. Your milliner has just solicited your attention to some triumph of genius—you want a new clasp to your bracelet—

"Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!" Complexion and constitution are alike revived by a drive in the Park—a white glove rests on the carriage-window—and some 'gallant gray, or chesnut Arabian is curbed into curvets and foam by its whispering master.

"I will allow you to dream away the dinner hour—what young lady would plead guilty to an appetite? Then comes the hour of anxious happiness—that given to the political economy of the toilette. I rather pique myself on my eloquence; but 'language, oh, how faint and weak!' to give an idea of the contending claims of tulle, crape, &c. &c. We will imagine its deliberations ended in decision. Your hair falls in curls like a sudden shower of sunshine, or your dark tresses are gathered up with pearls. You emerge like a lady lily, delicate in white—or the youngest of the roses has lent its colour to your craps; your satin slipper rivals the silver-footed Thetis of old; and in a few minutes you are among the other gay 'creatures of the element' born of Colinet's music; and among the many claimants for your hand one is the fortunate youth. Midnight passes—and I leave you to your pillow,

'Gentle dreams, and slumbers light.'

"So much for your past—now for your future. The season is nearly at an end—the captured coronet has crowned your campaign; parchments are taking the place of pasteboard; you are bewildered in blushes and bleeds—diamonds and satin supersede your maiden pearls and gauze—another fortnight, and you are being hurried over the continent with all the rapidity of four horses and felicity, or else giving a month to myrtles, moonlight, and matrimony. Of your consequent happiness I need not speak: 'tis true, your duties take a higher character—you have a husband to manage—a visiting-list to decide—perhaps have the mighty duties of patroness to balls, charities, concerts, and Sunday-schools to perform. Such are the charms of the life of the female aristocracy. And it is my belief that neither Lady Biscington nor any other scribbler can prove a female life to be passed more pleasantly or profitably."

On Sunday last, Monsieur Aimé Roger, Consul General of France, *ad interim*, accompanied by General Alvear, his son and Señor Cifuentes, went on board the French corvette "Sapho," in the outer roads to dimer. The bad weather prevented the attendance of several other distinguished individuals. On arriving on board, the party were received in the most cordial manner by Commandant Thibault, and with the honours due to their rank. On their departure, the Sapho, saluted the Consul General with 11 guns, in accordance with the rules of the service.

The new schooner packet Eufracia, running between this and Montevideo, has hitherto faithfully fulfilled the promise made, namely:—by sailing punctually to time, allowing a clear day in each port. She sailed on Monday evening last from this, notwithstanding a strong head wind and heavy rain.

On the 8th November, 1833, General Pinedo entered this city and the country, at the head of 8000 men, cavalry and infantry. The anniversary thereof this year did not pass unnoticed. Fire works were discharged, and music seranaded at various houses.

THE WEATHER, lately, has been more bleak and winter like, than we ever remember here at this season of the year. In the country there was hoar frost on the morning of 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Cold rains have prevailed during the week, thermometer 55 to 61.

**MONEY MARKET AND BUSINESS.**

From the New York Express, of 26th August last.

We are now looking for nothing that can materially affect our condition, from abroad—except it be the improvement of our great staple, Cotton. Our debt is in a most rapid state of payment; so much so that the English public appear to be astounded. The export of specie still continues, with nothing coming this way. We notice that the last Boston trader, a fine ship, had but two bales of goods on board; and several of our Packets have reached here with less than two hundred pounds of freight. All eyes are now turned towards Congress. More than thirty members are now in this city, on their way there. The recent election has given the minority great hopes. The Message of the President will be read with prodigious interest. There has been a great increase of strangers in our city within the past week, and among the grocers there has been a great deal doing.—Among all other classes, trade is at a stand.—The crops throughout the country are abundant, but the country was so exceedingly bare of provisions, that it will take a large quantity to supply its exhausted condition.

**EXCHANGE**—**FOREIGN**—Bills on England by the last packet sold at 20 to 21 1-2 premium, an advance of at least one per cent. The determination of merchants to pay their debts is so great, that both the bills and specie are sent forward more rapidly than ever. It is extraordinary to notice the high rate that bills on England maintain. There is no hope of a fall until the new crop of cotton begins to go.

**EXCHANGE**—**DOMESTIC**—We are without any favourable change in our Domestic relations. Thousands upon thousands are collected in Southern and Western Banks, that cannot be got to this city. Ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent., is not an uncommon rate to pay for Domestic Bills and Notes of Solvent Banks.—Those of Mississippi and Tennessee are at this extraordinary rate, with no takers of importance. Every mercantile man, be his politics what they may, unites in the declaration that Congress must do something to regulate Exchanges.

**FALL SALES.**—There has been considerable life among the Grocers—but very little activity with the Hardware or Dry Goods men. The Auctioneers have had a number of Package sales, and they have gone off much better than was contemplated. The amount of business done, however, is quite small compared with other seasons.

**MONEY**—There is more complaint of the conduct of the Banks than at any time within a year. It was thought that after the 10th May, the day on which they suspended, there would have been some let up; but contrary to all calculation, a few designing Bank Presidents had the adroitness to induce all the other Banks to unite in a contract to pay each other 6 per cent., on all balances; the consequence is, that they have nearly all been upon the strife to get in their circulation, and the effect has been to contract their loans about ten millions of dollars. This has oppressed the merchants to the dust; hardly a name can be found strong enough to command the money, and a great number of suspensions have secretly been made. A plan is now set on foot to restore specie payments; a plan at this time calculated to bring general ruin on the balance of the mercantile community. Whenever our crops shall have gone forward, and we shall have brought the balance of trade in our favour, then we may look with confidence to such a state of things, and not till then.

**UNCURRENT MONEY.**—There is no change in the state of the Uncurrent Market. All Eastern Bills are redeemed here at as low a rate as they have been. The city is filled, however, with all sorts of Western Bills, particularly from Ohio and Michigan, which are sold with difficulty, and at very great discounts. The condition of the circulation of the city is as bad as it can be.

**SPECIE.**—Still goes by every packet, and the demand continues to increase. The export has already reached over eight, and by the time

Congress meets it will reach nine millions of dollars. Nothing can stay the export until our debt is paid; the faster it goes, therefore, the better. The arrivals of specie has been also very great, not only here, but at New Orleans—there particularly, it has been very great; almost every vessel from the West Indies, and from South America, and even from France, have brought more or less specie. We observe one of the banks in New Orleans has resumed specie payments, which is equivalent to the bank having wound up its concerns.

**THE STREETS IN LONDON.**

When we first arrived here from Paris, I was disposed to deny that the streets of London were as crowded as it is usual to pretend. My opinion was formed too soon. What was then true is so no longer. London, or rather Westminster, in the heights of the season, and Westminster out of the season, so far as the movement in the streets is concerned, are not the same town. When I was here in 1826, I saw no essential difference between Regent-street and Broadway, as regards the crowd; but now that we have passed the Easter holidays, every one appears to be at his post; and so far from ever having seen any where else the crowds of people, the display of rich equipages, the incessant and grand movement that adorn and bewilder the streets of London, I had never even pictured such a sight in my imagination. They who have not been here at this season of the year know nothing of the place. There is a part of the day—between one and six—when it is actually a matter of risk for a pedestrian to cross the streets. I live near Piccadilly, which is not wider than Broadway, if as wide, and have occasion to cross it frequently. You know that I am no laggard, and am not deficient in activity, and I find it convenient to make my first run towards a stand of carriages in the middle of the street, protected by which I take a fresh departure for the other side. Regent-street is still worse, and there is a place at Charing Cross that would be nearly impracticable, but for the statue of Charles II., which makes a capital lee for one foot. As for Broadway and its pretending throng, I have been in the current of coaches, in what is called here, for an hour at a time, when the whole distance was made through a jam as close as any you ever saw in that street for a space of a hundred yards.

Broadway will compare with the more-crowded streets of London, as much as Chancery-lane will compare with Broadway.

[Copier's-England.]

**Advertisements.**

**To Tailors, Milliners, &c.**  
DRESSED BY NEBELL'S, between numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, for sale at the Book-seller'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 Falkland. 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.

**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 Piedad.

NEW

**Upholstery & Mattress STORE.**

**WARWICK ENGLISH**, has the honor to inform the public, that he has established himself in Calle Perd No. 61, next house to Mr. Pezairo'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, pillows, 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.**

**Foreign Merchant Vessels**

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 9th 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 Plymouth for orders.
Brig Eve, Key.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trio, Boag.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Montevideo to land for Antwerp.
Brig Pargon, R. Smith.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Amelia Mulholland, Forster.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	With mails for the West Indies.
Brig Lily, Woolf.....	McCracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for London.
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming.....	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Rushton, Gregory.....	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Discharging.
Barque Florence, Cundy.....	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for London.
<b>American.</b>		
Barque Horizon, 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.
<b>French.</b>		
Barque Phoenix, Lescau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Achille, Beliard.....	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Rouennais, Troude.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Corwes for orders.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Galgo, Fons.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eperanza, Netto.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Guersello.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Fianetta, Souto.....	F. A. Piomer.....	Discharging.
<b>Danish.</b>		
Barque Catherine, Thomsen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Vigilant, Emmerich.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Santos & Rio Janeiro.
<b>Bremen.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Eiberfeld.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Brig Svea, Godbersen.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Preciosa, Mohlen.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Schooner brig Cadque, Oliveira.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Belen.....	J. A. Rivero.....	Loading for Paragaya.
Zumaca Luisa, Conceicao.....	Brazilian Legation.....	Discharging.
Schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga.....	J. A. Rivero.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rufina, Santos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
<b>Oriental.</b>		
Brig Independiente, Gahan.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Brazil.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**BRITISH.** Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain John Shepherd.  
**FRENCH.** Corvette Sapho, (32 guns), Captain Pierre Joseph Thiouart.  
Brig Dassas, (22 guns), Captain Hippolyte Dagdeger.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 4.—*Wind S. strong, slight rain during the last night.*

*Arrived,* British brig William Rushton, (182 tons,) Joseph Gregory, from Lisbon 1st September, arrived at Montevideo 2nd inst., sailed thence same day, with 816 meyes salt, 16 boxes wine, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.

National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 8rd inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental packet schooner Rufraola, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 8rd inst., to Vicente Cushtës, Jun.

H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain John Shepherd, from a cruise in the River.

November 5.—*Wind S. E. strong, slight rain.*

*Arrived,* British barque Florence, (161 tons,) Henry Cundy, from London 16th August, arrived at Island Mayo 9th September, sailed thence 19th do., with general cargo and 51 meyes salt, to Charles Ridgely Horns.

Passengers, Mrs. Esther Bainbridge and Miss Sarah Lawrence.

November 6.—*Wind S. E. strong and rain all day.*

*Arrived,* Oriental brig Independiente, (164 tons,) Edward Gahan, from Boston 1st September, with 55,260 feet lumber, 6 merino sheep, &c., to Dowdall and Lewis.

National schooner Virginia, (101 tons,) Edward Landeman, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., with aguardiente, sugar, &c., to Hilaire Poucel & Co.

*Sailed,* Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

November 7.—*Wind S. S. E. slight rain.*

No arrivals.

*Sailed,* British barque Colonist, Jeremiah Cowman, for the Island of Trinidad, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 120 mules.

Passenger, Mr. Frederick Kauffmann.

November 8.—*Wind N. in the morning, shifted to S. E. in the afternoon, with rain.*

*Arrived,* Brazilian brig Rufina, (216 tons,) Manuel da Silva Santos, from Parnagua 18th ult., with 1251 tierces yerba, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

The William Penn, was under weigh this afternoon but anchored again.

November 9.—*Wind S. S. E. strong, rain nearly all day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 10.—*Wind S. E. rain and haze.*

*Arrived,* Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schlagheck, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Brazilian brig Catalina de Rio, (158 tons,) Antonio Machado de Tarin, from Santos 23rd ult., with sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

British barque Delhi, (858 tons,) Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 7th August, arrived at St. Ubes 18th do., sailed thence 1st September, arrived at Montevideo 26th ult., sailed thence 8th inst., with 3000 fanegas salt, 49 pipes brandy, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.

*Sailed,* National schooner brig Mary Jane, John Gard, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects.

Passengers, Señoras Elsgood, Saenz, Captain Samuel Adams and others.

American ship William Penn, Randall Pullen, for Rotterdam, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 19,977 dry hides, 2,500 salted hides.

British brig Trio, William Bong, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Antwerp, despatched by Pirrane, Maxwell & Co., with 1,500 salted hides, 10,000 horns, 80 kegs gunpowder, 1 case hats, &c., with cargo.

## Shipping Memoranda.

The American ship William Penn, for Rotterdam, whose sailing is noted in our Marine List, was weather bound for 10 days in the outer-gulf.

The British brig Lisa, with mules for the Island of Barbados, has been cleared some days—but remains at Inmanada waiting tide. We have taken her name from our list of vessels in port.

The Phoenix for Havre de Grace, Casique for Rio Janeiro, and Galgo for Havana, are to sail this day.

## ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

August 20th.—H. B. M.'s packet Ranger, from Rio Janeiro 27th June, with the mail forwarded hence 8th June, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

" H. B. M.'s packet Linnet, from Rio Janeiro 4th July, with the mail forwarded hence 14th June, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

## AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 7th ult.—Brazilian patache Especulador, from Montevideo 11 days.

8th.—Argentine brig Rio de la Plata, from Montevideo 15 days.

9th.—Portuguese brig Paqueta de Santos, Aleixo, hence 25th September.

" Oriental brig Leon, from Montevideo 12 days.

10th.—Brazilian schooner of war Fidelidade, from Montevideo 6 days.

18th.—H. B. M.'s ship Samarang, hence 27th September, Montevideo.

18th.—Sardinian schooner Bella Fidanza, from Montevideo 16 days.

## SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

15th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Pandora, for Palmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 17th September, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

## ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 4th inst.—Spanish schooner brig Celestina, Ventura Alsina, from Barcelona 20th August, with wine, &c., to P. Niño.

6th.—Sardinian schooner brig Catalina, Rafael Bergano, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to J. M. Piatoro.

" British brig Friak, Whitaway, from Liverpool 28rd August, to Stanley, Black & Co.

7th.—Spanish barque Anibal, José Prata, from Barcelona 21st July, to F. Juanico.

" Brazilian brig San Pedro, Acevedo, from Bahia 11th ult., with salt, to F. Hooquard.

" Brazilian zamacoa Ligera, F. Alvarez, from Yguapa 17th ult., to Guimarens.

8th.—Bremen barque Elizabeth, from New York 10th August, Bonavista 22nd September, with 120 meyes salt, to Stanley, Black & Co.

## SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

29th ult.—Oriental schooner Virginia, Gagnio, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by F. Juanico, with 4500 arrobas jerked beef.

" Brazilian zamacoa Tamenga, J. A. Carnero, for Bahia, despatched José Gestal, with 1,048 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry hides, 80 arrobas tallow.

2nd inst.—British brig Arab, Low, for Antwerp, despatched by Mc. Douall, Kameley & Co., with 12,875 dry hides, 229 salted hides, 5 tons skin bones.

" British brig Nancy, Albert Guilbert, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 3,060 quintals jerked beef.

" French brig Fulgor, Fremont, for Marseilles, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 9,472 dry hides, 638 salted hides, 3,000 horns, 1,766 arrobas wool, 14 dozen sheep skins.

3rd.—Brazilian schooner brig San José de los Placeres, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Carreras and Butler, with 2,454 quintals jerked beef.

## THE ATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed *La Pupila*. The scene in England. The plot—a British nobleman (Lord Derby), being out of favor at Court, retires to his country seat with a young lady, who passes as his ward, but who is in reality his daughter. Here his retirement is broken in upon by his nephew, an officer in the royal guards, who pretends that he has come from London in order to escape the police, who are looking after him in consequence of his having been engaged in a duel. Lord Derby, however, soon discovers that there is a love affair between his daughter and the young guardsman, and in the end he acknowledges his daughter, consents to her union with his nephew, and is restored to Court favour.

A farce followed, in which a bricklayer thrashes a young student for making too free with his wife.

The evening was damp and unpleasant, and the house was not very full.

## Buenos Ayres against the World for reports.

When H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, sailed from this on 30th ult., it was reported in the most positive manner, that she had gone in pursuance of express orders from the Captain of a British frigate at Montevideo. That the marines of said frigate were doing duty at the Custom house of Montevideo, and that that city was closely besieged by the rebellious under the command of Don Fructosou Rivera. Nay some persons declared that they saw the whale-boat which contained the orders in question, go alongside the Sparrowhawk. It was in vain that we reasoned with several persons upon the absurdity of the story; they would not be convinced until the arrival of advices from Montevideo, and the return of the Sparrowhawk from Colonia, (the extent of her cruise,) proved that "There was no such thing."

On the 1st inst, a boat with three men, and carrying something like a pennant, was observed to go into the Boca. A report immediately got afloat that she had brought important despatches from the government at Montevideo to that of Buenos Ayres. We were assured that an officer had been sent from the Fort, to whom the despatches were delivered, and that the Patron of the boat, when questioned by some by-standers as to the news from Montevideo, gave no reply, but like Lord Burleigh in "the Critic," shook his head in a very expressive manner. When it was discovered that the boat had brought no news, and had merely come on a trading voyage, many thought; and one we heard exclaim—

"Lord, lord, how this world is given to lying!"

The month of November, generally so pleasant in this country, as being the first month of summer, has hitherto been boisterous, cold, damp, and cheerless, and winter attire generally worn. In some houses during the evenings fires were lighted.

Thursday last was "Lord Mayor's Day." We know not what sort of weather they had in London on that day; here it was any thing but agreeable.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	142	a 142½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot .....	140	a 141 do. do.
Plata maquina .....	8	a 8½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish .....	84	a 84 do. each
Do Patriot and Patacones ..	82½	a 84 do. do.
Six per cent Stock .....	57½	a 58 do. per ct.
Bank Shares .....		no demand
Exchange on England .....	5½	a 5½ pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro .....	350	a 350 do.
Do. Montevideo .....	88	a 82 per patacon
Do. United States .....	88	a 87 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best .....	33	a 34 dis. p. pesada
Do. country .....	27	a 30 do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs ..	26	a 28½ do. do.
Do. salted .....	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse .....	9	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins .....	3	a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins .....	33	a 30 do. per dozen
Wool, common .....	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen .....	14	a 20 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen .....	24	a 23
Deer skins per dozen .....	10	a 11
Hair, long .....	52	a 56 do. do.
Do. mixed .....	25	a 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef .....	18	a 20 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted .....	11½	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns .....	128	a 450 per mil
Flour, (North American) ..		a none
Salt, on board .....	14	a 16 per fan.
Discount .....	1½	a 2 pr. 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 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5¼ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.