

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 591.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837.

[Vol. XII.

BUENOS AYRES.

Highly important as is the success which has attended the first operations of the Chilean expeditionary army in Peru, it is perhaps not of paramount interest to the manifestation of public opinion in Bolivia. We do not speak on the assumption of the truth of the report of the insurrection in Oruro, nor of the withdrawal of the extraordinary powers from General Santa Cruz and his Vice-gerant, which would be equivalent to the complete annihilation of the Peruvian Confederation, although the intelligence of these facts coming as it does in a concurrent manner from various quarters, seems scarcely to require confirmation. The grounds we go upon is the high patriotic tone assumed by the Bolivian Congress, as is displayed in the subjoined extract from a speech of the Deputy Sempertigue, on the discussion of the Message transmitted to that body at the opening of the extraordinary session convened by the Vice-President Calvo, at the solicitation of the people, and in opposition to the express orders of General Santa Cruz. The orator, referring to the flattering report of a packed Committee on that document, made use of the following language:—

“The impressions received by the gentlemen of the Committee on perusing the Message, must assuredly have been gratifying; but I, on the contrary, shudder on contemplating the picture of calamities, of affliction and of mourning which the country presents, as the Message sufficiently proves. It acquaints us that the neighbouring states threaten our soil; it shows us the National treasures and soldiers sacrificed by thousands to foreign nations—the blood of the Bolivians shed in torrents to obtain the wished for peace and extend it to other States. * * * But, what is this peace?—a melancholy lethargy, a lethargy of death. The public establishments, arts, industry, have fallen to the lowest point of decay—the administration is stationary—public and private resources are exhausted. And this picture which should rather excite grief, and draw bitter and patriotic tears from the citizen, is that which the Committee has viewed with a placid and smiling countenance. Is there a Bolivian heart that will not mourn and feel oppressed with woeful anxiety on beholding the country in this state? I have carefully examined the prospect and err not in portraying it. Thus, when I have seen the Chief Magistrate, on delivering the Message, harassed and overcome with fatigue and exertion in order to save the country, I pitied him, and resolved to co-operate with him. My most strenuous efforts will be directed to this holy end—the salvation of the country engages me entirely—I have sworn to achieve it.—When placed even as a simple spectator on the shore of a boisterous sea, I behold a vessel tossed by the winds and waves, and threatened every moment with being swallowed by the deeps, my endeavours to save her will be unceasing; but if I cannot, I will retire to bewail the hard fate of the crew, calling down imprecations on the winds and waves, or cursing the pilot if his temerity or imprudence expose them to perils and inevitable shipwreck. In this state is our Republic placed; it is our sworn obligation to succour it; but we owe it likewise the duty of

our commiseration. What means then, this complacent address to a message painting so sombre a picture? Does it mean that the National Representation is gratified at it? But if the fate of Bolivia rests with us, how is it that we are not affected if we see it beset with calamities and dangers? * * * Our tears will be those of resignation, if our efforts are unavailing, and the misfortunes of the country are unavoidable; but if the temerity, the obstinacy, or the caprice of one man involve us in war, and entail upon us all its miseries, then he, like the pilot, should be the object of public execration, and upon his head will fall our tears and our sufferings.”

ORIENTAL STATE.

The official account of the action of 21st ult., near Durazno, has been published in the Montevideo journals. It is dated 24th, and signed by the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe. The victory was mainly owing to the gallant bearing of the national guards of San José and Cerro Largo. The President in eulogising the conduct of General Lavalleja, highly censures that of the division under his command. The despatch says that the rebels left 200 dead on the field of battle, the major part Portuguese Indians, and some of the perverse unitarians. Amongst the latter were Baez, Grunado, and others. A number of prisoners fell into the hands of the victors, including Matias Barrios, Geronimo Rodriguez, Fernando Biñales, Fernandez, &c., as also 2600 horses, arms, baggage, &c. The government force lost in this affair 90 men, killed and wounded, including some officers.

Another despatch from the President dated 4th inst., states that the rebel Chief (Fructuoso Rivera,) after his defeat on 21st, divided his force into three divisions; the right division under his immediate orders entered Mercedes and levied a contribution upon the inhabitants. The centre under Aguirre marched to San José, and the left under Domingo Garcia to Durazno.

The President took correspondent measures to counteract these marchings and counter-marchings of his opponents; and it is now stated that the latter are in full retreat and Montevideo free from the alarm, which their presence at San José (18 leagues from Montevideo) had caused.

The Montevideo journal *Universal* of 11th inst., says—

“By news received from the country, we learn that on the 8th inst., the national army was at the Arroyo de la Cruz, Santa Lucia Chica, and the remains of the fugitive anarchists were on the other side of the pass of the Durazno.”

It is reported that the Argentine General Enrique Martinez, who was Minister of War in Buenos Ayres, during the Administration of General Balcarce in 1833, and who emigrated hence in November of that year, was killed in the battle of 21st ult., near Durazno, whilst serving under the orders of Fructuoso Rivera.

The 13th inst., being the anniversary of the death of Governor Dorrego, was observed in the customary manner in Buenos Ayres. All the employés civil and military, &c. &c., wore black crapes as mourning on the left arm, in conformity to the decree in that respect. The bells of the churches tolled both on the eve of the 13th and at 9 in the morning of that day.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th, contains a copy of the note dated Navarro, 13th December, 1828, from General Juan Lavalle, to the Minister of government in Buenos Ayres, announcing that Governor Dorrego had on that

day been shot by his order,—as also the note which Governor Dorrego addressed to his lady, when it was intimated to him that within an hour he must die;—and an address upon the subject headed—

Dorrego—Victima—Illustre.

Santo del Ejercito, Expedicionario á los desiertos del Sud en el dia 13 de Diciembre de 1833. Which commences by stating that the atrocious murder committed by the unitarians at Navarro, on 13th December 1828, upon the person of the Governor of the Province, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Colonel Manuel Dorrego, would be ever held in abhorrence and never obliterated from the memory of the people.

The same paper has also various poetical effusions in honor of the memory of the late Governor Dorrego.

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

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a note from Don Leonardo Piedrabuena, Justice of Peace of Monsalvo, dated 6th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2249 dollars, 137 horses and 132 oxen.

The same journal also contains a note from Don Pedro Pablo Udaquiola, Justice of Peace of San Vicente, dated 30th ult., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 1257 dollars, 61 horses, 19 oxen and 4 sheep.

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

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The government of Buenos Ayres under date 9th inst., replied to the note of that of the Oriental State, (inserted in our No. 589,) respecting the victory gained on 21st ult., over the rebellious under Fructuoso Rivera.

In this reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana, states that His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, is highly gratified at the success obtained over the anarchists, who united to the unitarian vandals, have proved themselves enemies to the prosperity of the people, and that he has ordered the Minister to express in His Excellency's own name and in those of the governments of the Argentine Confederation, the decided interest with which they are animated for the prosperity and welfare of the Oriental Republic.

The decree of 11th December 1832, ordering all the employés civil and military to wear mourning on the left arm, for the death of Colonel Manuel Dorrego, late Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, was re-inserted in the daily papers of 11th, 12th and 13th inst.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that from 4th to 11th inst., 208 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a note dated San Andres de Giles, 12th inst., from Don Juan Pablo Carrasco, Justice of Peace, with a detail of the rejoicings there consequent upon the arrival of the Bishop of the Diocese. Triumphant arches were erected, and cannon and fire works discharged—there were also illuminations. Federal banners waved in all directions. The religious offices performed in the district by the Right Rev. Bishop and others, are fully detailed.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 4th October, Paris to 2nd, and Madrid to 24th September,—affairs in Spain seem at last to have taken a turn in favor of the Christians. Don Carlos in relinquishing his plan of endeavouring to enter Madrid, was pursued by General Espartaco, which brought on an action, or as the English papers call it "an affair," on the 19th September, in which it is said the Carlists suffered immense loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, deserters, cannon, &c. &c., and that they were retreating in great disorder. It is affirmed that Don Carlos in his various attempts to enter Madrid, has lost 7000 men including 3000 deserters, and that his affairs altogether are in a desperate situation.

The following is from "the Times," of 2nd October.

We have received, by express, Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 23d ult. Their contents are of considerable interest. They confirm the previous accounts received from the Spanish capital by the telegraph. Don CARLOS, it would appear, was in full retreat on Lower Aragon, and from the number of deserters reported by ESPARTACO to have joined him, the followers of Don CARLOS must be exceedingly discouraged. After the affair of the 19th, the Carlist army divided into two corps; the one, probably under the orders of Don CARLOS, making for Jadraque, where he had directed that ZARLATOGUI's forces should join him; the other, commanded by CABRERA, was retiring in the direction of Cuenga. The former, leaving the Tagus to the right, had marched in the night of the 19th through Tardilla, in the direction of Jadraque, but ESPARTACO having advanced on the 20th to Ocho, and on the 21st to Fuentes, the Carlists, who had already reached Brihueja, abandoned the town in the evening of the last-mentioned day, and marched to Trillo, near which they were believed to have crossed the Tagus. ORAA, apprized by ESPARTACO of his victory of the 19th, in order that he might regulate his movements accordingly, proceeded on the 20th to cross the bridge over the Tagus at Aunon.—On his march thither he came up with the head of CABRERA's column, which had already passed the river, and captured a convoy of cloth and stores, and the 200 men who formed its escort. ORAA then crossed the river, continuing his march on Pastrana, agreeably to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief; but on reaching Alhondige, hearing that the enemy was at hand and in considerable force, he changed his route, marched up to them, beat and pursued them in the direction of Almonacid, where they effected the passage of the Tagus in boats. ORAA proceeded after them to Huete, which he entered on the 21st, having retaken a number of prisoners whom the Carlists had made in the neighbourhood of Madrid. On the same day he continued the pursuit of the fugitives, who (composed principally of Navarrese, Aragonese, and Valencians) were flying in all haste by the Cuenga road.

The accounts received in Madrid from Old Castle were not of a cheering character for the QUEEN'S cause. ZARLATOGUI had possessed himself of the city of Valladolid, which Don CARLOS ESPINOSA had evacuated on the 19th, leaving the garrison of the castle to defend itself if it could. Avila and Salamanca were expecting a similar visit from the enterprising Carlist Chief, whose intention was to reorganize the numerous battalions of Royalist volunteers the province formerly contained.

On the 22d the Cortes decreed that all Spaniards residing abroad, in Europe, without leave from the Government, who should not take the oath of allegiance to the constitution and QUEEN in the course of the next three months, should cease to be considered as Spaniards, and be deprived of their decorations, honours, and pensions.

The *Postillon* of Gerona, dated the 19th ult., contains the following despatch forwarded on the 14th to the military governor of the place by the commander of San Juan de las Abadesas:—"I have just been informed (4 o'clock p. m.) by one of my emissaries, that URISTONDO has left this day for Navarre, with the troops of that province, and that 80 Carlist officers were this morning at Pobia, in a most critical situation, having been abandoned by

their soldiers." The QUEEN'S troops were laying close siege to Pradas, a most important point, since it commands on the east the plain of Urgel; on the west the Priorado, as far as the Ebro; to the north the country between it and Lerida; and to the south the fertile districts of Tarragona. The garrison consisted of 500 men, determined on offering the most obstinate resistance. Several pieces of Artillery were sent, on the 13th, from Tarragona to commence the siege of the place, and the three battalions escorting them, added to the 1,000 men who arrived before it on the 12th, would, it was thought, be sufficient to reduce it in a very short time.

Bayonne letters of the 25th ult. state, that the Christians intended to evacuate all the fortified points of the insurgent provinces, with the exception of Pamplona, St. Sebastian, Passages, Fuentarabia, Irun, Bilbao, and Vittoria, and that all the troops withdrawn from those garrisons would be formed into an army of reserve, of which the command is to be given to young O'DONNELL. 100 *peceteros* of Iruarri's column had arrived in France. The Christian inhabitants of Hernani and Oyarzun were removing to St. Sebastian all the valuable articles they possessed. The military line of Zubiri was said to have been abandoned by the QUEEN'S troops.

Advices from Bayonne of the 28th ult. state, that the four battalions commanded by URRUTIA, after crossing the Ebro, had marched towards Burgos, where a large force is being concentrated. The Carlist General FRANCISCO GARCIA had entered the Ribira now left unprotected, by the withdrawal of the Christian brigade, and surprised on the 21st the garrison of Azagra, consisting of 200 men, whom he made prisoners of war. He was, however, less successful at Peralta, the garrison of which retired into the fort. GONI was on the 22d at Salinas de Oro, on his way to Puente la Reina, with some pieces of artillery. This chief had orders to intercept all communication between that place and Pampeluna, and to prevent the arrival of the troops that might be sent to relieve Peralta. The Carlists were likewise preparing to attack Vienna. The telegraphic intelligence forwarded to the French Government is, generally speaking, deduced from agents or partisans of the QUEEN, or from despatches of her Generals, which have not always proved correct.

The "John Bull" also of 2nd October says

The most important contents of the Paris journal's of Friday and Saturday are the following telegraphic despatches—received by the French government. In the absence of accounts from the Carlists quarters, all we can do is to receive the statements of the French telegraph with our usual distrust:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

"Bayonne, Sept. 27, Half-past Eleven. "The action on the 19th was more important than at first believed. The Pretender is precipitately retreating. A corps of 6,000 men detached from his army has been met by ORAA in the environs of Sardon, and dispersed by him. That General pursues that division to the south. His head-quarters were at Huete the day before yesterday.

"Espartaco writes from Fuente that he is about to continue to follow the bulk of the fictitious army, which is retiring in confusion in the direction of Trillo. Deserters are continually arriving, and the public spirit of the people appears to have revived in favour of the Constitutional cause.

"The elections commenced yesterday at Madrid, and are proceeding amidst the utmost tranquillity."

"Bordeaux, Sept. 20, Half-past Seven, p. m. "On the night of the 20th the Pretender had left Bilmoyn, moving upon Trillo. Espartaco, who is following him closely, was on the 21st at Fuentes. In the action on the 19th, besides a good number of killed and wounded, the enemy lost 230 prisoners, including 11 officers, and above 500 deserters. Brigadier Miranda, leader of the Carlist cavalry, was killed. Cabrera, with 6,000 men, had separated from the Pretender, and was precipitately following the direction of Cuenga, pursued by ORAA, who had taken 200 prisoners."

"Bayonne, Sept. 20, Half-past Six, p. m. "Fresh mutinies, owing to want of pay, took place on the 23d at Pampeluna, in the 4th Light Infantry, as well as in the Tiradores, a part of whom have been disbanded. Notwithstanding this anarchy there is no change in the state of the garrison: which is abandoned to itself.

"The Commandant of the Foreign Legion, much perplexed and unable to leave the wrecks of his corps shot up in Pampeluna, is about to establish himself at Roncesvallas, within reach of our frontier."

"Bayonne, Sept. 20, Nine o'clock.

"THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"MADRID, Sept. 26.—On the 22d ORAA overtook, near Cuenga, the Carlist corps which he had pursued. He beat it and captured 900 prisoners.

"On the 24th, General Carondelet after a sanguinary engagement, compelled Zarlatogui to evacuate Valladolid, and relieved the Castle, which was besieged since * * *

"Interrupted by nightfall."

The accounts from the north of Spain, though also derived from Christiano quarters, are more favourable to the Carlists. The Madrid government would appear to have determined on evacuating the Basque Provinces and Navarre, with the exception of St. Sebastian, Bilbao, Vittoria, Irun, Fuentarabia, and Pampeluna, in which last-mentioned place its authority is but nominal. All the troops thus withdrawn are to be marched to the neighbourhood of Burgos, where a considerable force is assembling. Already have four battalions, under Ulibarri, crossed the Ebro and proceeded in that direction.—The Christiano inhabitants of Hernani and Oyarzun are retiring to St. Sebastian with their most valuable property. The Ribera district is no longer guarded by the Queen's troops. The Carlist General Francisco Garcia surprised on the 21st the garrison of Azagra, and took 200 prisoners. He next entered Peralta, the garrison retiring into the fort. GONI was on the 22d with some artillery at Salinas de Oro, moving in the direction of Puente la Reina, with a view to preventing the Pampeluna garrison from succouring that of Peralta. The Carlists are also about to attack Vienna. The Christians are likewise stated to have abandoned Bargaute, Zubiri, and the Valcarlos line, established two years ago by Cordova, in order to secure the communication between Pampeluna and France. Desertion continues in the Queen's ranks, 160 of Iruarri's Tiradores having arrived at St. Juan Pied de Port.

The news of these Christiano successes arrived in Buenos Ayres on Sunday, by the schooner Eulracia from Montevideo, and created the most lively joy amongst the supporters of that cause here. The Carlists looked somewhat blank upon the occasion, but not despairing. "The Morning Herald" of London, was anxiously asked for, but alas, there was not one in town of a date that could give any information of the reported action of 19th September, or of subsequent events. "The Morning Herald," is the oracle of the Carlists in this part of the World.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPTEMBER 19.—The queen has been safely delivered of a little prince, handsome as his father and plump as his mother. The first symptoms of approaching confinement came on in the morning about five o'clock, and soon afterwards the empress and her majesty's two aunts went to the palace, where the midwife and medical men were already in attendance. In the course of the morning the secretaries of state, the president of the Cortes, the officers of the household, and the whole *corps diplomatique* assembled at the palace, where they remained till the birth had taken place, and the customary act had been drawn up and signed by them. Before the infant had been clothed, or even washed, they were all summoned into the bed-chamber as witnesses, and having signed the instrument, withdrew again into the next room. As soon as the babe had been dressed, they were invited to see it; when the foreign ministers kissed it on the forehead, and the Portuguese did homage by kissing its little hand.—The birth having been announced by the discharge of several grandoles of rockets, was at once made known to the whole city. The castle of St. George and the ships of war fired salutes of 101 guns, and even at that late hour many of the inhabitants began to illuminate.—These rejoicings are to continue for three days; and there is, moreover, to be a most plentiful new creation of barons and viscounts—articles rather more abundant than choice, at present,

in Portugal. The Empress is to be the god-mother, and the young Emperor of the Brazil the godfather; but the question when the christening is to take place is the subject of a strange dilemma, the *rebel* Duke de Tereira holding his imperial majesty's procurator to act as his deputy in the ceremony. The ministers and the democratic leaders, who care little for courtly etiquette, are for making short work of this difficulty, by appointing, without further ceremony, somebody else in his place; but the queen, her husband, and the empress, desirous of paying the only compliment now in their power to the duke, under cover of the pretended fear of giving offence to the Brazilian court, affect to be quite at a loss how to act in the matter. In the mean time the baptism is to take place privately on Sunday next; but the public ceremony of anointing and naming the infant, it is thought, will be deferred *sine die*—that is, till the duke returns in triumph to Lisbon, if ever he should.

This event seems to be regarded here with indifference. The ships fire their guns, and the citizens hang little twinkling lamps, half of which are soon extinguished for want of oil, out of their windows; but of that gladness which might naturally be expected on such an occasion there is not the least appearance. The *Nacional* announced it under the head of miscellaneous news, in a paragraph of ten lines, followed by another, detailing the diversions at the Tivo's gardens on Sunday last! That this was done for the express purpose of showing contempt there cannot be any doubt, the republican feelings of the editor of that paper being well known to all here.

The Chartists in Portugal have made a treaty with the government and laid down their arms. Throughout the contest there was a general sympathy on the part of the Portuguese. The possession of the Queen's name and of the resources of government, has enabled the domi-

nant party to maintain its ascendancy. Had the Chartist leaders proclaimed the Queen absolute, it was thought they would have met with far more demonstrations of popular sympathy than they could have excited for the charter.

Advertisements.

FOR VALPARAISO.

THE FINE NEW HAMBURG BARQUE

KATE.

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

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

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.

Newburg draft Ale.

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

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

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 14th of December 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Elizabeth Moore, Comming	Alfred Barber	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Ruston, Gregory	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Barque Fiferer, Cundy	C. R. Horne	Loading for London.
Barque Delhi, Herbert	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thomas Le Bas	Richardson Delisle	Loading for ports in Brazil.
Brig Cora, Hamilton	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Cleopatra, Sutherland	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Island Trinidad with mules.
Barque Younan, Stephenson	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway	Renne, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Palmarco for orders.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith	Renne, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caroline, Barrett	Thomas Armstrong	Montevideo to load for London.
American.		
Brig Kentucky, Carver	Charles Ridgely Horne	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Olinde, 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 Globe, Yorke	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Helen Mar, Proctor	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Arcturus, Carter	J. C. Flint	Discharging.
Barque Harriett, Trotti	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Homer, Johnson	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
French.		
Brig Veloce, Pignoblanc	Pouzel & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Bougainville, Henry	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont	Pelipe Lavallol	Discharging.
Brig Mont Cheri, Branzon	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Discharging.
Spanish.		
Brig Esperanza, Netto	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Paquete Malagueño, Ramirez	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Minerva, Bonemach	Pelipe Lavallol	Loading for Havana.
Barque Herodia, Abadia	Zumaran and Treserra	Discharging.
Sardinian.		
Brig Henrique, Gacrello	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Fiametta, Scotto	P. A. Plover	Discharging.
Polacre Concepcion, Piaggio	J. P. Gestal	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro	F. Liavallol	Loading for ports of Brazil.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nantini	J. P. Gestal	Discharging.
Hamburg.		
Barque Kate, Lofgren	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Galatea, Johnson	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
Danish.		
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzon	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Havana.
German.		
Brig Cesar, Elhorfeld	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.		
Ship Precision, Molien	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Russian.		
Barque Johannes, Clouberg	J. C. Thompson	Discharging.
Knipphausen.		
Brig Jules, Sheridan	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.		
Zanaca Luisa, Concercao	Brazilian Legation	Discharging.
Brig Carolina de Rio, Taria	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Dos Hermanos, Bargas	J. A. Rivero	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Arango	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Schooner brig Amistad, Da Silva	J. S. Monteiro	Brazil.
Brig Licia, Da Silva	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dassas, (22 guns,) Captain Hypolito Dagueuet.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 9.—Wind N. W. strong.
Arrived, Oriental schooner Relampago, (119 tons.) Estovan Rizzo, from Montevideo 6th inst., in ballast, to Geronomo Rizzo.

Passengers, Mrs. Benjamin Frazier and son, Messdames Halbach and Flint, Miss Flint.—Messrs. Charles Bunge and William Rodger, Jun., and Captain Vander-Linden.

December 10.—Wind N. N. E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Brazilian schooner brig Amistad, (159 tons.) Joaquin José da Silva, from Santos 23d ult., with sugar, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sardinian barque Maria Luisa, (285 tons.) Santo Nantini, from Cadiz 25th September, arrived at Montevideo 3rd inst., sailed thence 7th, with 2300 fanegas salt, wine, oil and general cargo, to Juan Pablo Gestal.

(At midnight.) H. B. M's packet schooner Spidar, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 9th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Scungul, from Falmouth 6th October.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, (landed at Montevideo.) Señora Maria Angelica F. C. Rial, two daughters and four servants.

Sailed, French ship Achille, Jacques Belliard, for Rotterdam, despatched by Charles Ridgely Horne, with 16,896 dry hides, 500 salted hides, 12 bales with 240 arrobas wool.

American ship Manchester, Samuel Evan Jarman, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 177 bales with 1257½ quintals cut hides.

American brig Pioneer, Nehemiah Haskell, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1507 dry hides, 92½ pipes with 3077½ arrobas tallow, 23 pipes 0 half do. and 23 quarter do. with 902 arrobas neat's foot oil, 455 dozen salted tongues, 1 box lucifers, 6 bales with 1000 dozen nutria skins. 2 do. with 120 horse hides, 1 do. with 35 dozen dog skins, 104 bales with 3080 arrobas wool, 98 do. with 2390 dozen sheep skins, 11 do. with 569 dozen goat skins, 7 do. with 395 dozen deer skins.

Brazilian brig Rufina, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 360 quintals jerked beef, 200 damaged hides, 400 fanegas salt, 6 bales with 150 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. pochos, 169 boxes tallow candles, 60 bags flour, 20 fanegas indian corn, 1 case with 60 yards damask.

National (late Oriental) brig Independiente, Edward Gahn, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 60 pipes with about 2400 arrobas tallow, 2 half pipes whale oil, 800 boxes tallow candles.

December 11.—Wind N. shifted at mid day to S. S. W.

Arrived, American ship Helen Mar, (307 tons.) Samuel Proctor, from Philadelphia 30th September, arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 7th, with 127,600 feet lumber, 600 boxes tea, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Arcturus, (253 tons.) John Curtis Carter, from Boston 25th September, arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 7th, with 349 merino sheep, 95 bales cottons, 200 boxes tea, 100 doubloons, &c., to Jacob Cranch Flint.

American barque Harriett, (275 tons.) William Henry Trotti, from New York 1st October, with 92,581 feet lumber, 12,000 bricks, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

National brig Monteiro, (237 tons.) Francisco Pourmantyn, from Santos 26th November, with sugar, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, British brig Liffley, George Woolf, for London, despatched by M'Cracken and Jamieson, with 50 dry hides, 2432 salted hides, 10 tons shin bones, 40 pipes with 1400 arrobas tallow, 11 bales with 302½ arrobas horse hair, 20 do. with 2000 horse hides, 75 do. with 2735½ arrobas horse hair, 15 do. with 579 dozen deer skins.

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

December 12.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, French brig Deux Freres, (151 tons,) Antoine Dupont, from Gibraltar, 20th May, San Sebastian 1st October, arrived at Montevideo 23th ult., sailed thence 8th inst., with wine, olives, &c., to Felipe Liavallol.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Jacinta, José Coelho, for Rio Grande, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 100 barrels flour of this country, 300 sacks indian corn and 200 arrobas tallow.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

December 13.—Wind E. N. E. strong at night.

Arrived, National schooner Venus, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Francisco Rodriguez & Co.

December 14.—Wind N. strong, shifted to S. S. W. in the evening with slight rain.

Arrived, American brig Homer, (208 tons,) Thomas Johnson, from Antwerp 13th September, Island Sal 3rd ult., with 82 moyos salt, 700 hard dollars, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Brazilian brig Licia, (150 tons,) Joaquin Arsenio da Silva, from Santos 29th ult., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

French brig Mont Cheri, (198 tons,) Emilio Bronzon, from Cette 14th September, arrived at Montevideo 11th inst., sailed thence 13th, with wine, oil, vinegar and 5500 bricks, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. William Brown, Thomas C. S. Schuyler and Henry Daneker.

Passengers for Montevideo, The Hon. Edward John Upton and servant, and a Brazilian.

December 15.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, (at night,) British brig Betsey, James Hunter, last from Montevideo, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Sailed, British brig William Rushton, Joseph Gregory, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

October 4.—British brig Rebecca, Crosswell, hence 24th July.

AT ANTWERP.

September 13.—Swedish brig Union, Olsen, from Montevideo 5th July.

AT MARSEILLES.

September 9.—French brig Unité, from Montevideo 28th June.

AT GIRONDE.

September 23.—French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Metayer, from Montevideo 16th July.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

17th ult.—National schooner brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Boggiano, hence 22d October.

24th.—Brazilian brig Descubridor, from Montevideo 13 days.

25th.—H. B. M's packet Scagull, from Falmouth 6th October, via Pernambuco and Bahia.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 8th inst.—British brig Philomela, Joseph Spiert, from Cape de Verdes 30th October, with 137 moyos salt.

" Sardinian brig Neptune, V. Leonardo, from Santa Catalina 22nd ult.

" Sardinian polacero Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, J. Bozzo, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult.

9th.—British brig Mary Jones, Fishley, from Cadiz 15th October, with salt.

" Hamburg brig Emmy, from Lisbon 23rd October, with 200 moyos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

" Swedish barque Susannah, Grill, from Gottenburg 10th September, with iron, lumber, &c. to Tarrae.

10th.—French barque Esperance, from Boué 1st October, to Duplessis.

" British brig Betsey, James Hunter, from Lisbon 4th October, with 300 tons salt, to Lafone & Co.

11th.—American ship Humphry, William H. Boyd, from Cape de Verdes 16th October, with 200 moyos salt, to Stanley Black & Co.

" Spanish brig Fortuna, from Cadiz 10th October, with wine and 44 lastros salt, to Manuel Ocampo.

" Spanish polacero Venus, José Smaneta, from Barcelona 3rd October, with wine, &c., to José Rios.

" Spanish polacero Concepcion, Juan Mara, from Barcelona 29th September, with wine, &c., to José Rios.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

27th ult.—Brazilian brig Felix Vianjane, Garein, for Bahia, despatched by Bejoro, with 3,000 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry hides, 250 arrobas tallow.

" Brazilian brig Atrevido, Ferreira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Guimaraens, with 3,444 quintals jerked beef.

30th.—Portuguese schooner brig Principe Augusto, Da Silva, for Brazil, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 1900 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry hides.

" Portuguese schooner Josefin, Viana, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 670 arrobas tallow.

" Brazilian brig Fauna, Da Sousa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 2,100 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry hides.

4th inst.—H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessel past Point Indio.

On 7th inst., at 5 P. M. Wind N. N. E. Paragon, hence 6th.

8th, Wind N. at 2 P. M. Vigilant, at 4 P. M. Indio and Providencia, all hence 7th.

11th, at 2 P. M. Achille, at 4 P. M. Independente, at 7 P. M. Manchester, all hence 10th, Wind N. W.

12th, at 3 A. M. Pioneer, hence 10th, at half past 9 P. M. Lily, hence 11th, Wind N. E.

The Howard arrived in the Texel on 7th September. The Duil at Havre de Grace on 9th September, and the Napoleon at Helvoet on 15th September. The dates of their sailing hence were inserted—the former in our No. 593, and the two latter in our No. 590.

The French brig Jeanne Estelle, Pierre Lamand, hence 20th July, for Havre de Grace, was driven on shore at Guernsey on 24th September, and was taken into that harbor leaky.

H. B. M's packet Tyrion, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 29th ult., with the mail forwarded hence 15th October, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

H. B. M's packet Lyra, was to bring the November mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The Alameda had a portion of visitors on Sunday evening. Several ladies passed on horseback attired in riding habit of English fashion—colour—chocolate and brown.

THE WEATHER, has been reasonable during the week, although at times sultry, thermometer 72 to 82.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river on several mornings and evenings during the week were tolerably numerous. The lady bathers, have however as yet, been very few.

Doña Matilda Diaz de Quijano, of the Montevideo theatre, embarked on Monday evening last to proceed to Montevideo in the schooner Rosa. Her visit here has been but short.—She was accompanied to the boat in a cart by Doña Trinidad Guevara and Doña Alejandra Pacheco. Three *Prima Donna's* in the same cart—how classical—yet if we recollect aright, Thespis was wont to travel from town to town with only two performers in his cart.

On the night of Friday 8th inst., a band of military music paraded the streets of this capital, in consequence of the favorable news from Chili. It was accompanied by citizens both on foot and on horseback, and made various halts. It halted in front of the Theatre about 9 o'clock, and played the national air, which was followed by loud cheers for *La Patria!*—*La Federación!*—*El Restaurador de las Leyes!*—and exclamations of *¡Mueran los Unitarios!*—*¡Mueran el tirano Santa Cruz!*—*¡Mueran los de patilla U!*

THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed *Adolf y Clara*, (Matrimony,) and a farce.

On 10th, *El Tesoro*, (the plot we have before described,) and a farce.

On 12th, for the benefit of Doña Manuela Ponce de Casacuberta. "The victim of a cloister," in which the *beneficiada* played the unhappy nun, and Señor Casacuberta the despairing lover; and both with considerable effect.

The farce was the two *peluqueros*, in which a journeyman comb maker makes love to a rich old lady, pretending that he is a man of fashion. His master exposes the cheat and the pretender loses his intended bride.

The house on this occasion was numerously attended. A number of ladies graced the boxes.

Died.

In November last, in the city of Corrientes, Mr. Oliver Tuckermann, a native of the United States, and many years a resident in this country.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I THE undersigned H. B. M's Consul, hereby give notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the Presbyterian Chapel on Wednesday the 27th of December, at 1 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.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, }
14th December, 1837.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's Consul.

Wants a Situation.

I N a respectable family as wet nurse, an English female of respectability, 22 years of age. She possesses an excellent constitution, and has no objection to town or country.

A line addressed S. W., and left at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	136	a 137 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	131	a 134 do. do.
Plata macuquina	7 1/2	a 8 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	8 1/2	a do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patagonas	8	a 8 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	62	a 63 do. per ct.
Bank Shares		no demand
Exchange on England	5 1/2	a 5 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350	a 355
Do. Montevideo	5 1/2	a per patacon
Do. United States	8 1/2	a 34 U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33	a 34 U. S. pessa
Do. country	28	a 31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	20	a 20 1/2 do. do.
Do. salted	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 11 do. each.
Natria Skins	3 1/2	a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	33	a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	a 11 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	15	a 20 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	a 26
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 11
Hair, long	58	a 60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	26	a 32 do. do.
Jerked Beef	10	a 19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12	a 13 do. per arr'ba
Horns	125	a 450 per mil
Flour, (North American)		a none
Salt, on board	9	a 10 per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 137 dollars. The lowest price 133 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 5 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsable Editor.