

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 590.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1837.

[Vol. XII.

BUENOS AYRES.

An express arrived from Chili on Wednesday evening last, bringing intelligence of an important nature which retarded the publication of the *Gaceta Mercantil* until a late hour on Thursday. The Chilean expedition comprising six vessels of war and seventeen transports, anchored in the port of Iquique on the coast of Peru, on the 21st of September, seven days after its departure from Valparaiso. A landing was effected amidst the most flattering demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants. From this place the expedition proceeded to Arica, where it arrived on the 24th, when the South Peruvian flag was struck, and a debarkation made without the least opposition, the inhabitants, on the contrary, evincing the same enthusiasm as those of Iquique. After disarming and spiking the cannon, the Chileans directed their course to Ishay, which place they found nearly deserted, in consequence of a decree prohibiting the Peruvians under pain of death, from holding any communication with the Chileans. On the 30th, the expedition anchored in Guata, and on the day following the landing of the horses from the transports commenced; one vessel ran ashore, whereby several horses were drowned, making a loss of sixty of these animals during the voyage; a few cases of arms were likewise lost, as also all the shoeing for the horses. On the 3rd of October, the debarkation of the troops was effected at Quica, and on the evening of the same day a detachment under the command of General Aldunate marched for Siguns, where it was successively reinforced, and the whole division proceeded on the 10th towards Arequipa, in the vicinity of which city it arrived on the 11th, and on the 12th made its public entry therein, amidst universal acclamation, the Protectoral garrison having previously retreated. On the 13th the whole expeditionary army was quartered in that city, the second of Peru in importance; and on the 14th a provisional government was instituted, at the head of which General Lafuente was placed by the voice of his countrymen. Don Felipe Pardo was appointed Minister General, and General Castilla Prefect of the department of Arequipa. The Chilean troops had won golden opinions for the strict discipline enforced by their officers. The only exception to their general unimpeachable conduct, was that of a Captain Carrillo, who during the stay at Arica, committed a robbery in the Custom house warehouses to the amount of upwards of 3000 dollars. As soon as the fact was ascertained, a summary Court-martial was held on the criminal, and he was forthwith shot. The Lieutenant who connived at the proceeding of his superior officer was cashiered. The value of the property stolen was restored to the owners. In their march from the coast into the interior, the Chileans suffered many hardships, General Santa Cruz's agents having obliged the inhabitants to retire, taking with them all their cattle, or killing such as could not follow, under pain of death. All the forage was likewise destroyed, from similar commination. The army was still at Arequipa on the 19th of October, when it was beginning to move in order to attack some Protectoral troops, which were at a distance of fourteen leagues from that city.

Another express was received simultaneously with the above from the Interior of this Republic, by which it is ascertained that the port of Cobija was taken on the 22nd of September, by a Chilean expeditionary force under the command of Major Frigolet. No opposition was made, the inhabitants having sued for and ob-

tained, previously to any landing being attempted, the assurance of complete protection. It is positively stated in the communications both from Arequipa and Cobija, that the Bolivian Congress had refused to accede to the Terms compact, and that it has withdrawn the extraordinary powers from General Santa Cruz, and called upon him to give an account of the use he has made of them. The insurrection of Oruro is again mentioned but without additional particulars. General Santa Cruz was still at La Paz.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* having announced that the regimental order book found among the baggage captured by the Argentine forces at Humahuaca, was at its office for public inspection, we had the curiosity to examine it.— From several general orders it appears that desertion prevailed to a great extent in the Bolivian ranks; and in order to check it, General Brown or Brown had decreed that the families or townships of the deserters should be obliged to find substitutes for them.

As regards Peru, the public spirit of the departments traversed by the Chileans is represented to be most decidedly satisfactory, and those from which intelligence had been received, are described as equally eager to co-operate in the work of their political redemption.

H. B. M's brig Rover, (18 guns,) Commander Charles Eden, sailed in company with the Chilean expedition, so that when the latter was first descried from the coast of Peru, it was thought to consist of 24 vessels instead of 23.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have no late arrivals from Montevideo; the last brought journals of that city to 1st inst., conveying rather unexpected news. A general order had been issued by the government, dated Montevideo 1st inst., ordering from that date all the garrison to be at their quarters at sun-set, and the public houses, &c., to be closed at that period. The Montevideo paper *Mercurio* of 1st inst., states that this proceeding is in consequence of the Chief of the rebellion (Francisco Rivera) having with a small force evaded the government troops, and appeared in the vicinity of San Jose, (18 leagues from Montevideo,) with a small force supposed for the purpose of collecting horses or striking some off hand blow.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been temperate, thermometer 66 to 77.

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

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., contains a note from the Commandant at Fort Federación, Don José Corvalán, dated 29th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 653 dollars 4 reals, 4 horses and 30 oxen.

The same journal of 6th inst., contains a note from Don José Vicente Merlo, Justice of Peace of Ranchos, dated 30th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 438 dollars, 168 horses and 4 oxen.

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

Official Documents.

[*VIVA LA FEDERACION!*
A note dated 28th ult., from Dr. James Lepper, addressed to the government, states that

he having been put in possession of the State property which His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, had deigned to present him with as a proof of His Excellency's estimation of the professional assistance which he (Dr. Lepper,) had rendered to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé, Brigadier General Don Estanislao Lopez during his illness, he cannot but be deeply impressed with this generosity, rendered too at a time when the the Treasury is in a situation so afflictive. That he conceives it to be his duty to prevent the State incurring any additional expence on his account, and therefore makes over gratis for the benefit of the State, all the lower part of the house now occupied by the public schools under the direction of the Beneficent Society, during the period of the administration of His Excellency the Governor.

The government replied to the above on 1st inst., expressing its thanks to 'Dr. Lepper for the proffered donation, which it accepts for the term of one year.

A note dated 30th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of November last, 429 persons arrived in this city, the departures 395.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the period above-mentioned, 250 persons arrived at this port, the departures 180.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 23rd ult.

A note dated 1st inst., to the Governor, from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, gives an account of the operations of the pavions in paving and repairing various streets of this Capital during the last month.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on 28th ult. to 2nd inst., 159 dogs were killed in this City and its environs.

A circular dated 27th ult., from the government of Buenos Ayres to those of the various Provinces of the Republic, states the conclusion of the trial of the authors of and accomplices in the murders committed upon General Quiroga, and his retinue, on 16th February 1835.

The Delegate Governor of the Province of Tucuman, Juan Bautista Paz, has under date 31st October last, informed the government of Buenos Ayres of his appointment to that office, which is to continue during the absence of the Governor *propietario*, Alejandro Heredia.

The government of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 2nd inst.

The delegate government of Tucuman under date 2nd inst., remitted to the government of Buenos Ayres the order book of the Bolivian army, which the latter left behind in their baggage after the action of Humahuaca.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 44 persons (27 males and 17 females,) from the 23rd to the 30th of November, of which 30 were whites, 13 coloured and 1 indian,

RIO GRANDE.

According to accounts received from the above Province to 25th ult., it was likely the Brazilian authority would be again established there. The new President of the Province, Antonio Eliasario do Miranda y Britos, had under date, Head quarters, Puerto Alegre 13th ult., addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, congratulating them upon the arrival at Puerto Alegre of Marshal Sebastian Barreto Pereira Pinto, with a considerable force of Cavalry, &c., as also upon the prospect which now presents itself that legal order will be restored.

BAHIA.

H. B. M.'s brig Wizard, (10 guns), Captain Harvey, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 16th ult., from Bahia 7th do., bringing news that a revolution had taken place at Bahia, for the ostensible purpose of rendering it independent of Brazil. The revolutionists got possession of the City of Bahia without effusion of blood, the President Paraiso and the Inspector General of the Province, made their escape and got on board a Brazilian vessel of war.

The Wizard was to return to Bahia immediately.

NUTS FOR TOBACCO SMOKERS.

Extract from an article in Blackwood's Magazine of September last.

"It is a remarkable instance of the perversity of the human will when left to itself, that while coffee, with all its singular powers of cheering the mind and refreshing the nerves, took nearly four hundred years to make itself known in Europe, and while the potato is scarcely more than coming into use in a large portion of the Continent, tobacco took little more than half a dozen years to be known as far as ships could carry it: that it is now the favourite filth of every savage lip within the circumference of the globe: that it fills the atmosphere of the Continent with a perpetual stench: that the Spaniard sucks it, as he says, for the heat—the Dutchman for the cold—the Frenchman because he has nothing else to do—the German because he will do nothing else—the London apprentice because "it makes him look like a gentleman," and all because it is in its own nature the filthiest, most foolish, duldest, and most disgusting practice on the face of the earth."

Copenhagen, the charger who carried Wellington at Waterloo.

"He died last year," says Miss Mitford, in her "Country Stories" just published, "at the age of twenty-seven. He was therefore in his prime on the day of Waterloo, when the duke (then and still a man of iron) rode him for seventeen hours and a half, without dismounting. When his Grace got off, he patted him, and the horse kicked, to the great delight of his brave rider, as it proved that he was not lamed by that tremendous day's work. After his return, this paddock was assigned to him, in which he passed the rest of his life in the most perfect comfort that can be imagined; fed twice a-day, (latterly upon oats broken for him,) with a comfortable stable to retire to, and a rich pasture in which to range. The late amiable duchess used regularly to feed him with bread, and this kindness had given him the habit (especially after her death,) of approaching every lady with the most confiding familiarity. He had been a fine animal, of middle size, and of a chestnut colour, but latterly he exhibited an interesting specimen of natural decay, in a state as nearly that of nature as can well be found in a civilized country. He had lost an eye from age, and had become lean and feeble, and, in the manner in which he approached even a casual visitor, there was something of the demand of sympathy, the appeal to human kindness, which one has so often observed from a very old dog towards his master. Poor Copenhagen, who, when alive, furnished so many reliques from his mane and tail to enthusiastic young ladies, who had his hair set in brooches and rings, was, after being interred with military honours, dug up by some miscreant, (never, I believe, discovered,) and one of his hoofs cut off, it is to be presumed, for a memorial, although one that would hardly go in the compass of a ring. A very fine portrait of Copenhagen has been executed by my young friend Edmund Havel, a youth of seventeen, whose genius as an animal painter, will certainly place him second only to Landseer."

STATE OF EUROPE.

From the Ministerial Journal Morning Chronicle, London, September 1837.

The summary of general news is, however, we regret to say that Absolutism is gaining ground in Europe, and the Liberal principle retrograding. In Spain every one is aware of what is taking place; and it is no doubt owing to the turn which affairs have taken in that country that the partisans of despotic government put forth fresh activity and obtain fresh success. In Austria there was apparent a germ which promised a system of government less hostile to good and constitutional principles. It is crushed: the Empress-Mother triumphs over Kollowrat, and Prince Metternich receives the envoys of Carlos of Spain. At Munich the capricious Monarch follows the example of Austria; whilst the German Diet is preparing to bridle the Constitutions and Constitutionists of Western Germany with a federal fortress.—Nor are the general effects of the triumph of Absolutism in Spain less conspicuous in France. There the Carlist party comes forward more openly and boldly than it had ever done since 1830, and recommends itself and its Pretender to the choice of the French electors. Its allies, the high priests of the land, brave the government and insult the dynasty, showing openly their preference of the old order of things. And lastly, the Doctrinaires party has sprung up, at length displaying its true spirit, that of the most inveterate Toryism, calumniating England, its government and its diplomacy, with all the venom of Carlistism itself, and openly avowing its preference of Austrian principles and policy to constitutional ones. Nor is this an influential secliot party: it is one well received and favourably listened to at court; and should any Parliamentary check befall the present French ministry, the Doctrinaires will most certainly be called to succeed them, in order to stretch the kindred hand to the triumphant Pretender at Madrid. We have confidence, however, in the liberalism of the French electoral body to return a majority in their Chamber similar in spirit to the majority of our own: Their united wills and resolves may, we trust, preserve the spirit and the forms of liberty, now confined to both countries, and threatened in both.

We received by the barque Isabella, London papers to 27th September, and Liverpool to 25th do.

The following extracts from said papers contain all the Spanish news.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain is still of the most unsatisfactory character. Valiant in civic broils, and expert in bullying a feeble Sovereign, the Christiano forces, when the enemy is in the field, behave like cowards or traitors. The gallant British Legion, the remnant left by Evans, and commanded by O'Donnell, has experienced a severe defeat, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of the Spaniards. O'Donnell, with a combined force of British and Spaniards, occupied Andoain, not far from Hernani; when, on the 14th September, early in the morning, the Carlists commenced the attack; but, when they were more than a mile off, and before a shot had been fired, the Fifth Light Infantry, Spanish regiment, ran off the field, followed by the whole of the Spanish troops! There was then nothing to be done but to secure the guns, and retreat to Hernani. By very great exertion, the guns were carried off. Colonel Wakefield, at the head of his Lancers, charged the Carlists seven times in the most gallant manner; and thus afforded some protection to the Artillery, who, under the command of Major Howe, behaved with the greatest bravery; while the Spanish officers, as well as men, refused even to give the slightest aid in drawing the guns.—Several of the cowards were killed by the British soldiers in their flight. It was with the utmost difficulty that O'Donnell escaped; he was for some time a prisoner, but was rescued. He succeeded in rallying some troops at Hernani, and drove back the Carlists to some distance; but ultimately returned to Hernani.—The loss of the British is variously stated from 200 to 750: fourteen officers were missing, either killed or taken prisoners. The Carlists carried off a million rounds of ammunition and about 200,000 rations. It is feared that O'Don-

nell will not be able to retain possession of Hernani, but will be forced to retire into San Sebastian. In that case, it is almost certain that Puentarabia will again fall into the hands of the Carlists, and the communication with France be re-opened. O'Donnell, on the 15th, attempted unsuccessfully to succour three companies of British soldiers who were shut up in Andoain; and still defended themselves bravely against the Carlists.

Accounts from Madrid mention, that the government is taking every precaution to protect that city against the threatened attack of the Carlists. All the gates and squares are defended by artillery, and several of the streets are barricaded. Martial law has been proclaimed.—There had been some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of that capital: on the 10th a body of Carlists had advanced almost to the gates, when the arrival of Espartero with a superior force obliged them to retire.

Accounts were received in Paris on Sunday, which stated that intelligence from Madrid of the 18th had reached Bayonne. The Spanish capital was then perfectly tranquil. Orna was hourly expected with his division. Espartero was on that day between Alcala and Guadaluara, following the Carlists, who were marching in the direction of Sigüenza, with a view, it was believed, of effecting a junction with Zariategui's forces.

Advices from Bayonne of the 20th instant, state that nothing new had occurred along the line of Hernani since the defeat of the Christianos on the 14th. Uranga was said to have re-entered Navarre with a part of his forces.—Letters from Elisondo of the 18th contain some particulars of a sortie of 2500 foot and 180 horse of the garrison of Pampeluna, who were to have marched on Guembo, where a number of Christiano officers are kept prisoners. The division of Ribera having refused to take a part in the expedition, the column from Pampeluna did not push further than Echarri, where a much superior Carlist force was assembled. The plan of the Christianos was to relieve the prisoners confined at Guembo, which is four leagues and a half from Pampeluna, and to march thence on Estello, three leagues further on.

The French government is represented as exceedingly embarrassed by the actual position and future prospects of the queen. The *Nouvelle Minerve* of Sunday, states that the French cabinet had been the theatre of warm discussions on Friday and Saturday, on the subject of the dissolution of the Chambers, which it was contended would be impolitic at this moment, as the entry of Don Carlos into Madrid might have an unfavourable influence on the elections.

The following telegraph had caused a great sensation in Paris on Saturday:—

"BAYONNE, SEPT. 23d. 7 o'clock, p. m.—The mails from Madrid of the 16th and 17th not having arrived, I send news of the 15th. Espartero's division has been cantoned at Carabanchel since the 13th. That of Old Castile, commanded by Lorenzo, is at Calapagar; and Brigadier Albuin, the commandant-general of Toledo, occupies Aranjuez. Orna has also arrived. They were ignorant of the plans of D. Carlos, who is still on the Tagus, threatening Andalusia and Guadaluara. It is feared that he will effect a junction with Zariategui, who is marching freely along the Douro."

This despatch created much uneasiness, as it showed that the government courier who left Madrid on the 16th, and who ought to have arrived in Paris on Friday, the 23d inst., had not on the latter day reached Bayonne.

The impression which this statement was calculated to produce on Spanish stock on Saturday was, however, counteracted to a certain extent by the announced arrival of the Marquis of Clanricarde from St. Petersburg on Friday night, "the bearer," it was alleged, "of a proposition for the pacification of Spain." His lordship left Paris for London on Saturday forenoon.

It has been generally reported that the four companies which occupied the church of Andoain had been made prisoners; it is now, however, known for certain, that only 40 men were made prisoners, killed, or wounded; the others all regained Hernani.

All the English who were made prisoners in the affair of Andoain have been shot by the Carlists.

Advertisements.

FOR VALPARAISO.
THE FINE NEW HAMBURG BARQUE

KATE.

Coppered and copper-fastened, now on her first voyage.

300 tons register. C. O. M. LOPREN, 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.

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. 120, calle de la Piedad.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE undersigned H. 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.
H. M's Consul.

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.

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.

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.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 25th September.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

To sail about 22nd October.—Schooner brig Betsy Hall, Capt. Coaker.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Lancashire Witch, Capt. H. Grayson.
Brig Mohawk, Capt. C. Davies.
Barque Pama, Capt. Duncan Wright.

FOR ARIICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Robert Finnie, (252 tons.) Capt. Beverly, to sail on 1st November.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Schooner Lucy, (155 tons,) to sail on 9th November, Capt. Houston Wallace.

Judith, (230 tons.) Captain Tapley.

FOR LIMA.

Margaret, (253 tons.) Capt. Prowse.

ARRIVED AT ROTTERDAM.

About 16th September.—French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, hence 8th July.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

About 16th September.—French brig Uni, Meriel, hence 4th July.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 25th ult.—Dutch barque Alcyon, Vander-Linden, from Lisbon 11th September, with 256 moyos salt, &c.

“ British brig Marin, Grosley, from Cadiz, 18th September, with 344 fanegas salt, to Francis Hequard.

“ Kuiphusen brig Julia, Shoridan, from Antwerp 15th September, with general cargo, to Bunge Hutz & C.

29th.—Oriental brig Monteviduano, Gonzales, from Santa Catalina 18th ult., to Costa.

“ Sardinian polacre Finnetta, Vigo, from Santa Catalina 21st ult.

“ Brazilian brig Oreatos, Vasconcellos, from Parnagua 6th ult., to Carreras and Butler.

“ Brazilian patache Nacimiento, Pereira, from Bahia 2nd ult., to Buxaroo.

“ Brazilian patache Defensor Felix, Oliveira, from Bahia 15th October, to Buxaroo.

“ Spanish polacre Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Jaime Estapez, from Barcelona 19th August, Tarragona 10th September, Malaga 30th do., to José Ikon.

“ Brazilian brig Confidente, Almeida, from Pernambuco 9th ult., to Nin.

30th.—American brig Harriet, Cooper, from Amsterdam and Cape de Verls, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

“ Sardinian brig Industria, Agrento, from Santa Catalina 20th ult., to Bazanéz.

“ Brazilian brig Minerva, Silva, from Santa Catalina 24th ult., to Costa.

“ Oriental polacre Concepcion, F. Galeano, from Rio Grande 25th ult., to Figueroa.

1st inst.—Brazilian brig Convencion, Percerya, from Santa Catalina 23rd ult., to Costa.

“ American brig Arcthusa, from Boston 25th September, Island Mayo 28th October, with general cargo and 349 merino sheep.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 4th ult.—Spanish barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo, for Cadiz, despatched by Sebastian Oger, with 5215 dry hides and the cargo she shipped at Buenos Ayres.

5th.—British barque Jackson, Williamson, for Liverpool, despatched by Stanley, Black & Co., with 5543 salted hides, 4936 dry do., 716 horse do., 6000 horns, 1245 arrobas horse hair, 2100 dn. grease, 20,000 skin bones.

“ French ship Clo, E. H. Harouard for Havre de Grace, despatched by Dupuisssis, with 10,205 dry hides, 6,150 horns, 960 arrobas horse hair.

6th.—French barque Rapido, Rucapol, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Pierre Requier, with 11,240 dry hides, 1004 arrobas horse hair, 88 do. wool, 20 dozen sheep skins.

“ Brazilian brig Descubridor, J. T. Fernandez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. Costa, with 50 dry hides, 4700 horns, 2245 quintals jerked beef, 500 arrobas grease.

11th.—Oriental schooner Joven Oriental, Domingo Morollo, for Santa Catalina, despatched by L. L. Maria, with 630 quintals jerked beef, 130 arrobas tallow.

“ Oriental brig Felix Oriental, Antonio Sicardo, for Pernambuco, despatched by F. Bujaroo, with 2001 quintals jerked beef, 1322 arrobas tallow.

“ British brig Traveller, for Liverpool, despatched by De Yongh & Co., with 4090 salted hides, 340 dry do., 8000 horns, 2100 arrobas horse hair, 565 do. tallow, 3 tons bones.

“ American brig Athalia, for Havana, despatched by Stanley, Black & Co., with 3005 quintals jerked beef.

“ Hamburg ship Sophy, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 7000 quintals jerked beef.

13th.—Hamburg brig Juliane Elizabeth, Beck, for Antwerp, despatched by F. Nobel, with 12,211 dry hides, 464 salted do.

15th.—Sardinian brig Maria, L. Riso, for Genoa, despatched by J. M. Platerra, with 8123 dry hides, 881 salted do., 35 dozen slunk calf do., 5000 skin bones.

“ Brazilian zamacca Fourteenth November, F. J. d. Maleros, for Rio Janeiro, with 40 dry hides, 1200 horns, 1700 quintals jerked beef, 80 arrobas tallow.

18th.—Oriental schooner Flor de Montevideo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gradin, with 800 quintals jerked beef.

“ Oriental zamacca Providencia, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by S. Bernison, with 980 quintals jerked beef.

19th.—Brazilian brig Incansable Maciel, B. Marquez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 60 dry hides, 3800 quintals jerked beef.

“ Brazilian schooner brig Navegante, M. A. Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 2474 quintals jerked beef.

23rd.—Sardinian brig Giano, P. Cercaro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by F. Mainez, with about 3000 quintals jerked beef.

“ Portuguese schooner brig Espectador, Melo, for Cape de Verds, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with effects.

“ Oriental zamacca Restaurador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Restora, with 1204 quintals jerked beef.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 7th of December 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Distributions, &c.
British.		
Brig Lilly, Woolf	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for London.
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming	Alfred Barbe	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Rushton, Gregory	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Brig Florence, Cundy	C. R. Horne	Loading for London.
Brig Delhi, Herbert	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thomas, Lo Bas	Ferdinand Delisle	Loading for ports in Brazil.
Brig Cora, Hamilton	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Yoontra, Stephenson	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Island Trinidad with mules.
Barque Cleman, Stohenson	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Painmouth for orders.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caroline, Barrett	Thomas Armstrong	Montevideo to load for London.
American.		
Brig Pioneer, Haskell	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Manchester, Jarman	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Antwerp via Montevideo.
Brig Kentucky, Carver	Charles Ridgely Horne	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Ontario, Wheatley	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Brutus, Adams	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Leonidas, Field	John Best, Brothers	In quarantine.
Ship Globo, Yorke	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
French.		
Ship Achille, Belliard	C. R. Horne	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Valoco, Pignonblanc	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Bougainville, Henry	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Spanish.		
Brig Esperanza, Netto	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Paquete Malagueño, Ramirez	Zumaran and Treserra	Discharging.
Polacre Minerva, Donemach	Felipe Llavallo	Discharging.
Barque Heredia, Abadia	Zumaran and Treserra	Discharging.
Sardinian.		
Brig Henrique, Guereño	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Piametta, Scotto	P. A. Plover	Discharging.
Polacre Concepcion, Piaggio	J. P. Gestal	Loading for G'noa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro	F. Llavallo	Loading for parts of Brazil.
Hamburg.		
Barque Kate, Logren	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Galates, Johnson	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
Danish.		
Brig Henrietta Louise, Lutzen	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Bremen.		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.		
Ship Preciosa, Molon	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Russian.		
Barque Johannes, Clouborg	J. C. Thompson	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Zumaca Luisa, Conceicao	Brazilian Legation	Discharging.
Brig Rufina, Santos	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Parnagua.
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, Araujo	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
National (late Oriental).		
Brig Independiente, Gahan	Dowdall and Lewis	Loading for Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dassas, (22 guns,) Captain Hypolite Degtens.

24th.—American brig *Globe*, for Cadiz, despatched by Southgate & Co., with 12,681 dry hides, 629 salted do., 59 seal skins.
 " Oriental brig *Concepcion*, Cavasa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by F. Junica, with 1010 quintals jerked beef.
 " Oriental schooner brig *Casas Blancas*, A. Santiago, for Rio Janeiro, with 1100 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow.

Vessel past Point Indio.

On 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Wind S. Amelia Mulholland, from Eusebena 2rd.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 10th inst., Pioneer, for New York and Liffey, for London.

Passengers in British barque *Isabella*, Captain David Smith, from Liverpool, whose arrival at this port on 1st., was noticed in our last.

Cabin.—Miss Eliza Evans, Señor Vicente Vasquez, Edward Fowler, John Nuttall, Robert Smith and John Green.

Steerage.—Mesdames Margaret Kilmanoy, Margaret Noble, Bridget Ganahan, Bridget Maldray and Martha Gaban; Messrs. Frank Dillon, James Dillon, John Ganahan, Michael Ganahan, Laurence Kenney, Martin Kenney, Michael Hogan, John M'Donnell, Daniel M'Alay, John Richardson, James Cairns, Emanuel Homer and John Purson.

The American ship *Leonidas*, has been placed in quarantine in the outer roads, in consequence of the illness of three of her crew (Portuguese), who were shipped at the Capo de Verdes.

MARINE LIST.
 Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Caroline*, (152 tons,) Albert Mitchell Barrett, whose arrival at this port on 1st inst., was noticed in our last, sailed from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., arrived at Montevideo 27th and sailed 29th, with wine, &c., to Thomas Armstrong.

December 2.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 30th ult., to Carlos Galeano.

French barque *Bougainville*, (311 tons,) Bon Thomas Henry, from Havre de Grace 4th September, arrived at Montevideo 19th ult., sailed thence 30th, with general cargo, to Guerin, Soris & Co.

American ship *Leonidas*, Francis Field, from Norfolk 16th August, Madeira, Island Mayo, Island Santiago 27th October, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 1st inst., with salt, to John Best, Brothers. (She was placed in quarantine.)

December 3.—Wind S. rain in the morning.

Arrived, (during the last night,) Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

(This night,) American ship *Globe*, (180 tons,) Lewis Spraggell York, from Philadelphia 11th September, arrived at the Island of Sal 6th October, sailed thence 22nd do., arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 2nd inst., with 150 moyos salt, lumber, spermaceti candles, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Danish brig *Henrietta Louise*, (171 tons,) Jens Lutzen, from Hamburg 21st September, arrived at Montevideo 25th ult., sailed thence 2nd inst., with general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

Hamburg ship *Galatea*, (300 tons,) John Johnson, from Hamburg 5th September, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 2nd inst., with 204 merino sheep and general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Spanish polacero *Minerva*, (140 tons,) Juan Domenech, from Barcelona 27th September, Iviza 7th October, arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 2nd, with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Felipe Llavallol.

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

December 4.—Wind S. slight rain in the evening.

Arrived, Spanish barque *Heredia*, (412 tons,) Luis Abadia, from Messina 20th August, Cadiz 30th September, Rio Janeiro 17th ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 2nd, with 600 pipes wine, 1400 bottles oil, &c., to Zamaran and Treserra.

Sailed, National schooner brig *Anaa*, (late Sardinian schooner brig *Fraucisca Catalina*), Rafael Bozzano, for Malaga and Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 6701 dry hides, 2 bales with 54 dozen stunk calf hides.

December 5.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig *Autumn*, Moses Brown, Jun., for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gouland & Co., with 5045½ quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

National packet schooner *Luisa*, José Martori, for Montevideo.

December 6.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig *Paragon*, Robert Smith, for Liverpool, despatched by Parbue, Macalister & Co., with 4238 salted hides, 595 salted horse hides, 13,000 horns, 63½ pipes with 2425 arrobas tallow, 80 bales with 2104 dozen sheep skins, 2 do. with 36 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 1028 dozen nutria skins, 1 do. with 30 dozen stunk calf hides, 2 do. with 100 dozen goat skins, 79 do. with 2612 arrobas horse hair, 32 do. with 3218 horse hides, 13 do. with 498 dozen deer skins.

December 7.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig *Indio*, José Maria Guizani, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 2237 quintals jerked beef, 20 dry hides, 13 pipes and 14 half do. with 800 arrobas tallow, 39 barrels and 4 half pipes salted pork, 1 tierce of alfalfa seed.

National schooner brig *Providencia*, José Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2398 quintals jerked beef, 125 boxes tallow candles.

Danish brig *Vigilant*, Peter Christian Emmerich, for Santos and Rio Janeiro, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 1760 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry hides, 59 pipes and 13 half pipes with 2720 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with about 60 dozen sheep skins, 1 case ponchos, 500 boxes tallow candles, 80 bags barley.

December 8.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Knipphausen brig *Jules*, (146 tons,) Charles Sheridan, from Antwerp 15th September, Deal 17th do., arrived at Montevideo 25th ult., sailed thence 6th inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
 Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. F. Ameyau.

SAILED FROM ENSENADA.

On 3rd inst., British barque *Anicia Mulholland*, Gabriel Forster, for the West Indies, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 150 mules and 12 horses.

Yesterday being 'Conception Day,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was superb, and numerous parties of pleasure, particularly of the equestrian order left town.

The day was observed with great splendour at the Church of San Francisco, at which there were the celebration of vespers on Thursday, High Mass yesterday, as also a procession in the afternoon, with the customary illuminations, music, discharges of rockets, &c., in the evening.

AN UNUSUAL A FEW DAYS.

On 26th ult., was performed *Los Hermanos á la prueba*. These brothers were nearly a kin to Charles and Joseph Surface, in the comedy of 'the School for Scandal,' with another Sir Oliver to discover their characters. A farce followed.

On 1st inst., for the benefit of Señor Antonio Castañera, *La Urraca Ladrona*, (Maid and Magpie.)

On 3rd, *Comprar casa y dar un dote sin tener una peseta*.—*El pobrecito pretendiente*, and *Las citas á media noche*. The first piece related to a worthy man who having bought a house cheap, and sold it immediately at a good profit, gave said profit to a friend who wanted to get married, and had not a real to pay the marriage fees. The other two pieces we have before described.

On 5th, for the benefit of Señor E. Zemborain, *El Desertor Hungaro*. The plot—an illegitimate son of an Hungarian Prince, who is a subaltern officer in the army and deserts

therefrom, is arrested and condemned to die.—The officer commanding the shooting party pities the criminal, and orders the soldiers to fire over his head—he avows the act, and is applauded for it by the Prince of Hungary who pardons his son.

Doña Manuela played the wife of the deserter, and in one scene appeared in male attire, and received much applause for the manner in which she fought sword in hand in defence of her husband.

A piece in one act called *Las botellas del olvido con las aguas del Leteo*, concluded the amusements of the evening. It designated an impostor who pretended that he had just arrived from the infernal regions, with a quantity of the waters of Lethe, which he offered for sale in a country village in Spain, and had a number of customers, amongst whom were some discontented wives, who wished to drink said waters in order to forget their husbands.

The house on this evening was well attended considering the scanty audiences of late. In the boxes we noticed the lady of General Alvear and daughters. The Cuzuela was crowded.

On 7th, *El Sordo en la Posada*.—*Los Mariados solteros*, and a farce. In the first piece a young lady has two lovers, one of them by feigning deafness discovers the business of his rival and obtains the lady's hand. In the second two young married men pretend to be single and make love to their own wives, the ladies being masked. The house was nearly empty.

Several performers late of the Montevideo theatre now perform here, and Señor and Señora Rodenas have again joined the Company, having left those engaged in "the strike."

Married.

On 8th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. JOSEPH EVANS, a native of Montgomeryshire, to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, a native of the Isle of Anglesau.

Advertisement.

Newburg draft Ale.

IMPORTED per Brutus, Capt. Adams, for sale per gallon and per cask, at C. Zeigler's store, No. 40, corner of calle de la Piedra and Paz.

Also, London pale Ale in barrels and per dozen warranted the best in the market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	137 a 138 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	134 a 135 do. do.
Plata mexicana	7½ a 8 do. for one
Do. Do. Do.	8½ a 9 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Pataciones	8½ a 8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	51 a 52 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand
Exchange on England	5½ a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350 a
Do. Montevideo	8½ a per patacon
Do. United States	8½ a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33 a 34 ds. pesada
Do. country	28 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	26½ a 29½ 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	31 a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	8 a 10 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	18 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	21 a 26
Deer skins per dozen	9½ a 10½
Hair, long	55 a 60 do. do.
Do. mixed	35 a 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef	17 a 19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11½ a 13 do. per arroba
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 Doubloons during the week, 138 dollars. The lowest price 134 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence.

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