

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 593.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1837.

[Vol. XII.

### BUENOS AYRES.

Some curious and important documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23rd inst., relative to Bolivian affairs. It seems that the Congress of Bolivia yielding to the well known discontent which prevails in that country against the proceedings of General Santa Cruz, came to a resolution that the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested having ceased on 6th August last, the Constitution and laws were again in full vigour. General Santa Cruz then put forth a decree in tenor, that the forces of two hostile nations being in the field, and the capital of the department of Ururu in a state of insurrection, the defence of the Republic and its security became paramount to every other consideration, consequently that he should act upon article 3 of the law of 20th June 1834, which authorised him to take those measures he may deem proper to sustain the moral and glory of the Bolivian army whilst it was out of the territory of the Republic. He therefore would re-assume in his own person the executive power of the Republic, with all the authority which circumstances may demand, declaring at the same time that the country is in danger, that the constitution and laws were therefore suspended, and the decree of martial law passed by the general assembly of Bolivia on 1st August 1831, in full force and vigour. He also issued another decree dated 29th September last, ordering under pain of being treated as prisoners of war, all Argentine and Chilean residents to quit the territory of Bolivia within 8 days, excepting those who have resided in the country more than 20 years, or have incurred pecuniary responsibilities or suffering prosecution, these are to be imprisoned without bail or main prize.

The above facts at any rate, go far to confirm the opinion we have from time to time hazarded of the critical state of General Santa Cruz's affairs. We have not space to go into further particulars, or to notice at length a proclamation which the Bolivian General Philip Braun, under date 5th September last, has addressed to his troops, in which he says that it is not a powerful enemy which provokes them to the contest, but the impotent cossacks of South America, a handful of miserable vandals who dishonour the Argentine name. We presume that the Brazilian Campaign has ruffled his temper, and that he has not forgotten how those cossacks drubbed his infantry in Rio Grande.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

The news from this quarter presents nothing that might lead one "to guess" at the probable termination of the civil war in that territory. The government troops under the command of the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, were according to the last accounts marching towards the Y. The Montevideo journals say they know but little of the movements of the anarchists, except that on the 16th inst., the Chief of them, Fructoso Rivera, was at a place called 'Arboles.'

Colonel Eugenio Garzon, Commandant of the third corps of the government army, has under date Paisandu 11th and 13th inst., addressed two despatches to Brigadier General Pedro Lengua, Minister of war and marine at Montevideo, to the effect that at half past 5 in the morning of 10th inst., more than 400 of the anarchists (cavalry) attacked the troops under his command, but that the latter repulsed the rebels, and drove them more than a quarter of

a league from the town of Paisandu. The left wing of the government force (cazadores) commanded by Colonel Manuel Lavalleja, was charged several times with great impetuosity, but without effect. At four the same afternoon Colonel Garzon marched with his division, and occupied the same position which his opponents held in the morning; he formed line within gun shot of their advanced guard, and offered battle which however was declined. A column of the anarchists was observed passing along the margin of the Uruguay, with the evident intention of entering Paisandu, taking advantage of the movement in advance which the government force had made. The attempt did not succeed, and they retreated in consequence of two shots fired at them from the Argentine gun-boat *Portoña*, Captain Antonio Toll, which since the disturbances in the Oriental State, has been stationed in the Uruguay by order of the government of Buenos Ayres.

Colonel Garzon says that his casualties during the day, consisted of one killed and two wounded, and that the anarchists had 20 killed and wounded. A deserter informed the Colonel that the rebel Chief had promised his men four hours plunder of Paisandu, should they succeed in storming it.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th, the skirmishing between the opposing parties continued. On the morning of the 13th, Colonel Garzon attacked the advanced posts of his enemy, and forced them to fall back with the loss of 12 killed, some wounded and 2 deserters. In the Colonel's division, there was only 3 men slightly wounded. And he states that finding the anarchists continued to decline a general action, he ordered a retreat at 9 in the morning, for the purpose of giving rest to his soldiers and providing for his horses.

### Decree of the Tribunal of Commerce.

Buenos Ayres, December 21st, 1837.

The appeal to the Superior Commercial Court against the decision of the 30th of November last, is refused, but out of respect to the superior court and its jurisdiction, let the proceedings be passed to it as requested, the court reserving to itself the power to decree opportunely relative to the petition of Mr. Charles Stanhope Harvey, to the effect, that a meeting of his creditors may be convoked in the term which its expresses.

ACHAVAL. BASUALDO. DOMINGUEZ.

The Christmas sport of summoning the devout to the "Misa de Gallo," by runaway knocks at the street doors, was kept up with great spirit this year. The knocking continued the whole of Christmas night in all parts of the town.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river of both sexes, were numerous on Thursday evening.—The weather being somewhat sultry.

THE WEATHER, has been temperate during the week, thermometer 70 to 82.

The fine weather of Sunday and Christmas day, enticed a number of persons to leave town. The Retiro was crowded on each afternoon, particularly with ladies. On Sunday evening there were at least 500 equestrians of both sexes there, and 9 carriages were in the drive.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 22nd inst., orders that on each year, the Treasury accounts shall be closed on 26th December, and the receipts and disbursements from 27th December to 3rd January, be included in the accounts of the ensuing year.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives at its sitting of 15th inst.

Also a note dated 19th inst., from Don Manuel V. de Maza, President of the House of Representatives, addressed to the Executive, stating that the House had approved of the elections of Representatives which took place on 22nd October last.

Also a note from the same to the Executive, dated 22nd inst., stating that the House had in its sitting of that date, re-elected him (Señor Maza,) as its President, Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, as 1st Vice-President, and Don Agustín Pinodo, as 2nd do., during the period of the 15th Legislature. Also that Señores Antonio Argovich and Manuel Irigoyen, had been appointed Secretaries to the House.

Also a note dated 15th inst., stating that the House had voted that 4000 dollars be distributed to the three employés who were employed by the committee appointed to examine the general accounts of the Province, for the years 1834, 35 and 36.

A note dated 21st inst., from Don Benito Urraco, Justice of Peace of San Pedro, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, gives an account of the proceedings of the Bishop of Aulon and the Jesuit missionaries who recently visited that district.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives at its sitting on 19th inst.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd inst., 250 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

A decree dated 26th inst., appoints Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, as President of the Chamber of Justice for the year 1838.

A decree of same date appoints Don Joaquin Rezabal as Counsel for the poor and minors for the year 1838.

A decree same date, appoints Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, James Lepper, Manuel Murrieta, José Joaquin Almeida, Pedro A. Plomer, Marcelino Gonzalez and Francisco P. Almeida, as the administrative committee of the hospital for men, for the year 1838.

A decree same date, appoints Señores Manuel Vicente de Maza, Miguel de Riglos and Felipe Senillosa, as commissioners to regulate the price of beef for the year 1838.

A decree same date appoints Don Pedro Auli, as Justice in the market of the Plaza Lorea, and Don Ramon Rua, in that of Monserrat, for the year 1838.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives at its sitting on 22nd.

The government under date 26th inst., has appointed the following persons to be Justices of Peace of this city for the year 1838.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

North of the Cathedral.	D. Valentin Rezabal.
South of the Cathedral.	Sobastian Oñauderra.
Monseerrat.	José Iraola.
San Tolmo.	Julian Viron.
Socorro.	José Oromí.
Piedad.	José María Gaete.
San Miguel.	Antonio Cánoba.
Concepcion.	Saturmino Pordriol.
Pilar.	Marcos Cuestas.
San Nicolas.	Gabriel Lopez.
Balvaneda.	Mariano Pereira.

The result of the visit of inspection passed by the Chief of Police in the present year, to those establishments, &c., liable to the licence duty, was under date 19th inst., forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, and published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd; from which it appears that there are in Buenos Ayres, paying said duty—

Shops for linen and woollen drapery, haberdashery, jewellery, &c. &c.	245
Do. for the sale of shoes.	13
Do. for milliners.	68
Do. for dyers.	9
Pulperias, (shops in which wine, spirits, provisions and other articles are retailed.)	527
Chandler's shops.	199
Wholesale and retail warehouses of all classes.	267
Artisans, who pay licence duty.	283
Manufactories of vermaceili.	6
Breweries.	2
Tallow chandlers.	16
Manufactories of chocolate.	4
Librarios.	7
Banolas, (Pedlars stalls).	7
Hotels and taverns.	7
Vaults, for the deposit of wine, spirits, &c.	40
Coffee houses.	5
Billiard rooms.	37
Wine vaults.	100
Pastry cooks.	34
Apothecaries.	27
Barracas, (hide and produce warehouses).	38
Timber yards.	28
Bakohouses.	36
Armourers.	27
Mills for grinding wheat.	166
Windmill.	1
Tennis court.	1
Skittle grounds.	6
Cockpits.	2
Auction rooms.	2
Couch manufactories.	6
Livery stables.	10
Carts.	805
Private carriages.	28
Brick kilns.	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,116</b>

N. B. The carriages in private use are much more than what is above stated, only those are inserted in the list whose licences have been registered at the Police office; measures however are in train to register the rest.

We have conceived it to be our duty to republish the following important notice.

The Mint hereby informs the public that all Bank notes which do not bear the mark *Renovacion de 1834*, are not to circulate in this city from 1st January 1838, and in the country from 1st March of said year. It is therefore hoped that the public will hasten in what remains of the present year, to change the notes in question, in order to prevent the injurious consequences which have heretofore been felt.

We have received from a Correspondent some poetry written for the British Packet; but the quantity is so great we can only insert the following extracts, informing our Correspondent at the same time, that his lines headed—'What havoc hast thou made fell monster love!!' are too warm even for this warm climate.

PERUVIANS.

Peruvians! sons of ancient Spain,  
Who fought for liberty, you've fought in vain;

The laurels earn'd in many a daring fight,  
When you asserted nobly freedom's right,  
Aro by a foreign despot rivish'd now  
Transplanted on the proud usurper's brow.

But see the hollipotent hero rise,  
And by his prowess all the world surprize;  
His deeds a shadow o'er all others fling  
Tho' hired scribbler loud his praises sing.  
His edicts various—something new each day,  
And promise much, but never means to pay;  
Now racks his brain conceptions new to wrench  
Now copy from the English—now the French.

But judge not tyrant that thou art secure,  
Nor let success thee to destruction lure,  
Dream not of peace when danger's lurking nigh  
Nor stop to fall when safety shouts to fly;  
For tho' thy day of power has bright begun  
In storms oft set the brightest summers sun,  
And tho' thy pride doth more gigantic grow,  
Soon mayst thou be the lowest of the low;  
Thy power rivish'd—all thy riches flee,  
And poorer than the veriest beggar be.

Hear now the shout of vengeance from afar  
The voice of armies rushing to the war,  
The war drum beats on broad La Plata's stream,  
A thousand sabres in the bright sun gleam;  
Up then Peruvians sons, and join your friends,  
And rally round the aid that heaven sends:  
Your country calls—hear her long smother'd cry  
And on her altars swear to win or die,  
Up from your ranks, a true and patriot band  
A host of freemen, sworn to right the land,  
Hurl down the tyrant from his iron throne,  
Or at his bosom strike the dagger home;  
Break through the hired slaves that guard him round  
And let his faithless blood bedew the ground,  
Ho who against his rule his voice doth raise,  
Shall tho' he fall assure his country's praise,  
Shall rank with those who to defend her stood  
And seal'd her glory with their hearts best blood,  
Then freedom's thrilling cry shall fill the air,  
And lovely maidens laurel wreaths prepare  
To bind the victors brow,—and earth shall ring,  
With songs of triumph as the maiden's sing;  
While flowers and fruits in rich abundance meet  
And spread upon the breeze her fragrance sweet,  
Then shall your country lift again her head,  
Forget the tears she has so often shed—  
See in her lap increasing riches lie,  
And o'er her head one bright unclouded sky.

Buenos Ayres, December 1837.

Written on recollecting the fate of the brave defenders of Peruvian liberty, who guilty of no other crime but a love of their sacred rights, were basely murdered for daring to defend them.

Here rest the truly brave  
Who fought for liberty,  
Who struggled long, but could not save  
Their land from slavery.  
Here died the vanquished bleed,  
(Accused by the spot),  
The tyrant that their fate decreed  
Might envy them their lot.

And soon shall fall thy pride,  
Thy short liv'd power flee;  
The mercy thou hast oft denied  
May be denied to thee.

Buenos Ayres, December 1837.

THE Chili journals we have lately received, express great anger against the conduct pursued by several French vessels of war in conveying General Santa Cruz from place to place; denominated it as a breach of neutrality and gross partiality; averring that the greatest offence a merchant vessel can commit against a belligerent power, is that of conveying troops, which renders ship and cargo liable to confiscation, but that when a vessel of war lends itself to such a proceeding it compromises the friendly relations between the two countries. That the French men of war have not only conveyed inferior officers, but even Santa Cruz himself. The journals then comment upon what they denominate the mean and servile conduct of General Santa Cruz, the Chief of three Republics, craving a passage on board foreign vessels of war, proving by this means, the little confidence he has in his own armed vessels, when he dare not trust himself in them even to sail from port to port. "But Frenchmen (say those writers,) who descend so ardently on liberty and national right, will feel their national honor outraged by this attack upon the rights of a country which has ever evinced towards them the most sincere friendship."

A communication in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, notices the circumspect conduct of the cabinet of H. B. Majesty as it regards the new Republics of South America, even from the first dawn of their Colonial emancipation: which has gained for the

British the general esteem of the inhabitants of the new Republics, and compares this conduct with that of the agents of another nation.

That in the year 1820, when the port of Chili were closed in consequence of the preparations for the sailing thence of the expedition to Peru, under the orders of General San Martin, Captain Searle, in H. B. M's frigate *Hyperion*, violated the embargo—and favoured the departure of a British merchant vessel from Valparaiso. A complaint was made thereon to the British government, which government consisted at that time of the high tory party, Lord Castlereagh. The latter being the decided protector of the Bourbon cause in France and Spain, and the advocate for legitimacy, could not be supposed to sympathize much in the cause of American emancipation, nevertheless his high sense of duty caused him to give instant satisfaction to the government of Chili; and the following is the copy of a note which was forwarded upon the occasion to Don Antonio de Irisarri, the Chilean agent in London.

"Lord Chawilliam's compliments to Don Antonio José de Irisarri, and informs him by order of the Marquis of Londonderry, that the Lords of the Admiralty have written to Sir Thomas Hardy, disapproving the conduct of Captain Searle, and ordered the *Hyperion* to return immediately to England.

"Lord Chawilliam hopes this explanation will be satisfactory.

"Foreign office, Downing-street, April 17, 1821."

The communication adds—  
That the *Hyperion* arrived in England some months afterwards, and Captain Searle was severely reprimanded. "Here (it continues) was full satisfaction given for an act of violence committed by a British naval officer, and an evident demonstration of the considerations which a powerful but enlightened and prudent nation evinces towards nations infinitely inferior in force, but equal to it as it regards national rights."

Captains George Bynon and Pedro Tomas Martinez, who so greatly distinguished themselves in the service of this Republic during the Brazilian war, are now in command of Chilean vessels of war—the former in the *Libertad* of 22 guns, and the latter in the *Monteagudo* 36.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

APRIL 19, 1837.

"A paper was read, entitled 'A description of the Cranium of the *Taxodon Platensis*, a gigantic extinct mammiferous species, referrible by its dentition to the *Rodentia*, but with affinities to the *Pachydermata* and the *Herbivorous Cetacea*,' by Richard Owen, Esq., F. R. S., Hunterian Professor of Anatomy of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The author promises his anatomical description of the present fossil, by an abstract from Mr. Darwin's account of the geological structure of the district in which the cranium was found, from which it appears that it was imbedded in a whitish argillaceous earth, forming part of the banks of the Sarandi, a small stream entering the Rio Negro, and about 120 miles distant to the north-west of Montevideo.

"The foundation of the whole surrounding country is granitic, but covered, often to a considerable thickness, by a reddish argillaceous soil, containing small calcareous concretions.

"The cranium in question equals in size that of the hippopotamus, measuring two feet four inches in length, and one foot four inches in extreme breadth.

"The form of the skull is elongate, depressed, and chiefly remarkable for the strength and wide expanse of the zygomatic arches, and the aspect of the occipital foramen and occipital region of the skull, which slopes from below upwards and forwards. The maxillary portion of the skull, is compressed laterally, narrow, with large intermaxillary bones, slightly dilated at their extremity.

"The teeth consist of molars and incisors. The latter are four in number in the upper jaw, the two middle ones very small, the two external ones very large, curved, and with their sockets extending backwards in an arched direction, through the intermaxillary bones to the maxillary, and terminating, without diminishing in size, immediately anterior to the grinding teeth, where the large persistent pulps of these incisors were lodged. In form and relative size these must have resembled the *dentis scalprarii* of the *Rodentia*.

"The molar teeth no less present a close approximation in their form and structure to the molar teeth of the herbivorous rodents; as is demonstrated in the detailed descriptions of one of these teeth found by Mr. Darwin in another locality, but belonging to the same species of *Toxodon*, and to an individual of the same size as that to which the cranium here described belonged; and of a portion of another molar lodged in one of the sockets of the same cranium. The molar teeth are seven in number on each side of the upper jaw, and from the form of the sockets appear to have corresponded with each other in structure.

"After this description of the teeth, the form, proportions, disposition and connections of the different bones of the cranium are pointed out; and the structure of the osseous cavities subservient to the organ of sense is adverted to, and deductions as to the aquatic habits of the *Toxodon* are founded on these observations.

"So far as regards the form and position of the external apertures of the bony nostrils, and of the occipital condyles, and the slope of the plane of the occipital region of the skull, the same arguments might be advanced for referring the *Toxodon* to the mammiferous group containing the Dugong, as have been recently urged in reference to the *Deinotherium*, but the existence of air-shells or sinuses in the superior parietes of the cranium in the *Toxodon*, show that the cranial characters above alluded to, are not conclusive as to the cetaceous nature of an extinct mammal.

"The general conclusions respecting the affinities which the *Toxodon* bears to existing orders of mammalia, so far as opinions can be formed from the portion of the skeleton preserved, are summed up by the author as follows:—

"So far as dental characters have weight, the *Toxodon* must be referred to the rodent order; but from this order it deviates in the relative position of the supernumerary incisors, and in the number and direction of the curvature of the molars.

"It again deviates in the transverse direction of the joint of the lower jaw, and in the relative position of the glenoid cavities and zygomatic arches. In the respect of the plane of occipital foramen, and occipital region of the skull, in the form and position of the occipital condyles,—the aspect of the plane of the bony aperture of the nostrils, and in the thickness and texture of the osseous varieties of the skull, the *Toxodon* deviates both from the *Rodentia* and existing *Pachydermata*, and manifests an affinity to the *Dinotherium* and the *Cetaceous* order.

"The author observes, however, that the development of the nasal cavity and the presence of frontal sinuses, render it extremely improbable that the habits of the *Toxodon* were so exclusively aquatic as would result from the total absence of hinder extremities, and concludes, therefore, that it is a quadruped, and not a Cetacean; and that it manifests an additional step in the gradation of mammiferous forms leading from the *Rodentia*, through the *Pachydermata* to the *Cetacea*; a gradation of which the water-hog of South America (*Hydrochaeris capybara*) already indicates the commencement amongst existing *Rodentia*, of which order it is interesting to observe this species is the largest, while at the same time it is peculiar to the continent in which the remains of the gigantic *Toxodon* were discovered."

#### FATAL AFFAIR AT RIO JANEIRO.

From a London Journal of October last.

Little more than two months ago a marriage was much talked of in the upper circles of Rio Janeiro—that of Count Alphonso de Zumiga, a youth of 23, with the Marchioness d'Ossart, a widow, who still retained some vestiges of departed beauty. The Marchioness's great affection for the Count, was generally acknowledged, but it was not less universally known that he sought but to secure her large fortune, and all his precautions had been unable to conceal his violent attachment to Riccardina Soares, a young and beautiful Portuguese dancer, whom the enthusiastic frequenters of the Brazilian Opera, proclaimed a match for the combined accomplishments of Taglioni and Fanny Elisor. On the 17th of July last, a new opera, in which Riccardina was to dance the Cachucha, attracted an overflowing house. Riccardina appeared, and was received with tumultuous applause.—The acclamation became louder still when on

concluding the Cachucha, she advanced, striking her casket, towards the orchestra. But at the moment she saluted the admiring audience poor Riccardina shrieked and fell backwards. She was carried off the stage in horrible convulsions and uttering fearful shrieks, and the curtain dropped. The report soon spread all over the house that aquafortis had been cast upon her, and that she was dreadfully burnt. The whole house was transported with rage and indignation. The instinct of the multitude immediately pointed out the Marchioness d'Ossart as the perpetrator of the deed. She attended the performance. The crowd rushed to her box; it was deserted, but on the red velvet that ornamented some part of the yellowish stains were detected, denoting the action of a corrosive liquid. All doubt was now removed. The infuriated spectators devastated the box. The curtain rose; the manager came forward and confirmed the fatal news. "Señora Riccardina," said he, "is in the most deplorable condition. Her arms, her face, and her bosom are fearfully burnt; it is to be feared that she will be disfigured for life." The yells became tremendous; deafening shouts of "Revenge!" "Down with the wretch!" "Viva la Republica!" were uttered from all quarters. In the mean time a young man, who had precipitately left the theatre, entered the Marchioness's house, and was soon in her presence. Moved at his sudden ap-

pearance, and striving to dissemble her agitation; "Dear Alphonso," said she "to what circumstance am I indebted to this happy visit!" The Count looked at her with fury, but could not utter a word. "You are unwell Sir!" added the Marchioness. "And Riccardina Soares?" said he, gnashing his teeth. "Riccardina!" replied the Marchioness, smiling; "Riccardina is a person of so much talent that the public never can admire her as much as she deserves." The Count, after examining her for some seconds in silence broke out with a fearful violence. "How came those stains on your dress, Señora? Why is that gown burnt! . . . In vain would you deny the crime; 'tis you that have done the deed." "Well then," returned the terrified Marchioness, "it is I; but if it be a crime it is the crime of love," and, extending her hands, she endeavoured to appease him. The Count seized a cushion, and violently forced it over her face and head. As she struggled she upset a table, and the rattie brought up her attendants. The Count rushed out, a doctor was called in, but the Marchioness had expired. On the same day the Count was seized in his house and taken to prison. As for Riccardina Soares, slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. The corrosive liquid had attacked the jugular artery, and nothing could save her life but an operation of the most dangerous nature, which was about to be attempted.

### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 28th of December 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	TONS.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>			
Barque Mercedes, Cundy . . . . .	161	C. R. Horne . . . . .	Loading for London.
Barque Delhi, Herbert . . . . .	358	Nicholson, Green & Co . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton . . . . .	210	Dickson & Co. . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Cleopatra, Sotheren . . . . .	209	Lafone, Barker & Co. . . . .	Island Trinidad with mules.
Barque Yeoman, Stephenson . . . . .	267	Nicholson, Green & Co. . . . .	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway . . . . .	181	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. . . . .	Loading for Plymouth for orders.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith . . . . .	221	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Betsey, Hunter . . . . .	221	Lafone, Barker & Co. . . . .	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown . . . . .	236	Nicholson, Green & Co . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann, Crick . . . . .	155	Ferdinand Delisle . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>American.</b>			
Brig Olanda, Wheatley . . . . .	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. . . . .	Loading for New York.
Ship Brutus, Adams . . . . .	207	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. . . . .	Loading for New York.
Ship Leonidas, Field . . . . .	231	John Best, and Brothers . . . . .	Loading for N. York via Montevideo.
Ship Helen Mar, Proctor . . . . .	486	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. . . . .	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Arcadius, Carter . . . . .	307	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. . . . .	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Harriet, Trott . . . . .	359	J. C. Flint . . . . .	Discharging.
Brig Homer, Johnson . . . . .	375	Daniel Gowland & Co. . . . .	Discharging.
Brig Carrier, Atkins . . . . .	198	Daniel Gowland & Co. . . . .	Loading for New York.
Brig American, Roberts . . . . .	216	Daniel Gowland & Co. . . . .	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>			
Brig Veloce, Pignoble . . . . .	155	Poucel & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Bougainville, Henry . . . . .	311	Guerin, Seris & Co . . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont . . . . .	181	Felipe Llavallol . . . . .	Loading for Marsailles.
Brig Mont Cleri, Bronzon . . . . .	198	Nicholson, Green & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazeran . . . . .	235	J. O. Banaudo . . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Diligent, Frappas . . . . .	209	Blanc and Constantin . . . . .	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Brig Esperanza, Netto . . . . .	175	Zumaran and Treserra . . . . .	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Paquete Malagueño, Ramirez . . . . .	83	Zumaran and Treserra . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Minorva, Donemoch . . . . .	140	Felipe Llavallol . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Barque Nevada, Abadia . . . . .	412	Zumaran and Treserra . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>Sardinian.</b>			
Brig Flaminia, Scotto . . . . .	172	P. A. Plover . . . . .	Discharging.
Polacre Concepcion, Pinggio . . . . .	164	J. P. Gestal . . . . .	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nantini . . . . .	285	J. P. Gestal . . . . .	Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Scazolo . . . . .	220	M. S. de la Maza . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Hamburg.</b>			
Ship Galatea, Johnson . . . . .	300	Bunge, Hutz & Co. . . . .	Valparaiso to load for a port in Great Britain.
Brig Germania, Decker . . . . .	192	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Danish.</b>			
Brig Henrietta Louise, Lutzen . . . . .	171	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Schooner brig Fides, Mathiesen . . . . .	101	C. H. Andersen . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Swedish.</b>			
Ship Preciosa, Molien . . . . .	455	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>Russian.</b>			
Barque Johanna, Clouberg . . . . .	277	J. C. Thompson . . . . .	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>Knutphausen.</b>			
Brig Jules, Sheridan . . . . .	146	Bunge, Hutz & Co. . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>			
Brig Amistad, Arrujo . . . . .	190	M. A. Ramos . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Amistad, Da Silva . . . . .	156	J. S. Monteiro . . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Lacia, Da Silva . . . . .	150	M. A. Ramos . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
S. brig Nuevo Espere undor, Rodriguez . . . . .	100	F. Llavallol . . . . .	Brazil.
Schooner brig Cachoel, Madeira . . . . .	110	M. A. Ramos . . . . .	Brazil.
<b>Oriental.</b>			
Schooner Relaningo, Rizzo . . . . .	119	G. Rizzo . . . . .	Loading for ports of Brazil.
Schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro . . . . .	86	G. Rizzo . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>National.</b>			
Brig Independiente, Maia . . . . .	192	J. S. Monteiro . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Plata, Chiozza . . . . .	178	Poucel & Co. . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Martina, Ferraro . . . . .	250	F. Llavallol . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Brig Monteiro, Formantyn . . . . .	237	J. S. Monteiro . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dasaas, (22 guns), Captain Hypolito Daguenet.

#### AT ENSENADA.

French barque Ezequiduna, Passemond, 160 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourbon.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 23.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig *Thomis*, Francis Le Bas, for Havana, despatched by Ferdinand Delisio, with 4098 quintals jerked beef.

National schooner *Buenos Ayres*, Agustin Coppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galcano, with effects.

The *Kentucky* and *Caroline* were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again E. of the outer roads from strong head wind.

December 24.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig *Kentucky*, Benjamin Carver, for Genoa, despatched by Charles Ridgely Horne, with 12,335 dry hides.

British brig *Caroline*, Albert Mitchell Barrett, for Montevideo to load for London, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, in ballast.

(At 8 P. M.) Hamburg barque *Kate*, Carl Oloff Magnus Lofgren, for Valparaiso, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 384 tierces yerba, 12 pipes tallow, 1 box ostrich feathers, 80 cases (large and small) of effects, &c.

Passengers, (cabin) Mrs. Esthor Ross, Señoras Carmen Matildas and Teresa Sanchez. Messrs. Joseph Franklin and Henry Brunner, and Señor Pedro Salaberry. (Steerage) Señores Mateo Vassi and Juan Manosero.

December 25.—Wind N.

Arrived, National packet schooner *Luisa*, José Muratori, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Carlos Galcano.

Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

December 26.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Oriental schooner brig *Bella Teresa*, (86 tons,) Guiseppo Barbaro, from Montevideo 25th inst., with cocoa, olives, &c., to Geronimo Risso.

Sailed, National brig *Ulysses*, (late Sardinian brig *Henrique*), Domingo Gaerello, for Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavullol, with 9095 dry hides, 3500 horns, 100 arrobas wool (loose), 1 box hog skins, 6 half pipes and 6 quarter do. salted tripe, 8 bales horn shavings, 62 do. with 1500 dozen sheep skins, 108 do. with 2790 arrobas wool, 11 do. with 275 dozen slunk calf hides, 4 do. with 100 arrobas horse hair, 7 do. with 4200 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers, Señores Domingo Boaje and Francisco Quirotto.

December 27.—Wind N. E. strong, shifted to H. in the afternoon strong.

Arrived, Sardinian brig *Trafalgar*, (220 tons,) Francisco Scazzolo, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., in ballast and with 140 doubletons, to Manuel Saenz de la Maza.

Passenger, Miguel Garcia.

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

The *Ulysses* which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

December 28.—Wind N. strong in the morning.

Arrived, American brig *America*, (216 tons,) John Roberts, from New York 23rd October, with general cargo, chairs, lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Passenger, Señor Benito Sabada.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner *Dos Hermanos*, José María Vargas, for Parangá, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivoira, with 118 dry hides, 534 quintals jerked beef, 4 boxes tallow candles.

National schooner brig *Suspiro*, Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 3364 quintals jerked beef, 62 dry hides.

British barque *Elizabeth Moore*, John Cumming, for Liverpool, despatched by Alfred Barber, with 211 dry hides, 5304 salted hides, 85,000 shin bones, 25 horse hides, 73 pipes with 2820 arrobas tallow, 60½ pipes neat's foot oil, 16 bales with 1600 horse hides, 7 do. with 269 dozen goat skins, 6 do. with 250 dozen deer skins, 1 do. ox tails, 81 do. with 1996½ arrobas wool, 113 do. with 3934 arrobas horse hair, 44 do. with 6386 dozen nutria skins, 8 do.

with 200 dozen sheep skins. The *Elizabeth* on leaving the outer roads displayed her signal flags and saluted with several guns.

December 29.—Wind E. N. E. heavy rain early in the morning.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner brig *Fortuna*, (112 tons,) Angel Tosta, from Genoa 11th October, Gibraltar 18th do., arrived at Montevideo 18th inst., sailed thence 27th, with paper and general cargo, to Jacinto Caprile.

British barque *Lancashire Witch*, (195 tons,) Harrison Grayson, from Liverpool 12th October, arrived at Montevideo 13th inst., sailed thence 29th, with general cargo, to Brown, Stegmann & Co.

Sailed, Oriental schooner *Relampago*, Estevan Rizzo, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Geronimo Rizzo, with 1414 quintals jerked beef.

## Shipping Memoranda.

The Brazilian *zumaca Luisa*, has been sold.

### Vessels past Point Indio.

- On 22nd inst., Wind N. N. W. at 7 A. M. *Virginia*, hence 20th, at 2 P. M. *Casualidad* hence 21st.
- 23rd, at 7 A. M. Wind S. *Carolina* do Rio, hence 22nd.
- 24th, Wind N. E. at 3 P. M. *Cesar*, hence 22nd, at 5 P. M. *Thoms*, hence 23rd.
- 25th, Wind N. W. at half past 7 A. M. *Kate*, at 10 A. M. *Kentucky*, both hence 24th.

### AT VALPARAISO.

October 30th, British brig *Planter*, Gibson, hence 5th September.

### AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 10th inst, National schooner brig *Constellation*, S. Bartlett, hence 21st ult.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- On 12th inst, British barque *Lancashire Witch*, Grayson, from Liverpool 12th October.
- " Spanish schooner brig *Ruby*, William Pearson, from Lisbon 25th September, with 267 moyos salt, to Borfran & Co.
- 15th, Brazilian brig *Bun Fin*, J. P. Cuello, from Rio Grande 10th.
- " Spanish brig *Joven Henrique*, Pedro Guichos, from Cadix 13th October, with salt, to P. Zorrilla.
- " Argentine brig *Justicia*, José Bozzo, from Valparaiso 6th ult., with cocoa, &c., to Capuro and Castro.
- " American barque *Colonel Howard*, Gatchell, from Cadix 22nd October, with salt.
- 17th, Brazilian brig *Benito Porto*, from Rio Janeiro 8th, to Costa.
- " Spanish brig *Marcial*, from Barcelona 13th October, Malaga 20th do., to José Rios.
- " Oriental brig *Bella Juanita*, from Santa Catalina, to José Gestal.
- " Spanish polacre *Tigre*, from Barcelona 27th September, Malaga 15th October, to J. Rios.
- 18th, Swedish brig *Blida*, from St. Ulsas 18th October, with 470 moyos salt, to M'Donnell, Kinsley & Co.
- " Spanish polacre *Flor*, from Barcelona 17th October, to F. Bujara.
- " Brazilian *zumaca Libertad*, from Santa Catalina, to P. Peixoto.
- " Sardinian schooner brig *Santa Rufina*, Benito Marache, from Gibraltar 1st October, to L. L. Maria.
- " Oriental schooner *Joven Oriental*, from Santa Catalina 6th inst., to L. L. Maria.
- 19th inst., Brazilian brig *Principe Imperial*, from Bahia 20th ult., to Costa.
- 22nd, French brig of war *Alert*, from Rio Janeiro.
- " American barque *Chalcedony*, from Cape de Verdes 17th ult., with salt and lumber, to Southgate & Co.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 17th inst., H. B. M's packet *Spider*, for Rio Janeiro.

## THEATRE.

On 22nd inst, was performed for the benefit of Señora Caton, the comedy of *El criado de dos amos*, (which turns upon the difficulty of serving two masters,) and a variety of dancing, including *La Gaita Gallega*, in which Señor Jimenez danced with infinite drollery.

The house was well attended.

On 24th, was repeated the performances exhibited for the benefit of Señor Iusua.

On 25th, *El Sepulturador*. The audience on both evenings was numerous.

On 29th, for the benefit of Señora Cascauborn, *Marino Pálmera*. It was extremely well got up, and deserves a more extended notice than we have at present time or room to give it. It did not conclude until long after midnight. The house was thronged in every part, and the heat excessive. Every box was occupied.

Amongst the Company who have attended the Theatre during the week, we have noticed the lady and daughter of General Alvear; the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; the Señora Monasterio and daughter; General Pinedo, lady and family; the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, and several officers of the French brig of war *Dassas*.

## Died.

On 10th inst., Mr. Benjamin E. Primo, a native of the United States, and for several years a boot-maker in this City.

On 22nd, Mr. George Wilkie, a native of Berwick upon Tweed.

## Advertisements.

### For Sale by Auction.

ON Wednesday next, 3rd January 1838, at 12 o'clock, by J. J. Arriola, No. 14, calle de la Reconquista, a splendid assortment of London gold jewellery, lately imported, consisting of a great variety of watch chains, of the newest fashion for ladies and gentlemen, watch keys, ear-rings, brooches, thumbles, pencil cases, buckles, breast pins, and many other articles.

### Counting-House Almanacks.

FOR 1838.

MAY be had at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 59.

## TO LET.

THE Commercial Tavern, comprising No. 11, calle del 25 de Mayo, and No. 4, in front of the River. Application to be made at the said No. 4, from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

## NOTICE.

THE Committee for the management of the Affairs of the British and Foreign School Society, are most earnestly requested to meet at the School House, on the evening of Wednesday next, the 3rd of January 1838, at 7 o'clock precisely.

JOHN WHITAKER,

TREASURER.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish	134 a 135 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	130 a 131 do. do.
Plata uncequina	7½ a 7½ do. for one dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones	7½ a 8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	52 a 53 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand
Exchange on England	5½ a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	330 a
Do. Montevideo	83 a per patacon
Do. United States	8½ per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33 a 34 dis. p. posada
Do. country	29 a 32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	29 a 30 do. do.
Do. salted	25½ a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3½ a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33 a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	5 a 11 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	19 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	23 a 25
Deer skins per dozen	10 a 11
Hair, long	55 a 60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	26 a 29 do. do.
Jerked Beef	17 a 19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12 a 13 do. per arr'ba
Horns	120 a 400 per unit
Flour, (North American)	1 a 1½ per fan.
Salt, on board	11 a 12 per ct.
Discount	1½ a 2 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 135 dollars. The lowest price 130 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.