

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 589.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last contains the following.

"The mail from Peru which arrived yesterday brings satisfactory news. The Argentine Confederate army was in the best possible state of discipline and filled with enthusiasm. His Excellency the Commander in Chief Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, had despatched a squadron of Cavalry to take possession of the port of Cobija, in order to be in free communication with the Chilean army. The indignation of the Bolivians against the unitarian tyrant Santa Cruz, was spreading in all directions with great effervescence. Intelligence had been received of an insurrection in Oruro. Those who were dispersed in the defeat which the slaves of the tyrant Santa Cruz suffered at Santa Barbara, were traversing Bolivia in a state of alarm; and this circumstance increased the enthusiasm of the people in the glorious enterprise of shaking off the tyrannic yoke which oppresses them.

"To form an idea of the desperate situation of the tyrant Santa Cruz and his slaves, it is only necessary to read the despatch of his worthy condutor General Brown, which we publish with the explanatory notes which have been added to it in Salta. The ridiculous tissue of falsehoods which this despatch contains, so worthy of their author, is one of the means employed to deceive the people; a favorite tactic of the tyrant and his satellites, and which the *Eco del Protectorado* so well understands. But neither the Bolivians nor the Peruvians can be much longer deceived. They are too well informed as to the real facts of the case to continue the dupes of these vile artifices of tyranny. The flame of liberty burning in their breasts impels them to the noble decision of revindicating their rights and liberties; and the conflagration which in every direction has commenced, will extend itself until it consume the tyrant Santa Cruz and his detestable work."

The despatch of General Brown above alluded to is curious of its kind. He admits that the Bolivians were dispersed at Santa Barbara, but ascribes it to the great superiority of the Argentine forces, which he estimates at 800 cavalry and 100 infantry. He says furthermore that the column at the head of which the Commander of the Bolivian troops charged was broken, and he being himself cut off, the information which he (Brown) forwards to the Bolivian Minister is from the report of the second in command.

General Brown in his despatch speaks of the Argentine cavalry as being "without organisation or discipline." To which the annotator says that "it is a wretched maxim of an ambitious belligerent to pretend to despise the valour and merit of his enemies." He might have added that even the best friends of Napo-

leon have deplored similar conduct in him.— It is well known that that great man has spoken highly of the military talent of those Chieftains he had foiled, refusing the meed of praise to others against whom he had not been so successful.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Tucuman, Protector of those of Salta, Jujui and Catamarca, and Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate army of operations against the tyrant Santa Cruz and his abettors.

#### PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The necessity of complying with my duty to my country, and with the determination I have formed to sacrifice my life in support of its honor and dignity takes me from you. To-morrow I depart, but you dwell in my heart. The recompense I ask is that you will devote yourselves to the interests of the Republic, the tranquillity of this worthy Province, and in yielding respect to the laws, the government and other depositaries of authority.

COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS:—Should the Chief of the State require your services in any exposed part of the Republic, march with the same alacrity as those of your fellow citizens have done, who have gone to combat a tyrant and defend your sacred rights. The same feeling pervades your fellow Countryman who now bids you adieu.

ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.

Tucuman, October 3rd, 1837.

#### ORIENTAL STATE.

It would seem from the following documents, that the troops of the government of the Oriental Republic have completely routed their opponents.

Montevideo, November 22nd, 1837.

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, feels infinite pleasure in addressing Dr. Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, forwarding to him by order of His Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic, a certified copy of the important despatch received this day from His Excellency the President in campaign, announcing the complete triumph of the Constitutional army over the rebel troops on 21st inst., on the fields of Yi.

The government of the Republic conceives that this glorious event which at once secures its political institutions, annihilates for ever the hopes momentarily entertained by the rebel Chief, and also tends to consolidate the peace and prosperity of the States of the Argentine Confederation, ought immediately to be brought to the knowledge of the Illustrious Governor of Buenos Ayres, accompanied with the sincere congratulations which the undersigned offers in the name of the government and people of this State.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to the Minister Señor Arana, the assurances of his high consideration and esteem.

JUAN BENITO BLANCO.

(COPY.)

The President of the Republic, Commander in Chief of the army, to His Excellency the Minister of War and Marine at Montevideo.

It is now one o'clock in the afternoon, and the army under my orders has just gained a complete victory over the anarchist Chief in sight of Durazno. As he has occupied the pass with his infantry, it has not been possible this day to follow up the pursuit so as to exterminate him. This triumph is exclusively due to the courage of Generals Ignacio Oribe and Servando Gomez, and to the intrepidity of the National guard, under the orders of those distinguished officers. I will soon forward to Your Excellency more circumstantial details.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

Camp of victory in front of Durazno, )

November 21st, 1837. )

MANUEL ORIBE.

The *Universal* of Montevideo of 24th ult., in noticing the non arrival of the details of the victory of Yi, gives an extract of a private letter from the army, which says—

"The defeat of the rebel Chief Fructuoso Rivora has been complete; those of his followers who repassed the Yi did so in the greatest disorder, and those who remained on this side of it dispersed in small groups. More than 200 of the rebels were killed, including several officers, and amongst the prisoners is the famous Matias Barrios.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been variable and at times sultry, thermometer 70 to 82.

#### Official Documents.

##### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th ult., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 16th ult.

The same journal of 28th, also contains the particulars of the proceedings in said House on its sitting of 21st.

A note dated 9th ult., was read from the government addressed to the House, in tenor that Don Zenon Videla having requested permission to transfer some land to citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the latter as Governor of the Province, finds himself legally impeded in issuing the correspondent order. The government therefore under those circumstances forwards a project of law for the approval of the House. This project was passed into law on 23rd. It provides that in cases where the Governor of the Province considers himself legally impeded to issue any official resolution, the President of the House of Representatives, shall fulfil the functions of Governor; and when the President finds himself legally impeded in fulfilling the functions in question, they shall devolve on the Vice-President, or in default thereof on the 2nd Vice-President.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that from 17th to 27th ult., 339 dogs were killed in this city and its environs

The Chief of Police reports the death of 28 persons (20 males and 8 females,) from the 15th to the 23rd of November, of which 17 were whites, 10 colored and 1 indian.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 5,055,000 dollars.

Was received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, and by other arrivals, London journals to 10th September, Paris to 7th, Madrid to 1st, as also Lisbon, Belgian, Dutch and Hamburg papers to the commencement of September, from which the following are extracts.

#### BATTLE OF HERRERA—DEFEAT OF BUERENS.

**Aragon.**—We left the contending parties in this province on the eve of a battle at Herrera; the Carlists, commanded by Don Sebastian in person, the Christians by Buerens. Our anticipations have been justified by the event; a battle was fought at Herrera on the 24th ult., in which Buerens was wounded, and his army totally routed. The Carlists are said to have been 12,000 strong. Their object was to reach the pine woods of Soria, and to join themselves with the troops collected there by the Carlist junta of San Leonar, and perhaps with the army of Zariataguey, at the rendezvous in Valencia. To prevent this was a very important matter, and Buerens did the duty of a good soldier in attacking them with his 6,000 men. That he did not succeed was owing to Oraa, who failed to support him at the critical juncture. The Carlists must encounter Oraa and Noguera before they succeed in their great object; but the defeat of Buerens is demoralizing. The defeated Christians retreated by night into Carinena in a very deplorable condition; their loss is estimated at 8,000, or one half of the whole force. The battle lasted three hours; the route of the Queen's troops is allowed by their own writers to have been complete. Buerens had joined Oraa at Daroca with the remainder of his army.

The Carlists lost 600 men; and the brave General Quilez, who was slain, was much lamented by Don Carlos. The Carlist chief, Manolin, was wounded. The Carlists prevail in Valencia and Aragon; but they are much perplexed and impeded by the want of ammunition. The Christians are supplied from England.

A proper tribute is paid to the bravery of the Christians under Buerens. Though discomfited these men fought bravely, and made the enemy purchase their victory so dearly that, instead of advancing after it towards Soria, they have found it necessary to retrograde to Cantavieja.

#### REVOLT AT PAMPLONA—FALL OF PEÑA-CORRHADA.

**Biscay and Navarre.**—The northern provinces are still the scene of the most fatal incidents of the sanguinary tragedy now acting in Spain. Escalera was murdered at Vittoria, and several of his officers at Miranda del Ebro; Saarsfield suffered at Pampeluna; and at all these places an insurrection rages which has raised the vilest dregs of the soldiery to the supreme command. A junta, civil and military, has been appointed by the rebels, and it is declared that Navarre is for the future independent of the central government in Spain. Don Leon Iriarte, who was compelled to lead the tirailleurs of Isabella II. against Pampeluna, in consequence of which Saarsfield was slain, has since, we understand, suffered a similar fate. At Miranda the national guards were the actors, at Vittoria the soldiery. Escalera was murdered by the servants of a man in whose house he confidently sought protection; Saarsfield was slain on horseback in the streets, while returning from an interview with the new junta; Col. Mendivil, or Mendiore, was butchered in his bed-room.

The Carlist chief, Castor, had taken possession of the valley of Carranza, from which the governor of Bilbao, Castaneda, was threatening to dislodge them. The garrisons of Irun and Fontarabia were said to be in a state of insurrection, and the officers who sought to escape into France were informed that all communication between the troops of France and Spain was especially interdicted, and an asylum would be refused to either party in the civil broils.—The latter part of this intelligence is confirmed; the former waits for proof. At St. Sebastian, the British auxiliary legion would reach the term of its second engagement on the 10th inst., and as funds had not been found to satisfy the soldiery, much misery and some excesses were expected.

A military insurrection being apprehended at Santander, Count Mirasol has for the second time sought the protection of the British flag. This general has quitted Santander, and Jauregui is about to quit San Sebastian; such is the

spirit of the troops, they fling off all restraint. The Carlist force which took Poñacorrada has marched to Trevino. A simultaneous foraging move had been made from St. Sebastian and Hernani. The British legion were principally engaged in it. The Carlists gave very little resistance, merely firing an occasional shot as a favourable opportunity presented itself. Unfortunately one of those took effect on a very deserving young officer of the legion, Major Atkins. He was wounded in the jugular vein, and his recovery is scarcely hoped for.

A letter from Bayonne of the 1st inst., states that Bilbao, Santander, Vittoria, and Logroño, had come to an understanding to form a central junta under the name of "General War and Finance Consulting Committee," which was to direct the civil and military affairs of the country situated between the Ebro and the line of Navarre. Uranga was reported to have successively carried the forts of Trevino, Arminon, and Puebla do Arguison.

**La Mancha.**—The Carlist chief Pallidos, at the head of 350 cavalry, had advanced as far as Guero, which he had attacked, without success, in the morning of the 22nd ult. The alcalde and the people having retired into the fort of the church, there defended themselves during the four hours the Carlists remained before the place, when, perceiving the impossibility of forcing an entrance, Pallidos caused a number of detached houses to be set on fire and moved towards Christo Villajos. Two national guards were killed in the fort.

#### MORE MILITARY INSURRECTIONS.

**Leon.**—We regret to learn that at Valladolid events have occurred too closely resembling those of Vittoria and Pampeluna; the governor is said to have perished.

Lieut. White, of the Royal Marines, was taken prisoner near Oyarzun, on the 15th ult., and it having been reported that he had been shot by the Carlists, the British Colonel Owen wrote on the subject to Giubeldi, the Carlist general commanding there, to which the following answer was returned, signed Bartolome Giubeldi, and dated Tolosa, August 17. It is addressed to Lieut. Colonel Owen.

"Sir—Lieut. White, belonging to a battalion under your orders, and for whom you interest yourself in your obliging letter of yesterday, has, as you justly state, been made a prisoner in the environs of Oyarzun, by the troops blockading that place, and conducted to my head quarters. He was received and has been treated with all the consideration due to a prisoner of his rank. He has been provided with lodgings, and a soldier given him for a servant; the same attention is paid to him as if he belonged to the army of Charles V. Of this you must have been convinced on reading the letters written by Mr. White, and which I forwarded to you by Colonel Ibero. I shall continue the same line of conduct towards this officer so long as he remains in my power. Although Mr. White is not entitled to the benefit of the Elliot treaty, my feelings and habits permit me not to act otherwise. Far different is the conduct observed towards the Carlists made prisoners at Irun, and now in St. Sebastian; the treatment they have received is most infamous, as you will perceive on perusing a memorial which I have received from them, and which I herewith enclose.

"It is my most ardent desire that you should send one of your officers to my head quarters, in order that he may be enabled to repeat to you the manner in which the prisoners belonging to the army of the usurping government are treated in this province. I feel certain that every Englishman will blush at having co-operated to support a cause so unjust. I have the honour to be, &c."

#### SPAIN AND SARDINIA.

A diplomatic correspondence on the relations between Spain and Sardinia has been published. It appears that in December, 1836, a confidential memorandum, stating the reasons which induced the court of Spain to suspend the exequatur of the Sardinian consuls, was sent to Mr. Villers, the English Minister at Madrid, and by him to Mr. Foster, who communicated it to the government of Turin. An answer to this document, equally confidential, was returned in January, 1837, by Count Solar de la Marguerite, the Marquiss Brignoel, Sardinian

ambassador, the Comte Campuzano de Rechen, Spanish ambassador at Paris, M. de Letamendi, the Spanish ambassador at Genoa, and M. Paullucci, Governor-General of Genoa. The correspondence ends with the Spanish decree against Sardinian commerce, published in July last, and with the announcement that Sardinia has not recognized the consul of Spain at Genoa.

#### CARLIST ASPIRATIONS.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who writes from the head quarters of Don Carlos, records the coming thither of Captain Henningsen, and after describing his reception, the writer adds:—"Captain Henningsen met, on the road to France, the Marquis de Villa Franca and the Duc de Medina Sidonia, Count Orguz, and the Count de Monasterio. The first goes to St. Petersburg, the second to Turin and Vienna, and the third and last to the Hague and Berlin. The three grandees were gentlemen of the King's Chamber, and had accompanied the King from Estella to Solsona, where they were left behind to fulfil the honourable and gratifying mission of announcing to the respective courts, I have mentioned above the circumstance of the passage of the Ebro by Don Carlos. As these noblemen quitted Solsona on the 5th of July, they must now be well advanced on their journey. It is not improbable that the recognition of Don Carlos by the Northern Courts may now soon take place, and a financial aid be extended."

#### HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

A letter from Spain describing the battle of Oliva and Chelva, says:—"The loss of the Carlists was about three hundred wounded, and forty, at the utmost, killed; amongst the latter there was no officer of distinction, except Lieut. Colonel Gil Bornabie, of the Staff, a nephew of the Count D'Espagne, who was to have been married to the beautiful daughter of Baron D'Ortafa. This young lady's fate has been most melancholy. She has lost her father and her only brother, and now her lover is a victim to this unhappy war."

#### ESCALERA.

General Escalera, who was assassinated by his soldiers, was left by Espartero as Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim*, of the army of the north. When the expedition of Zariataguey crossed the Ebro, Escalera, at the head of a moveable column, followed him beyond Burgos; but the Carlist General Uranga, who commanded in the insurgent provinces, profiting by the absence of Escalera, laid siege to Poñacorrada, and interrupted the communication with Vittoria. Escalera, supposing it was his chief duty to defend the territory under his care, returned from Burgos, and established himself at Miranda, forcing Uranga, to raise the siege of Poñacorrada, and defending the passage of the Ebro, so as to prevent another Carlist expedition from crossing. He perished from the ignorance of his soldiers, who took it on themselves to judge of his movements, and who were exasperated by their sufferings. A report was spread that he was to be the Minister of War with the Estatist party, which confirmed the suspicion that he had betrayed the Queen's cause.

#### PORTUGAL.

Saldanha and Terceira have approached, and threatened Lisbon, but they retired, either awed by the preparations for their reception, or to cover the advance of some troops who were expected to join the standard of the Chartists; proceeding either from the auxiliary army in Spain; or from the division lately commanded by Bom Fin.

We mentioned last week the resignation of ministers; but our readers know that the Queen is absolutely a prisoner, and has no power to accept or refuse their submission. It is even stated that Saldanha, Terceira, and Albuquerque have the Queen's secret authority to form themselves into a Regency acting under her name.

#### THIEVING IN HIGH LIFE.

A complete gang of thieves has just been discovered at Rome, all the members of which belong to noble families, and several of them are even serving in the Pope's body guard.—

They were most of them looked upon as persons of more than ordinary piety. Countess Compagnoni, of Meccrata, was the first to denounce their proceedings. Amongst those already arrested are, Count Dionisi da Treja, and the Countess Angolucci da Treja. At their houses were found a great number of watches, snuff-boxes, jewels, &c., many of which have since been recognised as stolen property.

**BREWSTER'S PROPOSAL TO MAP THE MOON.**

In a letter addressed to me by Sir David Brewster, on occasion of our proposing to erect a new and splendidly furnished observatory in Glasgow, is the following interesting paragraph: "To such an observatory, where the finest achromatic might be accompanied with a better reflecting telescope than has yet been made, it would be a leading object to delineate with precision the hills and valleys of the moon. This planet is much within our reach; and an accurate knowledge of the phenomena it presents, and of the changes these undergo, would be a great and most interesting contribution to science. When we compare the telescope in Newton's time to that of Sir William Herschel, we need scarcely despair of discovering the structures erected by the inhabitants of that laminary. An achromatic object glass of the same size as the speculum of Sir W. H.'s 40 feet telescope, would certainly accomplish this; and no person can say that it is impracticable to do in glass what we have done in metal.—Had I the means, I would not scruple to undertake the task of building the lens in zones and segments."—*Dr. Nicholl's Architecture of the Heavens.*

**Advertisements.**

**Wants a Situation.**

A teacher in a country family, a man of good moral character, who undertakes to teach in English, reading, writing and arithmetic. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Apply at the Store of Mr. P. Fleming, calle del 25 de Mayo.

**NOTICE.**

LONDON and Liverpool pale Ale, best London Porter, Cyder, Schizer water, Graves, Claret, and old Hock, wholesale and retail, are to be had at Charles Zeigler's store, No. 40, corner of calle de la Paz and Piedad.

Also a few barrels of excellent Burton Ale.

**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.

**NOTICE.**

WILLIAM DOLLING, is requested to call at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo, where he will find a letter from his mother Mary Dolling.

**NOTICE.**

HODGSON'S best London pale Ale. A small parcel of very superior quality, to be had in casks of 60 gallons each, at No. 129, calle de la Piedad.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 8th September.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith, to sail about 26th September.

FOR MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Lauchasing-Witch, Captain H. Grayson.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Cladian, Captain H. G. Holton.

Brig Luna, Captain A. Sanderson.

Brig Judith, Captain Tapley.

The two first named were to sail about 28th September.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY and LIMA.

Robert Fumie, Captain Beverley, was to sail about 8th October.

FOR LIMA.

Lady Charlotte, Captain B. Gill, was to sail about 28th September.

Margaret, Captain Prowse.

**Vessels past Point Indio.**

On 22nd, at half past 8 A. M. Wind N. W. Horton, hence 21st.

25th, Wind N. W. at 8 A. M. Bella Portolla, hence 22nd. At half past 10 A. M. Eyo, hence 23rd.

At half past 11 A. M. Rouennais, hence 24th.

At half past 4 P. M. Volta hence 24th.

27th, at 10 A. M. Wind S. S. R. Fama add Sven, both hence 26th.

H. B. M's packet Seagull, was to bring the October mail from Palanqui, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The French corvettes Australoeb and Zeloeb, were off Rio Janeiro on 14th ult., bound on a voyage of discovery towards the South Pole.

H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, outer roads of Buenos Ayres, November 24th, 1837.

At 9 A. M. saw the body of a man floating past the ship, sent a boat with two shot to sink it, upon examination found the body to be dreadfully bruised on the back, also a wound on the left breast and one on the right cheek. The man to all appearance was a native, and had been murdered; he had on a pair of blue trousers and a print shirt.

**ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.**

August 4th.—British barque Lancashire Witch, H. Grayson, from Montevideo 24th May.

**AT TOPIAHAM.**

August 22nd.—British brig Philomela, Sprot, from Montevideo 5th June.

**AT FALMOUTH.**

August 31st.—British brig Howard, Beazley, hence 1st July.

**AT ANTWERP.**

July 31st.—Kniphusen brig Jules, Sheridan, from Montevideo 18th May.

August 27th.—Sardinian brig Nearco, Ferraro, from Montevideo 19th June.

September 6th.—British brig Hebe, Field, hence 4th July.

**AT HELVOET.**

August 30th.—Hamburg brig Johannes, Gagzo, hence 4th June. (She arrived at Cowes 21st August.)

**AT BREMEN.**

August 28th.—French brig Hermine, Sorot, hence 10th June.

**AT CADIZ.**

August 12th.—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, hence 7th June.

**AT BOURDEAUX.**

August 1st.—French barque Clomence, from Montevideo 8th May.

**AT SAN MALO.**

July 31st.—French barque Fauvette, from Montevideo 27th May.

**AT GENOA.**

August 4th.—Sardinian brig Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia, Rocagaliotti, hence 26th April.

" 20th.—Oriental barque Triunfo Oriental, from Montevideo 20th May.

**AT MALAGA.**

July 11th.—Spanish polacre Constancia, Mirambel, from Montevideo 9th May.

**AT HAVANA.**

July 19th.—Spanish brig Artemisa, Fornes, hence 19th May.

July 29th.—Spanish brig Temible, from Montevideo 2nd June.

August 10th.—Swedish schooner brig Victorina, Miltopus, hence 29th May.

About September 1st.—American brig Olympia, Molau, hence 22nd June.

**AT PHILADELPHIA.**

About 10th September.—Argentine brig Maria, Sutton, from Montevideo 7th July.

**AT SALEM.**

About 5th September.—American barque Chalcedony, Upton, hence 1st July.

**AT RIO JANEIRO.**

October 28th.—Brazilian patache Novo Triunfante, from Montevideo 19 days.

" H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 15th October, from Montevideo 20th do.

30th.—Brazilian patache Bom Jesus, from Montevideo 15 days.

" Brazilian schooner brig Bonito Porto, from Montevideo 14 days.

31st.—Portuguese brig Assesceira, from Montevideo 9 days.

**Foreign Merchant Vessels**

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 30th of November 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Brig Paragon, R. Smith.	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Liffy, Woof.	M'Cracken and Jameson	Loading for London.
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming.	Alfred Barber	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Rushton, Gregory.	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Barque Florence, Condy.	C. R. Horne	Loading for London.
Barque Delhi, Herbert.	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Themis, Le Bas	Ferdinand Delisle.	Loading for ports in Brazil.
Brig Cora, Hamilton.	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Cleopatra, Sotheren	Lafoue, Barker & Co.	Island Trinidad with mules.
Barque Yeoman, Stephenson	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway.	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Palmaroti for orders.
<b>American.</b>		
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.	Loading for Antwerp via Montevideo.
Brig Kentucky, Carver.	Charles Ridgely Horne.	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Olinda, Wheatley.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Brutus, Adams	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
<b>French.</b>		
Ship Achille, Behard.	C. R. Horne	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Veloce, Pignoblanco.	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Netto.	Zumaran and Treserra.	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Paquete Malagueño, Ramirez.	Zumaran and Treserra.	Discharging.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Guercillo.	Zumaran and Treserra.	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Fiametta, Scotto.	P. A. Plover.	Discharging.
Schr. brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano	Felipe Llavallo.	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Pignio.	J. P. Gestal.	Discharging.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro	F. Llavallo.	Discharging.
<b>Hamburg.</b>		
Barque Kate, Loigren.	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Valparaiso.
<b>Danish.</b>		
Brig Vigilant, Emmerich.	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Santos & Rio Janeiro.
<b>Bremen.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Ship Preciosa, Molien.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>Russian.</b>		
Barque Johannes, Clomburg.	J. C. Thompson.	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Zamaca Luisa, Conceicao.	Brazilian Legation.	Discharging.
Brig Rufina, Santos	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Parangua.
Brig Carolina do Rio, Taria.	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Jacinta, Coelho.	To order.	Brazil.
Schooner Dos Hermanos Bargas.	J. A. Rivero.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Aratijo.	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
<b>National (late Oriental).</b>		
Brig Independente, Gahan	Dowdall and Lewis.	Loading for Brazils.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

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

**FRENCH.** Brig D'Assas, (22 guns,) Captain Hyppolite Deguener.

- 1st ult.—Brazilian schooner brig *Gotrude*, Viann, hence 9th October.  
 " Argentine schooner brig *Emilia*, Bucan, hence 12th October.  
 " Brazilian corvette *Seventh April*, from Montevideo 10 days.  
 4th.—Portuguese brig *Brillante*, from Montevideo 13 days.  
 5th.—Sardinian brig *Trafalgar*, Scarzolo, hence 20th October.  
 " Oriental patache *Union*, from Montevideo 15 days.  
 " Brazilian patache *Paquete de Rio*, from Montevideo 12 days.  
 " Portuguese brig *Manuel de Portugal*, from Montevideo 8 days.  
 6th.—Brazilian brig *Veloz*, from Montevideo 14 days.  
 7th.—Brazilian *zumaca Estrella Brillante*, Alvas, hence 9th October.  
 10th.—Argentine brig *Argentina*, Harri, hence 26th October.  
 11th.—H. B. M's packet *Tyrian*, from Falmouth 12th September, via Pernambuco and Bahia, with the mails for the River Plate.

**ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.**

- 10th ult.—American barque *Isaac Ellis*, from Malaga 1st October, with wine, oil, &c., to Carreras and Butler.  
 " French barque *Bougainville*, from Havre de Grace 4th September, to P. Duplessis.  
 " American ship *Belvidera*, from Baltimore 12th September, with general cargo and lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
 " Brazilian *zumaca Estrella del Sud*, from Bahia 13th October, Santa Catalina 6th ult., to Guimaraens.  
 " Brazilian brig *Peregrino*, from Paranaqua 7th ult., to Guimaraens.  
 23rd.—Danish brig *Hiran*, Wardinger, from Havana 24th August, Island Sal 5th October, with 738 barrels flour, cigars, sugar, 53 moyos salt, &c.  
 " French ship *Diligent*, Frappas, from Havre de Grace 4th September, Cape de Verds 9th October.  
 24th.—Sardinian brig *Cesar*, Viale, from Rio Janeiro 30th October, to Peri.  
 " Oriental schooner *Segre*, Dallino, from Santa Catalina 24th October, to L. L. Maria.  
 " Brazilian datch *Seja*, from Rio Grande 18th ult.  
 " Brazilian patache *Amistad*, Machado, from Rio Janeiro 5th ult., to Costa.  
 " French brig *Castor*, from Cotte 2nd September, to Bertram & Co.  
 " Oriental patache *Bella Teresa*, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., to Capurro & Co.  
 " British brig *Sturingshire*, Brown, from Liverpool 16th September, to Stanley, Black & Co.  
 25th.—Oriental ship *Leopoldina*, from Paranaqua 11th ult.  
 " French brig *Deux Freres*, Antoine Dupont, from San Sebastian 1st October, with wine, &c., to Capurro & Co.  
 " French brig *Joseph*, Nazeroau, from Bourdeaux 20th September, to F. Juameo.  
 " Portuguese brig *Rio Tua*, from Angola 1st August.  
 " Danish brig *Henrietta Louisa*, Lutzen, from Hamburg 21st September, general cargo, to F. Nebel.  
 26th.—Spanish schooner brig *Cazador*, Pedro Maristan, from Barcelona 15th September, Malaga 6th October, to Ruiz.  
 " Spanish mistic *San Pedro*, Manaco, from Malaga 18th September, to Ruiz.  
 27th.—British brig *Caroline*, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., with wine, to McDouall, Kemsley & Co.  
 " Spanish brig *Salvador*, Botet, from Irviza 19th September, to Zumaran and Treserra.

The *Amelia* Mullholland, has been for some days ready for sea at Ensenada, but waits a tide. We have taken her name from our list of vessels in port this week.

Lieut. Douglas, Commander of H. B. M's packet *Cockatrice*, was to have embarked with the mail on Tuesday afternoon, but was prevented by the boisterous weather. He however went on board early on the following morning.

**MARINE LIST.**  
 Port of Buenos Ayres.

- November 25.—Wind N. E. shifted to S. W. in the evening, slight rain.  
 Arrived, National packet schooner *Luisa*, José Muratori, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to Carlos Galeano.  
 Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.  
 H. B. M's packet schooner *Cockatrice*, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst., arrived at Montevideo 23rd, sailed thence 24th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet *Tyrian*, from Falmouth 12th September.  
 Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Martin Perfumo, Robert McDouall, Louigney, Barbara, De Valle and Brother, Brown and Cocho.

The six former were lauded at Montevideo, and the two latter at Buenos Ayres.  
 Passenger from Montevideo, Monsieur Aimé Roger, Consul of France.  
 French brig *Veloz*, (155 tons), Pignonblanc, from Havre de Grace 4th September, with 234 merino sheep, 20,500 tinas, 2,000 louches, 300 hampers potatoes, to Hilaire Poucel & Co.  
 Sailed, Oriental schooner *Rolampago*, Estevan Rizzo, for Montevideo, despatched by Geronimo Rizzo, with flour, tallow, &c.,

November 29.—Wind E.  
 Arrived, National brig *Plata*, (178 tons), Juan Bautista Chioza, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 2,062 alquiros salt, 268 rolls tobacco, 30 barrels sugar, to Hilaire Poucel & Co.  
 Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Señores José Arancivia and Miguel Angelo Cazalo.  
 American ship *Brutus*, (297 tons.) Joseph Adams, from New York 26th September, with general cargo, lumber and 25 merino sheep, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
 Passengers, (Cabin.) Mrs. Captain Joseph Adams and her 3 children and Captain Barton Ricketson. (Steerage.) Mrs. Margaret Bulman, Messrs. William Morrison, Thomas Watson, Louis Probes, Arthur Bulman, William Corcoran, Edward Rourk and Francis Corcoran.  
 Russian barque *Johannes*, (277 tons.) Laís Gustaf Clouberg, from Cadiz 19th September, arrived at Montevideo 24th inst., sailed thence 25th, with 2,500 fanegas salt, to James Clement Thompson.

National schooner brig *Casualidad*, (160 tons.) Joaquin Antonio Pasago, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with caña, tobacco, sugar, 350 fanegas salt, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.  
 Sailed, British brig *Fame*, William Whitley, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Mcalister & Co., with 20 dry hides, 3,983 salted do., 8,000 horns, 2 tiger skins, 94 bales with 3,329 arrobas horse hair, 26 do. with 947 dozen sheep skins, 10 do. with 1,250 horse hides, 14 do. with 561 dozen deer skins, 4 do. with 444 horse hides and 2 boxes machinery, return cargo.  
 Passenger, Mr. John de Yongh.

Brazilian brig *Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda*, Joaquin Viera Belon, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, with 2,328½ quintals jerked beef, 18 dry hides, 110 boxes tallow candles.  
 Swedish brig *Sven*, George Godbersen, for Hamburg, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 14,788 dry hides, 974 salted hides, 3 bales with 99 arrobas horse hair.  
 Passenger, Mr. Carl Schneider.

November 27.—Wind S. S. E. variable, slight rain at mid-day.  
 Arrived, Brazilian schooner *Dos Hermanos*, (82 tons.) José Maria Vargas, from Paranaqua 7th inst., with yerba, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.  
 British brig *Corá*, (210 tons.) John Hamilton, from Liverpool 2nd September, with general cargo, to Dickson & Co.  
 Sailed, National schooner brig *Bella Americana*, Cayetano José de Araujo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acvedo Ramos, with 1,030 quintals jerked beef.  
 Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

November 28.—Wind E. strong.  
 Arrived, British barque *Cleopatra*, (269 tons.) George Sotheren, from Lisbon 10th September, arrived at Montevideo 12th inst., sailed thence 25th, with 341 moyos salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co.  
 British barque *Yeoman*, (267 tons.) Daniel Stephenson, from Lisbon 4th ult., with 459 moyos salt, 40 boxes wine, 1 box leeches, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Spanish brig *Paquete Malagueño*, (83 tons.) José Ramirez, from Malaga 25th September, Algeiras 1st ult., arrived at Montevideo 26th inst., sailed thence same day, with wine and general cargo, to Zumaran and Treserra.  
 November 29.—Wind E. strong.  
 Arrived, Sardinian polacre *Cesar Augusto*, (250 tons.) Pedro Ferraro, from Genoa 27th July, arrived at Montevideo 20th inst., sailed thence 28th, with wine, paper and general cargo, to Felipe Llavallol.  
 British brig *Frisk*, (181 tons.) William White-way, from Liverpool 23rd August, arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 28th, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner *Cockatrice*, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.  
 Passenger for England, Señor Miguel Marcelino Marin.

The Brazilian schooner brig *Lorenza*, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again near the outer roads from strong head wind.  
 November 30.—Wind N. E. strong in the evening, rain in the afternoon.  
 Arrived, Brazilian brig *Amistad*, (106 tons.) José Forroya de Araujo, from Paranaqua 14th ult. with yerba, &c. to Manuel Acvedo Ramos.  
 Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig *Lorenza*, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, with 2200 quintals jerked beef, 25 damaged hides.  
 National schooner *Buenos Ayres*, Agustín Coppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with effects.

December 1.—Wind W. S. W.  
 Arrived, British barque *Isabella*, (221 tons.) David Smith, from Liverpool 28th September, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.  
 Passengers, (Cabin.) Misses Eliza Evans, Margaret Noble, Vicencio Vasquez, Messrs. Edward Fowler, Robert Smith, John Esken and John Nuttall. Steerage 18.  
 British brig *Caroline*, Alberto, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., arrived at Montevideo 27th, sailed thence 29th, with wine, to Thomas Armstrong. Boat not on shore at sun-set.

**Advertisements.**  
**FOR VALPARAISO.**  
 THE FINE NEW HAMBURG BARQUE  
**KATE.**  
 Coppered and copper-fastened, now on her first voyage.  
 300 tons register. C. O. M. LOFOREN, Master.  
 Will be despatched on or before 20th of December, and will take freight and passengers on moderate terms.  
 Apply to her Consignee.  
 C. H. ANDERSEN.  
 Calle de la Piedad, No. 32.

**TO LET.**  
 IN the first patio of the house No. 52, calle de Cuyo, three large rooms suitable for a family. The house is new, and the rooms are in the best order. Rent moderate.

**Notice to British Subjects.**  
 THE undersigned (I. B. M's Consul, hereby gives Notice that a General Meeting of subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 11th of December, at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year. And notice is also hereby given, that after the ordinary proceedings are concluded, the resignation of the Rev. John Armstrong, of the Chaplaincy of the British Episcopal Church of this city, will be submitted to the meeting.

BRITISH CONSULATE.  
 Buenos Ayres, 2nd December, 1837.  
 CHARLES GRIFFITHS.  
 II. M's Consul.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublers, Spanish	138 a 139 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	130 a 136½ do. do.
Plata mexicana	7½ a 8 do. for one dollar.
Dollars, Spanish	8½ a 8 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacaes	8½ a 8 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	54 a 54 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand
Exchange on England	5½ a 5 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3½ a 355
Do. Montevideo	8½ a 85
Do. United States	8½ a 85 per patacon
Hides, Ox, best	35 a 34 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	37 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28½ a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	25 a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	9½ a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3½ a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	32 a 33 do. per dozen
Wool, common	8 a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25 a 26
Deer skins per dozen	9½ a 10½
Hair, long	55 a 59 do. do.
Do. mixed	27 a 30 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18 a 19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11½ a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	125 a 450 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a none
Salt, on board	10 a 11 per fan.
Discount	1½ a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 139 dollars. The lowest price 136 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5 pence.  
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 ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.