

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 594.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1838. — 40 [Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

INTELLIGENCE was received on the 1st inst. of a compromise between the Commander in Chief of the Chilean expeditionary army and the Protector of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the nature of which and the action of the Chilean government thereon will be seen by the subjoined translation. We understand no engagement preceded this convention; and are inclined to believe the report that the endemic diseases prevailing in the quarter of Peru where the expedition landed, had so far thinned the Chilean ranks, on the approach of General Santa Cruz's concentrated forces in superior numbers, as to suggest the propriety of an honorable retreat for the present.

That the treaty concluded under such circumstances should be so favorable to the retiring army, betrays, we think, either great fear, or great mistrust in his own strength on the part of the Protector. It is stated that the fact of this convention having been celebrated, was notified by General Santa Cruz to General Heredia, with a request that hostilities should be suspended, but that the latter would not listen to any such proposal and continued in full march to encounter the Protectoral troops under General Braun in Bolivia.

In the name of the Almighty God, Author and Legislator of all human societies.

The governments of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation and of the Republic of Chili, desirous to re-establish the peace and good fellowship which have been unfortunately interrupted, and to draw closer their friendly relations in a manner the most frank, just, and mutually advantageous have thought proper to name for this purpose their Ministers Plenipotentiaries, on the part of His Excellency the Supreme Protector of the Confederation, the Illustrious Generals of Division, Ramon Herrera and Anselmo Quiroz, and on the part of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chili, the General in Chief of the Chilean army Manuel Blanco Encalada and Colonel Antonio José de Irizarri, who having exchanged their respective credentials and found them in due form have agreed upon the following articles.

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Peru-Bolivian Confederation and the Republic of Chili, their respective governments pledging themselves to bury in oblivion their respective grievances, and abstain for the future from all reclamations in regard to what has occurred in the course of the disagreements which gave rise to the present war.

2. The government of the Confederation reiterates the solemn declaration which it has so often made of never having authorised any act offensive to the independence and tranquillity of Chili, and at the same time the government of Chili declares that it never was its intention to keep possession of the vessels of the squadron of the Confederation as prizes, but to hold them in deposit in order to restore them, which it now proposes to do in the terms stipulated in this treaty.

3. The government of Chili pledges itself to return to that of the Confederation the following vessels:—Barque *Santa Cruz*, brig *Arequipeño* and schooner *Peruwiana*. These vessels shall be delivered up within eight days from the signing of the treaty by both parties, to a Commissioner of the Protectoral government.

4. In six days after the ratification of this treaty by His Excellency the Protector, the Army of Chili shall retire to the port of Quilca, in which are their transports and embark therein and return to their country. The government

of Chili shall forward its ratification to the port of Arica within fifty days from this date.

5. The governments of the Confederation and of Chili pledge themselves to celebrate special treaties relative to their mutual mercantile interests, which shall be reciprocally considered from the date of the ratification of this treaty by the government of Chili, as those of the most favoured nation.

6. The Protectoral government offers to make a treaty of peace with the Argentine Provinces, as soon as they desire it, and that of Chili pledges itself to interpose its good offices for that object upon such bases as the two governments may agree upon.

7. The two contracting parties adopt as the basis of their mutual relations, the principle of non-intervention in their domestic affairs, and pledge themselves not to allow in their respective territories plans of conspiracy to be formed, nor attacks against the existing government and institutions of each other.

8. The two contracting parties oblige themselves not to take up arms against each other, without having given and heard all the explanations sufficient reciprocally to satisfy them, and without having first put in force all possible means of conciliation and agreement and without having expressed these motives to the guarantying government.

9. The Protectoral government recognises in favor of the Republic of Chili, the million and a half of dollars or the sum which was delivered to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, Don José Larraezy Loredo, as proceeds of the loan contracted for in London by the Chilean government, and obliges itself to liquidate it on the same terms and at the periods in which the Republic of Chili liquidates the said loan.

10. The interest accrued upon this loan and due to the lenders, shall be liquidated by the government of the Confederation, in such manner and periods as may enable the government of Chili opportunely to satisfy the said interest to the lenders.

11. The part corresponding to the interest of the capital mentioned in article 9, already liquidated by the government of Chili to the lenders in the dividends paid to the present date, and which the government of Peru ought to have liquidated according to the stipulation made between Ministers the Plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Chili and of Peru, shall be paid by the government of the Confederation in three payments:—the first of the third part, in six months from the ratification of this treaty by the government of Chili, the second in the six months following, and the third at a similar period.

12. The government of the Confederation promises not to notice in any manner whatever the political conduct of the individuals in the territory which has been occupied by the army of Chili, and will consider the Peruvians who came with said army as if they had never arrived.

13. The fulfilment of this treaty is placed under the guarantee of Her Britannic Majesty, whose acquiescence shall be solicited by both contracting governments.

In virtue of which the said treaty is signed by the said Ministers Plenipotentiaries in the town of Paucarpata, on the 17th November 1837, and countersigned by the Secretaries of the legation. Manuel Blanco Encalada, Ramon Herrera, Anselmo Quiros, Antonio José de Irizarri; Dr. Juan Gualberto Valdivia, Secretary of the Peru-Bolivian legation; Juan Enrique Ramirez, Secretary of the Chilean legation.

Andrés Santa Cruz, Grand Citizen Restaurator, Captain General and President of Bolivia, Supreme Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, Grand Marshal Pacificator of Peru, General of Brigade in Columbia, condecorated with the medals of the Liberators of Quito and of Pichincha, with that of the Liberator Simon Bolivar, and with that of Cobija, Grand Officer

of the Legion of Honor of France, Founder and Supreme Chief of the Bolivian Legion of Honor and of the National one of Peru, &c. &c.

This treaty being in conformity to the instructions given by me to the Plenipotentiaries named to that effect, I solemnly ratify it in all its parts, leaving it in charge to my Secretary General to see it observed, printed and made public. Given at Head Quarters, Paucarpata, 17th November, 1837. Andrés Santa Cruz, The Secretary General, Manuel de la Cruz Mendez.

The President of the Republic of Chili.

Santiago, 18th December, 1837.

CONSIDERING—

1. That the treaty celebrated in the town of Paucarpata, on 17th November last, between the Commander in Chief of the Chilean army Manuel Blanco Encalada and Don Antonio José de Irizarri, as Plenipotentiaries of the government of Chili; and Generals Ramon Herrera and Anselmo Quiros, Plenipotentiaries of General Andrés Santa Cruz; does not satisfy the just claims of the Chilean nation, nor sufficiently repair the injuries it has suffered, nor what is more the evils to which the neighbouring people of Peru and Bolivia are exposed, whose independence and security remain threatened.

2. That even in the very articles of this treaty favorable to Chili, doubtful clauses and want of explanation occur, which will render all the stipulations useless in their present state, and will only fit to be feared give rise to future unavailing negotiations and a renewal of war.

3. That the Plenipotentiaries of the government of Chili have exceeded in the treaty the instructions they received, as they even made known to General Santa Cruz on entering into the negotiation, thus conforming to the principles of honor and frankness with which the Chilean government proceeded on entrusting them with this special charge.

The government of Chili declares that it disapproves of the said treaty, and after notifying this resolution to the government of General Santa Cruz, hostilities will continue against the said government and its abettors for the same manner as before its celebration.

The government ardently desires peace, and is disposed to renew even now the negotiations for a treaty, and will not hesitate at any sacrifices to obtain it, provided it be compatible with independence, security and national honor, satisfied that a peace of this nature is the only one which suits or which can be desired by the Chilean people, and which they have the right to hope for from the justice of their cause and their constancy, the efficacious co-operation of their allies, and the resources which the favor of Divine Providence has placed at the disposal of their government.

Joaquin Prieto. Joaquin Tocornal.

The opening of the Fifteenth Legislature of the Province, took place on 1st inst., and was attended with considerable eclat. His Excellency the Governor opened the Session in person, and was accompanied to the House of Representatives by his Ministers, &c. An awning was erected around the House, under which was drawn up (with bands of music,) a guard of honor of cavalry and infantry, composed of citizens uniformly attired. The streets and buildings in the neighbourhood were adorned with flags and laurel, the colours at the Fort and Marine office were displayed, and the day throughout was observed as a holiday. About mid-day (the period when His Excellency entered the House,) a double salute was fired from the Fort and from the National brig of war *Eloisa* in the inner roads. At night, there was a grand ball upon the occasion; at the Fort, which was attended by more than 500 persons, and which did not conclude until sunrise on the following morning. *This notice was omitted in the last page.*

A list of Foreign Merchant Vessels (excepting those of the Oriental Republic,) which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres.

From the 1st January to the 31st December 1837.

British.....	61
Brazilian.....	42
American.....	40
French.....	24
Sardinian.....	20
Spanish.....	12
Danish.....	9
Hamburg.....	7
Swedish.....	4
Bremen.....	2
Knipphausen.....	2
Portuguese.....	2
Russian.....	1
Tuscan.....	1
Dutch.....	1

Total 228

THE INDIANS.

Information having been received that a body of Indians, (Chilenos and others,) had determined upon an invasion of the northern frontier of this Province, intending to enter it by Salto, Rojas or other places in that direction; preparations were made to counteract it. A part of the force of Colonel Narciso del Valle, (400 cavalry), commanded by Major Eugenio Bustos, were despatched to scour the country, and in the performance of this operation they fell in with two indians (enemies), who gave information as to the place of the tolderias or encampment of the indians. Major Bustos marched to attack this encampment, which he effected at dawn of day on 16th ult.; but the indians left in charge fought bravely, leaving 93 of their number dead in their toldos, sixteen of them escaped including two Caciques. Major Bustos captured 309 women and children, consisting of the families of the indians engaged in the expedition, including those of 3 Caciques; also some cattle, a quantity of gold and silver and other articles, which the indians had collected in their various marauding incursions. The division of Major Bustos did not suffer any loss. He speaks highly of the conduct of his troops and of the friendly indians who acted with them. The Cacique Millaquelen who had command in the encampment and who escaped, has stated his intention to give himself up to the victors with 35 or 40 indians.

Whilst the above proceedings were going on, Colonel Antonio Ramirez, with his division of cavalry, lay in wait to attack the indian expeditionary force; and when exercising his men at sun-rise on the morning of the 22nd ult., he received notice of their approach. At a quarter past 10 on the same morning he had a sight of them, and found them to consist of about 400 men well armed with lance and bolas, and determined on battle. In fact they fought valiantly, manœuvred well, made several attempts to outflank their foe, and on one occasion endeavoured to capture a piece of artillery. In this act 7 indians were killed close to the mouth of the cannon by a discharge of grape shot. In the end the indians fled and were pursued for more than 6 leagues, leaving behind them 14,000 head of cattle, a quantity of sheep, &c. They also left on the field of battle upwards of 40 of their men killed, and took away in their flight a number of wounded. Colonel Ramirez had in his division 1 killed and 14 wounded, amongst the latter is Captain Dionicio Sagasti, (slightly).

It is thought that this incursion of the indians has been caused by misery and hunger, and that the capture of their wives and families will be a most severe blow, and render many of them desirous even of surrendering themselves to their conquerors.

On the night of the 13th September, a mutiny took place at Salta, in the battalion "Cazadores de la Libertad," which was instantly suppressed by the other regiments in that city, particularly by the exertions of the "Coraceros de la Muerte." The Inspector General of the Province of Salta, (Gregorio Paz,) in announcing the event to its Governor, states, that it was the work of some traitors sold to the tyrant Santa Cruz, who had seduced the troops. The 'Araucano' in noticing the affair says:—"It is worthy of remark that the enemy entered the town of

Humahuaca by surprise on the 13th September, at 3 in the morning, and a few hours afterwards the mutiny broke out at Salta." It adds that the principal mover of the mutiny is a Cordovese named Clemente Uzandivaras, who has fled, but that there was every probability he would be taken.

We have been favoured with the "Araucano de Santiago de Chile," to 1st ult., and the "Mercurio" of Valparaiso, to 5th do. The news they contain is not without interest. It seems that taking advantage of the absence of the Chili squadron, that of Peru sailed from Callao under the command of Don Trinidad Moran, consisting of the brig Congreso, 20 guns, and the corvettes Socabaya and Confederacion, manned it is said by Englishmen, North Americans, and individuals of all countries, and having on board a good many troops to act as marines. On the 14th November, they anchored off the Island of Juan Fernandez, which they found totally defenceless, and a convention was entered into whereby the Governor of the Island Don Andres Campos, agreed to surrender to the foe all the government property, on condition that that of private persons should be respected, the Governor and his officers obliging themselves at the same time, not to serve against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, until regularly exchanged; and having the choice either to remain with their families on the Island, or be landed on the coast of Chili by Moran's squadron or otherwise. The parties in question embarked in the American whale-ship Washington for Chili.

The Peru-Bolivian squadron sailed from Juan Fernandez, having, the Chili papers say, destroyed every thing within their reach in defiance of the capitulation; they also took with them some of the garrison and convicts who were on the Island. On the 23rd November, the squadron appeared off Talcahuano, fired several shot and prepared to disembark, but they received two or three shot in return which crippled one of their boats, killed an officer and wounded 2 of the boats crew. The boats then retreated to their ships, the latter sailed to the Island of Quiriquina—thence to sea. And report adds, that they have since been in the neighbourhood of Valparaiso and captured two empty transport vessels who were returning to that port from Arica. On the 1st ult., the government ordered the port of Valparaiso to be closed until further orders.

It is impossible to deny the merit of activity to this expedition of General Santa Cruz's squadron. The Chili squadron was of course obliged to be in attendance upon the expeditionary army.

CLIMATE OF BUENOS AYRES.—On Monday afternoon last, the thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room of this city, stood at 86, and on the following morning at 66.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river of both sexes, were numerous on Monday evening last; they were however warned by the gathering clouds to depart earlier than usual.

Numerous parties of equestrians, both ladies and gentlemen, visited the villages in the neighbourhood of town on Sunday and Monday last. On every fine evening ladies on horseback in house dress, without hat or bonnet, and attended by cavaliers, ride at a gentle pace through the streets of this Capital by way of recreation.

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, thermometer 66 to 86.

After the defeat and execution of General Salaverry, several of his officers were sent to the frontiers of Brazil, where they were rigorously treated, but through the kindness of the people some have been able to effect their escape to Rio Janeiro, from whence they proceeded some to Chili and others to Buenos Ayres. A Lieutenant Colonel and a Captain arrived in this Capital a few days since.

Amongst the passengers in the packet schooner Eufracia, which arrived at this port on Mon-

day from Montevideo, were the friars and Jesuits recently arrived from Spain in the Bolo. The former were attired in the full costume of their order, blue with white cord and tassels round the waist. They are all young men, and their appearance could not but excite some degree of interest, at any rate as connected with "olden times" and the state of the country they had just left.

ORIENTAL STATE.

A despatch dated Paisandu 18th ult., from Colonel Eugenio Garzon, addressed to the Minister of war at Montevideo, states that on the 16th, at 5 in the afternoon, he was attacked in a very impetuous manner by the Chief of the rebellion, Fructoso Rivera, who came in front of Paisandu with 800 cavalry and 80 infantry. The action continued for 2 hours and a half, and a lively fire was kept up on both sides. In the end Rivera was repulsed with the loss of 70 killed and wounded. The government troops had several wounded.

On the 17th, Rivera sent a flag of truce which was not received; on the contrary, the officer who conveyed it was fired upon and obliged to retire, he however delivered his communication to an old man, who brought it to Colonel Garzon, who did not reply to it, stating in effect that it was worthy only of contempt, that if the Chieftain Rivera had forwarded a suitable note he would have answered it with the frankness of a soldier.

On that same night (17th), at 11 o'clock, Rivera's infantry advanced to the suburbs of the town, with loud cheering, bugles sounding to the charge, firing, &c. The government troops did not return the fire, and their opponents retired after having set fire to several dwellings in the outskirts of Paisandu. The Argentine gun boat Porten, Captain Toll, fired several times upon the *Itinerista's* on 16th and 17th inst.—Colonel Garzon speaks highly of the conduct of the troops under his command, and of the townspeople of Paisandu.

The Montevideo journals (to 30th ult.), say but little respecting the operations of the government force under the command of President Oribe. It is probably marching towards Paisandu.

* The communication by the flag of truce was dated 16th inst., and signed Fructoso Rivera. It required Colonel Garzon to surrender within an hour, promising in that case, protection to persons and property, and that a refusal would lead to the seizure of the property of those taken with arms in their hands, besides other measures which he (Rivera) might deem necessary to adopt, to punish those engaged in the useless defence of the town.

Motto of the New York Morning Herald.

Take no shinpilasters—all damned rogues who issue them—live temperately—drink moderately—eschew temperance societies—take care of the sixpences—never trust a saint—go to bed at 10—rise at six—never buy on credit—fear God Almighty—love the beautiful girls—vote against Van Buren—and kick all politicians and parsons to the devil.

We received by the Betsey Hall, London papers to 3rd November, and Liverpool to 4th do. They contain but little political news.—The Carlist troops have it is said retired to winter quarters, or perhaps to take advantage of the "chapter of accidents." The English journals in the Christiano interest say, that if Don Carlos has not advanced one step towards the throne of Spain, since the day he began the war, neither does there appear at present any probability of the termination of said war.

The French havn taken Constantina after an obstinate resistance—they were four times repulsed, but succeeded in the fifth assault—they had 1000 killed and 1500 wounded. Amongst the former was the Commander of the expedition, General Darnemont, a valiant officer, who distinguished himself greatly during the Peninsular war, and attracted the admiration of the Duke of Wellington for his brave and skilful defence of Burgos. The Arabs in their defence of Constantina, are said to have had 6000 men killed and wounded.

ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL DAMREMONT ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY FOR CONSTANTINA.

"Soldiers—The expedition against Constantina is about to commence! You are summoned to avenge your brethren, who, betrayed by the elements, saw their courage and efforts fail last year under the walls of that town. The ardour and confidence which animate you are pledges of the success that awaits you. France has her eyes upon you; her wishes and solicitude accompany you. Prove yourselves worthy of her, of the King who has entrusted to you one of his sons, of the Prince who has come to share your labours, and may the country glory in including you among its children.

"The Peer of France, Governor General
"Comte de DAMREMONT."
—Monsieur Algerien.

Translation of a letter of Achmet Bey to the Stora tribes, to induce them to join in the holy war:—

"For five years past the French have occupied Bona, where we have suffered them to be. They had named a Bey, the infidel Yussuf, who called himself a Moslem. The whole time he commanded in the environs of that town he committed but horrors. He has bathed in the blood of our brethren—he has cut off their heads—he has stripped them of all their pro-

perty, to, no doubt, enrich the French, since they tolerated his sanguinary acts. That enemy to God came last year to Stat-el-Mansoura to ruin, and sack our beautiful town. I compelled him to retire, as you know.

"Within the last few days the French have wished to make peace with us. I wished it as much as they, for the good of the country and the good of all, but the conditions they wished to impose upon us were too hard, too painful, to be accepted by real believers as you may yourselves see; they wanted to establish a garrison of between 3000 and 4000 men at the Caubah, to build a fort at Stat-el-Mansoura, and one at Condiat-Ali; they wanted also the annual tribute which I paid to the Pacha of Algiers; also the arrears of that tribute since the seven years they have occupied Algiers; and, lastly, that I should deliver into their hands 500 young girls, to be selected by them. My children, if you consent to those conditions, which make me shudder and excite my horror, tell me so; I shall then mount my horse with my son and daughter, the one before and the other behind me; I shall bury myself in the desert, whither I shall go, after depositing my children. If, on the contrary, you are good Musselmén, that will not surrender your children to the infidels, come all of you to me; let us defend our country, the Prophet's law, or let us die together."—*Ibid.*

THE SUSPENDED AMERICAN HOUSES.

The following letter has been addressed by the great American house of Messrs. T. Wiggins & Co., to the Times, and contains statements of considerable interest:—7, Tokenhouse yard, Oct. 26, 1837. As the statement published in the Times of Wednesday morning last was very erroneous, several of our friends have advised us to furnish a correct one, which we do herewith; and being unwilling to believe that you would intentionally injure us, or mislead the public, we trust you will insert this statement in as conspicuous a part of said paper as you did the former one. The whole of our liabilities, when we suspended payment, amounted to £1,126,846, as reported at the meeting of our creditors; and it was about the usual amount at the same season of the year. Under £40,000 was for money in our hands, and the remainder was for advances made on merchandise exported from England, China, India, and elsewhere, to the United States, and chiefly from England, China and India. No part of it was on our own account, nor have we owned any merchandise whatever since we commenced business; consequently the bills accepted by us were for account of others, who owed, and still owe, so far as they remain unpaid. Your correspondent's statement, that 2s. 6d. in the pound would never be paid on our liabilities, was erroneous; for remittances have already come forward to the extent of near £400,000, or over 6s. 8d. in the pound on the whole amount, specially appropriated by the remitters to discharge their own liabilities; and we know preparations were making in America, at our last dates, to provide means for the early payment of a large additional amount. We consider it important to all parties interested, that our liabilities should be reduced as much as possible, within a reasonable time, before we pay a dividend, as the amount per cent. will be increased in proportion to the amount so reduced. At the meeting of our creditors on the 12th June last, we represented that our surplus capital exceeded £425,000. We have now made up our accounts, which show a surplus considerably larger; and our late advices serve to confirm our belief, that we shall realize sufficient to pay every one in full, and a very considerable surplus for ourselves.—We have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servants, T. WIGGIN & Co.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 4th of January 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Barque Florence, 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 Yeoman, Stephenson	267	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway	181	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Falmouth 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	Loading for Halifax, N. S.
Brig Lonsdale, Wigham, Grayson	195	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Montevideo to load for a port in Eng-
Sir John Franklin, Corner	244	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Liverpool. [land.
Sir John Betsey Hsl, Coaker	152	Brownell Stegmann & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
American.			
Ship Bruce, Adams	297	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Loading for New York.
Ship Leonidas, Field	231	John Best, and Brothers.	Loading for N. York via Montevideo.
Ship Globe, York	450	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Helen Mar, Proctor	307	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Arcturus, Carter	253	J. C. Flint.	Discharging.
Brig Harriett, Trotter	275	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Homer, Johnson	208	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Carrier, Atkins	198	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig America, Roberts	216	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
French.			
Barque Bougainville, Henry	311	Guerin, Seris & Co	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont	181	Felipe Llavallol	Loading for Marselles.
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon	198	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazersu	235	J. O. Basulain.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Diligent, Frappas	209	Blanc and Constantin.	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
Spanish.			
Brig Esperanza, Neuta	175	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Paganeto, Alzagoitia, Ramirez	83	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Havana.
Polacore Minerva, Donemehc	140	Felipe Llavallol	Loading for Havana.
Barque Herodia, Abadia	412	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Havana.
Sardinian.			
Brig Fiametta, Scotto	172	P. A. Plomer	Discharging.
Polacore Concepcion, Piaggio	164	J. P. Gestal.	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nantini	285	J. P. Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo	320	M. S. de la Maza	Discharging.
Schooner brig Fortuna, Testa	112	Caprie	Discharging.
Hamburg.			
Ship Galatea, Johnson	300	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Valparaiso to load for a port in Great
Brig Germania, Decker	192	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Rio Janeiro. [Britain.
Danish.			
Brig Henrietta Louise, Lutzen	171	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Havana.
Schooner brig Fides, Mathiesen	101	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Swedish.			
Ship Preciosa, Molien	485	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Loading for Havana.
Russian.			
Barque Johannes, Clouberg	277	J. C. Thompson	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Kniphausen.			
Brig Jules, Sheridan	146	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.			
Brig Amistad, Araujo	196	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Amistad, Da Silva	159	J. S. Monteiro	Brazil.
Brig Leica, Da Silva	150	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
S. brig Nuevo Especulador, Rodriguez	100	F. Llavallol	Brazil.
Schooner brig Gaboelo, Madeira	110	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Oriental.			
Schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro	86	G. Rizzo	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
National.			
Brig Independiente, Maia	192	J. S. Monteiro	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Plata, Chizoa	178	Poucel & Co.	Brazil.
Brig Martina, Ferraro	250	F. Llavallol	Loading for Havana.
Brig Monteiro, Formantyn	287	J. S. Monteiro	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Constellation, Burlett	77	V. Casares	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

AT ENSENADA.

French barque Escudaluna, Passemend, 160 tons, to C. Cochara, with mules for the Island of Bourbon. British barque Cleopatra, Sotheron, 269 tons, to Lafone, Barker & Co., Island Trinidad with mules.

Advertisements.

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.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 30.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to S. E. at night, strong.

No arrivals.

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

December 31.—Wind E. N. E. strong in the evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 1.—Wind E. N. E. shifted to N. W. at 10 P. M. strong, heavy rain all night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

British brig Sir John Franklin, (244 tons,) Thomas Pressick Corner, from St. Ubes 2d November, with 478 moyos salt, to C. H. Andersen.

Sailed, French brig Veloce, Nicholas Gautier Dit Pignonblanc, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Hilaire Poucel & Co., with 5930 dry hides, 8 bales with 345 arrobas horse hair.

British barque Cleopatra, George Sotheron, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the Island of Trinidad.

January 2.—Wind W.

Arrived, British schooner brig Betsey Hall, (151 tons,) John Coaker, from Liverpool 6th November, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passenger, Mr. Henry Godfrey.

January 3.—Wind E. N. E. heavy rain at night.

Arrived, National schooner brig Constellation, (77 tons,) Stephen Bartlett, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with 1200 alquieres salt, to Vicente Casares.

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

National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

The Cleopatra which sailed on 1st inst., for Ensenada, was at anchor hull down from the town until this day, when she proceeded to her destination.

January 4.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Olinda, Richard Wheatley, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1711 dry hides, 1000 salted hides, 110 pipes with 4400 arrobas tallow, 1 bundle with 18 dozen nutria skins, 3 bales with 159 dozen deer skins, 67 do. with 1675 dozen sheep skins, 48 do. with 875 arrobas wool.

Passenger, Mr. George W. Blake.

January 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Forth, (151 tons,) Robert Glen, from Cadiz 13th November, with 200 tons salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 28th ult., at 9 A. M. Wind W. N. W. Ulysses, hence 26th.

29th, at 6 P. M. Wind E. N. E. Elizabeth Moore, hence 25th.

The Dutch schooner Margaret, from Montevideo 1st July, and the American schooner brig Fair American, Willis, from Montevideo 27th July, were at the Havana on 30th September.

The British brig Nautilus, Mitchinson, hence 5th August, arrived at London about 20th October.—The British brig Adelaide, Taylor, hence 14th August, for Antwerp, passed Dover about 28th October.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

October 14th, British brig Thomas Leech, Coull, hence 10th August.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

October 19th, American brig Aicyone, Julius, hence 21st August.

AT VALPARAISO.

On 5th ult., American brig Richard Alsop, from New York 125 days.

AT BREMEN.

October 10th, Bremen galliot London Packet, Kueckens, hence 30th July.

(Continued from first page.)

cupied by the dancers, amongst whom were the major part of the beauty and fashion of Buenos Ayres. The lady of His Excellency the Governor was present. His Excellency did not attend. A banquet was laid out in a separate apartment. The public offices, theatre, and the houses in the vicinity of the House of Representatives, were illuminated on the evenings of 31st ult. and 1st inst.

The great length of the Message forbids our giving more than the following extracts.

MESSAGE

TO THE

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

Buenos Ayres, December 27th, 1837.
28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Honorable Representation of the Provinces.

MESSEURS REPRESENTATIFS.—

This ever auspicious day to the Province of Buenos Ayres, is to me one of infinite pleasure. After an entire year, the desired moment has at length arrived in which I can breathe the free air of this precinct, and alleviate the immense weight which I have borne with resignation, since your voice, and that of my fellow citizens invested me with the whole of the public power. We owe to Divine Providence the inestimable gift of domestic peace in the Republic. It has deigned to aid my feeble efforts to sustain the ponderous charge which my fellow citizens has placed upon my shoulders. Without this blessing I could not have fulfilled the first duty which I imposed upon me, that of

destroying anarchy, re-establishing public tranquility, and securing order in the National Cause of Federation. The government feels much pleasure in assuring you that by the assistance of the Almighty your expectations have been realised. Thus my heart has been animated and raised to Heaven full of gratitude for the inexpressible favours dispensed to us, and the government is highly gratified in having the honor to salute the Fifteenth Legislature, and personally to appear in the midst of the Honorable Representatives to render an account of its proceedings.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Confederation maintains unaltered its good understanding with friendly nations. Each day gives increase to it, under the auspices of that order which reigns in the Republic and its faithful reciprocity.

The government has with profound grief to announce to you the demise of our great and good friend William IV., King of Great Britain, for which melancholy event, it ordered the employes both civil and military, to wear mourning for three successive days. The vacant throne of this Monarch has been occupied by his August niece Victoria I.; and the government has participated in the lively satisfaction with which she was received by her people. It is gratifying to be able to communicate to you that it has received from this Sovereign positive assurances of friendship. She has confirmed her Minister Plenipotentiary near this government renewing his credentials.

The question with Great Britain respecting the unexpected occupation of the Falkland Islands, remains in the same state as was announced to you in the preceding year. The justice of these claims of the Confederation imposes upon it the strict duty not to abandon them.—The negotiation will continue its course opportunely, as the government happily has not yet any reason to suspect that in the termination of this negotiation, power will usurp the rights which the civilization of the age assigns to justice.

The British claims for losses caused by privateers of the Republic in the war it sustained with the Emperor of Brazil, have been satisfied in full, thus complying punctually with the convention for their adjustment. Twenty thousand five hundred pounds sterling have been expended by the Treasury of the Province to fulfil this compromise of the Republic.

It is easy to imagine what great sacrifices have been necessary to meet such an expence in the present exigencies of the State. At last they can found in their payment a right to equal indemnities on the part of Great Britain. But the government regrets to inform you that in its demands of a similar nature, its efforts have been useless for reparation for injuries caused by the illegal capture of the Argentine privateer *Presidente*, by the *Black Joke*, of the British Royal Navy. And notwithstanding that this government has the opinion of the English tribunals in its favor, which absolved vessel and crew from all charge, it cannot yet flutter itself with having obtained the acquiescence of the British Ministry upon this point.

Serious illness obliged the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation near H. B. Majesty to request his recall, and the government conceived it just to agree to it. He has sustained with zeal and wisdom the interests of the Republic. His indispensable return has left in suspense the pending negotiation with the Court of London. To continue them it is necessary to appoint a Diplomatic Agent, which the government will hereafter take care to name. In the mean time it has invested with the character of Consul General, the person who in the absence of a legation has been judged suitable to fulfil worthily the Consular duties.

His Majesty the King of the French has named a Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General to this Republic. The gentleman on whom this appointment has fallen, informed the government on his arrival in this city, that he could not enter upon the exercise of his functions without previously returning to his country, to render an account of the Commissions which he had fulfilled.

It is satisfactory to the government to announce that His Majesty the King of Sardinia, has in the most explicit manner recognised the Argentine Confederation as a Sovereign State, free and independent. In consequence of which has been granted the *exequatur* of the Consul General of that Kingdom to this Republic, which was suspended in fulfilment of the Decree of

1834, as announced to you in the last message.

The just claims of the government against His Majesty the King of Holland, have not yet been attended to. In the *Fort* of Paramariba are still confined in chains the officers of the *Gobernador Dorrego*, vessel of war of this Republic, captured by the *Valk* in the year 1829, at the Island of Sabá. The government will unceasingly reiterate its well founded complaints, and it is to be hoped that the said Cabinet will not be long insensible to the justice of our demand.

The Argentine Consulate in the Haussentic cities of Germany remains vacant, in consequence of the resignation of the person who occupied that office. It will be provided for in such manner as may best suit the interests of this Republic.

The unexpected difficulties of which the government informed you in the last message having been removed, it has named a Minister Extraordinary to the Cabinet of Washington who will shortly proceed on his mission. It sincerely desires good intelligence between that Republic and the Confederation.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Library, will take place at the Library Rooms on Thursday evening the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

The punctual attendance of every member of this institution, is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

FREDERICK HUGHES,

Secretary.

The Committee for the management of the Buenos Ayres British and Foreign School.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the said School, will take place on the evening of Wednesday next, January 10th, at the School house of Mr. G. Ramsay, calle de las Piedras.

The Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

The accounts for the past year will be laid before the meeting, and the election of a Committee for the year 1838 will take place.

The subscribers generally are most respectfully requested to attend this meeting.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	134 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	131 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7 1/2 a	73 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	8 1/2 a	de. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	7 1/2 a	8 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	52 a	53 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	no demand	
Exchange on England.....	6 a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	330 a	
Do. Montevideo.....	8 1/2 a	8 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States.....	35 1/2 a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	35 1/2 a	34 dls. p. pesada
Do. country.....	29 a	32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	20 1/2 a	30 do. do.
Do. salted.....	24 1/2 a	25 1/2 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10 a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3 1/2 a	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	33 a	34 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	8 a	11 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	19 a	21 per arr'ba.
Calf skins per dozen.....	27 a	28
Deer skins per dozen.....	10 a	10 1/2
Hair, long.....	58 a	60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	27 a	30 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	17 a	19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 a	13 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	120 a	350 per mil
Flour, (North American).....	12 a	15 per fan.
Salt, on board.....	1 1/2 a	2 per ct. pr. month
Discount.....	1 1/2 a	2 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 130 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest ditto 6 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 reis.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.