

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 595.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

AN express from Chili in twelve days, arrived on the 10th inst. It is stated on the authority of private letters received by this conveyance, that a loud and general outcry had been raised against the treaty with General Santa Cruz.—The military both of the line and militia, had particularly evinced their enthusiasm on this occasion by volunteering their services to avenge the National honour. It was reported that the late Commander-in-Chief, General Blanco Encalada, had been placed under arrest, and was to be tried by a Court Martial. It is added that it was the intention of the President, General Prieto, to take in person the command of the new expedition, which was being rapidly fitted out. General Borgoño was assigned as his probable substitute in the government.

By intelligence from Bolivia, it is positively ascertained that the Congress had broken up immediately after the self authorised assumption of extraordinary powers by General Santa Cruz, the Deputies still withholding their sanction from the Tacna compact.

The official advices from the Argentine Confederate army of operations reach to 12th ult. The Commander of the vanguard, General Gregorio Paz, writes under that date from Itiquia, that Captain Aramuyá with a party of his troops, had come up with the Bolivian Commandant Colqui at Casa Colorada, when a skirmish ensued; the result of which was that the latter with 19 of his companions including four wounded were made prisoners, a Lieutenant and two men killed, and 19 carbines, 2 mules and 10 horses captured. Aramuyá had only one man killed, whose excessive gallantry led him into the middle of the enemies' ranks, where he met his death. The remainder of the Bolivian detachment owed their escape to the rugged nature of the ground, which precluded the efficient pursuit of cavalry.

A squadron of horse under the command of Colonel Zamudio, had been despatched to Cobija by General Heredia. On the 1st ult., they entered the capital of the Bolivian Province of Atacama, without opposition, the Governor, Mayor and Curé having fled on their approach, as likewise a great number of the inhabitants, who were led to believe that the Argentines came carrying all before them by fire and sword. But the latter whose sympathy with the Argentines was clearly manifest, had all returned, the Indians being peculiarly gratified at the prospect of throwing off the odious yoke of the poll tax. Colonel Zamudio sent an officer and four men in pursuit of the fugitive authorities, and this small party after having traversed no less than 25 leagues of country, succeeded in capturing the Governor and Curé, who were subsequently forwarded to Salta. The Curé, Father Manuel Castro, is represented as a violent declaimer against the Argentines, and as trembling at the name of General Rosas. The Colonel suggests a reclusion in Buenos Ayres, or a lodging in a hulk, as a rather mild chastisement for a man, who to his other demerits, adds that of being universally obnoxious to his parishioners. One of the scouting parties had intercepted the mail from the interior, in which was found a great deal of interesting official correspondence, by which it was learned that a compromise between the Chilean expeditionary army and General Santa Cruz, was on the tapis. On the 7th ult., Colonel Zamudio set out from Atacama for Cobija.

Two malefactors, both Padron by name, although in nowise related to each other, were executed on Wednesday last at the Horse Police barracks. The one killed a short time since the orderly-man of one of the Judges, and a Lieutenant who were sent to arrest him; and the other a notorious character, after having disappeared for some time from the scene of his guilty exploits, fell finally into the hands of justice a few weeks ago. Executions of this sort are now of rare occurrence in this country, the diminution of crime against person and property both in town and country, having, of late, been so great, as to form a gratifying subject of admiration, thanks to the salutary measures both of prevention and repression which are so efficiently enforced.

Grand Ball at the Fort on the night of 1st inst. in honor of the opening of the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

In our last we were only able cursorily to notice this Ball, which from its splendor and the universal pleasure it afforded has rarely been surpassed in this country.

The exterior of the edifice was illuminated, and as the company arrived they were distributed in three salons, each of which was superbly decorated and lit, and in each was stationed a band of music.

At half past 10, dancing commenced with some minuets, charmingly executed. These were followed by quadrilles, contra dances, &c. &c. At 2 o'clock on the following morning, the ladies were conducted by the gentlemen to a grand illuminated *sala*, in which a sumptuous banquet was laid out, the table being brilliantly adorned. More than one hundred ladies partook of this banquet; the refreshments were handed to them by their respective partners in the dance, forming a scene of sociality highly pleasing.—The ladies were re-conducted in the same order to the ball-rooms, dancing re-commenced and continued until after sun-rise, when the company separated, delighted with the entertainment they had received.

Those who are acquainted with Buenos Ayres, may form some idea of the fascinations of this spectacle, which was at once conspicuous for urbanity and the attendance of lovely females, attired with that elegance for which they are so remarkable. It was altogether a scene of enchantment.

“The music, and the banquet, and the wine—
The garlands, the rose odours, and the flowers—
The sparkling eyes, and flashing ornaments—
The white arms and the raven hair—the braids
And bracelets; swan like bosoms, & the necklace,
An India in itself, yet dazzling not
The eye like what it circled; the thin robes,
Floating like light clouds 'twixt our gaze & heaven;
The many twinkling feet so small and sylph like
Suggesting the more secret symmetry
Of the fair forms which terminate so well.”

Byron's Marino Faliero.

Amongst the many persons who attended this magnificent ball, were the lady of His Excellency the Governor, her daughter Doña Manuela; the sisters of the lady of His Excellency (Doña Maria Josefa and Doña Juana de Escurra); the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Don Felipe Arana) lady and daughter; General Guido and his lady; General Alvarez, lady and two daughters; General Pinodo and lady; General Pacheco, lady and nieces; Don Francisco Bolaustogui and his sister (Doña Maria Antonia); Don Manuel Sarraeta, appointed Minister to the Court of Brazil; Don Manuel Irigoyen, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department; Don Agustin Garvigo, Under Secretary of the Home Department;

Lt. Col. Mariano Maza; various families of the employés and of the citizens who composed the Guard of Honor for the day; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Señor Perez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili; and Baron de Picolet, Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,970,400 dollars.

Two notes dated 23rd ult., from the Governor of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, acknowledge the receipt of 50 copies of the trial of those concerned in the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue, and state that the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, as it regards this important trial, has satisfied the National honor and fulfilled the wishes of all good Argentines.

A similar note dated 18th ult., was received from the government of Santiago del Estero.

A note dated 29th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of December last, 451 persons arrived in this city, the departures 612. And that during the year 1837, 5310 persons arrived in this city, the departures 5203.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of December last, 254 persons arrived at this port, the departures 211. And that during the year 1837, 3589 persons arrived at this port, the departures 3267.

A note dated 30th ult., to the Governor from the Chief of Police, gives an account of the operations of the pavions in paving and repairing various streets of this capital during the last month.

Various notes were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th and 8th inst., from the governments of Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Jujui, Salta and Cordova, to that of Buenos Ayres, stating that they had ordered the employés civil and military of their respective Provinces, to wear mourning for three successive days, for the death of William IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland; and approving the decrees of the government of Buenos Ayres of 31st August, prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver.

The Lady President of the Beneficent Society, Doña Maria Josefa Sosa Marin, under date 31st ult., forwarded a note to the government with an account of the present state of the female schools under the charge of the society; to which the government replied on 3rd inst.

A note dated 28th ult., from Don Joaquin Rezabal to the government, states his acceptance of the office of Guardian of the Poor and Minors for 1838, to which he had been appointed.

A note dated 30th ult., to the government from the gentlemen appointed as the administrative Committee of the hospital for men for 1838, states their acceptance thereof; and in another note dated 2nd inst., that they had re-elected Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, as their President.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
(Concluded from our last.)

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. And obliged to fulfil the sacred duty of energetically remonstrating against the violent and atrocious conduct of the Captain of the sloop of war Lexington, at the Falkland Islands; it hopes that the scandal of this event will be completely redressed by the government of a nation as zealous of its honor, as distinguished by the justice and liberality of its principles.

The friendly and good understanding with His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil remains unaltered. The government will take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to conclude the definitive treaty of peace mentioned in the preliminary treaty of 1828. It feels infinite regret in contemplating the protracted contest which agitates some of the richest Provinces of that Empire. The civil war in which the territory of Rio Grande is involved has been a great evil to the Confederation, inasmuch as the rebel chiefs against legal order in the State of the Uruguay have found therein an asylum and protection, and under the shelter of the immunity which they enjoyed, have not ceased to plot against the peace of this Republic. Such a state of things is insupportable, and has induced the government to name a Minister Plenipotentiary near the Regency of Brazil. He will depart for his destination as soon as the imperious attentions of the authority will allow it to occupy itself in despatching him.

The chastisement inflicted on the Chief of the rebellion Rivera, and the infamous unitarians of his band in his first invasion of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, last year, was not completely efficient to destroy his desolating plans. That Republic is again suffering under the serious misfortune of being disturbed by that gang of anarchists. It is satisfactory to the government to announce to you that it has renewed the salutary ordinances which contributed to suppress the scandalous mutiny of the year 1836, and that the rest of the Confederation informed of this new attempt, have corresponded to the measures of the government charged with the Foreign Affairs, in an energetic, dignified and becoming manner. Notwithstanding the anarchists obtained on their entrance into the territory of that State an advantage over the legal forces, they were afterwards routed by them in a general action. This important event is a new and irrefragable proof of the execration in which they are held by the Oriental people. Whatever may be the efforts of this iniquitous band formed of unitarians and mutineers, the Argentine Confederation has nothing to fear. The fatal effects of a mistaken liberality towards the enemies of public quiet will not perhaps be an useless lesson to governments who desire to found a solid peace. But although fortune were at any time to favor them, the Confederation relies on the precautionary measures which it has taken, and on the abundant resources which its valour and patriotic enthusiasm afford. Steadfast in the principle of not doing any thing by halves, when the republishing of the audacity of the unitarians and anarchists is in question, it flatters itself with the well founded belief that it will cause that vile horde to finally disappear.

Peace with Peru and Bolivia has ever been an object of special attention to the Confederation; but both nations being despoiled of their liberty, and subjected in despite of their generous feeling to the ominous power of a tyrannic conqueror by whom they are oppressed, there is no effort which the government has omitted to avoid the melancholy necessity of war. The idea of a magnanimous people being involved in it whose banners have been unfurled with ours in the enterprise of throwing off Spanish domination, has retarded the declaration which the honor and the security of the Republic counselled long since. An ambitious Chief set himself up upon the ruins of the liberty of Peru and Bolivia. He constituted himself arbiter of their institutions, under the false pretence of securing the rights which he trod upon, and extending his views to the neighbouring Republics, he let loose discord escorted by its calamities upon the Confederation and Chili. Our independence was threatened; and the silence and

forbearance of the government would have been a crime in the eyes of the nation. The government charged with the Foreign Affairs, conceived that it would not correspond worthily to the national honor and independence if it did not check the unbounded ambition of an adventurer favoured by fortune. It appealed to the opinion of the Confederation, knowing that the high spirited people you represent would be the first to respond to the national call, with the disinterestedness and valour they ever display when Argentine honor is in question. The Confederation publicly and solemnly declared war against General Santa Cruz, through the medium of the government charged with the Foreign Affairs and published the manifesto which it presented to you in which you will find stated the eminently just reasons which have impelled it. The government relies that the civilized nations of the Universe will recognise in this step the paramount necessity which has obliged us to take it, *not confounding the inexcusable intervention in the political organization of other States with the imperious duty of defending ourselves.* If the expediency of a just equilibrium amongst nations has so often provoked sanguinary wars in civilized Europe, the Confederation conceives it is not unworthy the respectable suffrage of their opinion on taking up arms against an armed Colossus, who destroying the harmony of the new Republics of the South, has dared to write with his sword the law which submits to his voice the destiny of Peru and Bolivia. The Confederation is aware of the new sacrifices to which the present contest subjects it; but it will endure them with perseverance in order not to authorise by its indifference a similar outrage. Thus it will only be enabled to guard itself against conquest and the artifices of a perfidious and turbulent neighbour.

The Republic of Chili celebrated for its love of liberty is our worthy ally in this honorable struggle. The perfidious machinations of General Santa Cruz constrained the Chilean government first to declare itself, and intrepidity to open the campaign against usurpation and despotism. The government could not do less than sympathise in so glorious a proceeding, and the mutual interest and justice of their common cause united both States against the reckless usurper. The honorable obligation which both Republics have contracted, required the appointment of agents duly authorised to draw closer their friendly relations and facilitate the issue of their noble undertaking. The government of Chili has accredited a Chargé d'Affaires near that of the Confederation, and the latter has named a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent it in Santiago. The former evinced a disposition to celebrate a compact of alliance for the magnanimous enterprise in which they had entered, and that of the Confederation corresponded by presenting the bases for the stipulation of a treaty. It feels pleasure in informing you that notwithstanding it is not yet adjusted, in consequence of both governments being occupied in important combinations against the common enemy, the ties which unite the two Republics are not the less close and strong, from the identity of principles and community of cause.

A strong expedition composed of a respectable army sent by the government of Chili, sailed from Valparaiso 15th September last, for the coast of Peru. They disembarked on 1st October and marched to Arequipa. This city and the inhabitants they met with on their march received them with sympathy. The good wishes of the Confederation accompanied this brave army, and it trusts that Providence will crown an enterprise so honorable and glorious with the chastisement of the enemy of American liberty.

The same person accredited near the government of Chili has been invested with the similar character of Minister Plenipotentiary near that of the Republic of the Equator. The geographical position of that State, and the patriotism of its government give reason to expect that it will sympathise with the noble efforts of Chili and of the Confederation, in order to guard against the ambitious views of the self styled Protector of Peru.

INTERIOR.

Under this head the message states that the Provinces of the Confederation enjoy the inestimable blessing of domestic peace, and their pacific inhabitants begin to enjoy the fruits of their many sacrifices.

That the Confederate army under the orders of the Governor of Tucuman approaches the frontier of Bolivia, and that the Bolivian people will only find in them their old companions in arms, the true friends of liberty.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor of Santa Fé to Buenos Ayres, the punishment of those concerned in the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue, the accordance of the Provinces in the decree issued by the government of Buenos Ayres, forbidding all persons of authority, civil or ecclesiastical in the Province, from yielding obedience to any Bull, Brief, &c., emanating from the See of Rome, without the previous sanction or *exequatur* of the authority charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, are then noticed, and the article closes by stating that:—"If a necessary war has interrupted the friendship and commerce with the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, the government trusts that Divine Providence will shorten the duration of this misfortune with the ruin of the tyrant that oppresses them."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under this head are noticed the subscriptions in town and country in aid of the war against General Santa Cruz.

The administration of Justice in all its branches.

Ecclesiastical affairs. The Beneficent Society. The nightly watch. Weights and measures, &c. &c. &c.

WAR.

Under this head it is stated that the regular army of the Province is in the best possible state, and amounts to eight thousand men.—That the militia is numerous and well appointed and the frontier well garrisoned. That the expedition against the Indians in the years 1833 and 34, has prevented those devastating incursions which these barbarians were wont to make into this Province. That those of them who escaped pursuit joined to some mutineers and two thousand Chilean Indians, have at various times under the influence of hunger quitted their haunts in the Cordillera and made attempts at robbery in the Province, but these attempts cost them 500 of their warriors killed, and the survivors have fled in dismay. That in fact it only requires one effort more to relieve the Province from future depredations of this sort.

The state of the various Forts on the frontier, &c. &c. are then noticed.

FINANCE.

Under this head it is stated that the embarrassment felt in the preceding year had been overcome. The project for the creation of seventeen millions of 6 per cent stock was sanctioned, and a company of capitalists were disposed to realise it, but the government conceived it to be its duty to cut short the negotiation, from the conviction that the new aspect of affairs would render for the moment the speculation one of infinite risk to the contractors. The ambition and intrigues of General Santa Cruz and the friendly relations with Chili, rendered it necessary that the government should take measures of counteraction; an army was privately disciplined and equipped for active service, and under the circumstances in which the country was placed, the government could not take advantage of those capitalists who came forward in the confidence that Peace would not be interrupted. It therefore at once issued the decree of 13th February 1837, closing all communication between this Republic and those of Peru and Bolivia, announcing in this mode the intended war against General Santa Cruz.

As might be expected, the Minister of Finance was then notified by the capitalists, that the negotiation for the purchase of stock was at an end, and the government gave its attention to two measures which presented themselves, to remedy the deficiency.

The first was to solicit from the capitalists of the Province, the ten millions, two hundred thousand dollars currency, the amount of the seventeen millions of 6 per cent stock at 80 per cent, they holding this stock on mortgage at that price and receiving the dividends thereon until it should be redeemed.

The second, and which the government decided upon as being the least injurious of the two, was the provisional emission of four millions, two hundred thousand dollars currency at Bank notes, depositing seven millions of stock as a guarantee for the redemption of said emission.

This emission certainly occasioned a depreciation in the value of the current money, which during the last seven years had continued nearly stationary. But this was not so great as that which was subsequently experienced in consequence of commercial distress in other countries, which by a combination of circumstances arising out of the mercantile relations of this country, augmented the demand for the precious metals and increased their exportation. The price of produce and of goods imported only gradually felt this alteration in exchange, and commercial transactions went on without great injury to the commerce of this country or to the importers.

Nevertheless this event has tended to confirm the idea of the serious evils attendant on the instability and fluctuation in the current money of this country in its comparative value with the precious metals. And if the safety of the country required a measure so strong as the emission in question, an alternative so dangerous ought in no case to be rejected; any other measure being preferable.

The government distributed the capital thus newly created in the best possible manner, by paying debts originating in special contracts for the supply of provisions and stores on the frontier, and in other urgent demands devoting only a small portion of it to extraordinary expenses.

(The message enters fully into every particular connected with the Finance Department, and in regard to the loan contracted for in London, it says.)

"In the midst of such multifarious attentions, the government is embarrassed with the difficulty of its compromise respecting the English loan. The demands of these creditors cannot remain unattended to if preferred in a proper manner, based upon principles of justice. The government ardently desires to come to an arrangement which may offer in itself the probability of an exact fulfilment. To effect this it will not omit any means which reason and justice suggest."

| | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| | Dollars. | Rls. |
| The receipts of the Province for the year 1837, amounting in current money to | 15,991,167 | 2 |
| Expenditure during the same period | 15,673,564 | 5 1/2 |
| Balance carried to 1838 | 317,602 | 4 1/2 |

Estimates for 1838. Current dollars. Rls.
House of Representatives

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Home Department | 1,735,307 | 4 |
| Foreign do | 54,700 | 7 |
| War do | 8,628,278 | 4 |
| Finance do | 9,565,015 | 6 |
| | 55,700 | 20,177,254 1/2 |

The 55,700 dollars in specie reduced to current money and added to the 20,177,254 1/2 forms a total of 20,595,004 1/2.

| | | |
|--|------------------|-------|
| Estimates of Receipts for 1838. | Current dollars. | Rls. |
| Customs | 10,134,297 | 4 |
| Additional duties on imports calculated at the average of 14 1/2 per cent | 1,300,000 | |
| Amount proceeding from the augmented price of imports and exports consequent on the depreciation of the currency estimated at 6 per cent | 700,008 | |
| Direct tax | 1,500,000 | |
| Sale of hides belonging to the State | 468,047 | 5 1/2 |
| Total | 14,102,345 | 1 1/2 |

| | | |
|---|------------------|-------|
| Extraordinary resources. | Current dollars. | Rls. |
| Sale of 8 millions of 6 per cent Stock at 60 per cent | 4,800,000 | |
| Do. of 300 square leagues of State lands | 1,200,000 | |
| | 6,000,000 | |
| Ordinary resources | 14,102,345 | 1 1/2 |
| Deficit carried over to 1839 | 492,659 | |
| Total | 20,595,004 | 1 1/2 |

The Message is signed—
JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA.
MANUEL INSIARTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
SIR,

If you think the following sketch worthy a berth on board your Packet, you will oblige an old subscriber by putting him on your books.

Having received an invitation to a *Hugmon-oye* at Mr. William Young's, Poplar Hill, eight leagues from town, I was surprised on my arrival there at the group of our countrymen assembled at such a distance for the purpose of celebrating the new year. The Eve being on Sunday precluded any exhibition of hilarity, but the moment after midnight the spirit of good wishes took possession of all, and nothing was heard but "a happy new year."

In the morning the old Scotch game of *Shinty* was played until breakfast time, after which horses were provided for those who wished to pay visits to their friends in the neighbourhood, with strict injunctions to be back to dinner which were punctually obeyed; the dinner table was groaning under an accumulation of viands, pies, puddings and such like fare, of which a numerous party partook, and ample justice was done to the board. These being discussed—Horse racing and other amusements continued till dusk, when the party sat down to supper, which being removed joviality re-commenced, and excellent music, dancing and singing filled up the

time until sun-rise on the following morning, when all separated highly gratified with their hearty welcome at Poplar Hill.

Nor are the respectable inhabitants of that neighbourhood to be passed unnoticed, at every house heartfelt pleasure was expressed on receiving

A VISITOR.

N. B. I feel great pleasure in stating that there were several convivial meetings the same evening in the vicinity of Poplar Hill.

The above would have appeared in our last, but came too late for insertion.

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.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of January 1838.

| Vessels and Captain's Names. | TONS | Consignees. | Destinations, &c. |
|---|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| British. | | | |
| Barque Florence, Gundy | 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 Falmarou 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 Sir John Franklin, Corner | 244 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Schooner brig Betsey Hal', Coaker | 152 | Brownell Stegmann & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Forth, Glen | 151 | Lafone, Barker & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| American. | | | |
| 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 Globe, Yorke | 490 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Ship Helen Mar, Procter | 307 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Brig Acturus, Carter | 253 | J. C. Flint | Loading for New York and Boston. |
| Barque Harriet, Tratt | 275 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Carrier, Atkins | 198 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Loading for Boston. |
| Brig America, Roberts | 216 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| French. | | | |
| Barque Bougainville, Henry | 311 | Guerin, Seris & Co | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Deux Freres, Dupont | 181 | Felipe Llavallo | Loading for Marseilles. |
| Brig Mont Cheri, Brunzon | 198 | Nicholson, Green & Co. | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Joseph, Nazera | 245 | J. O. Basulide | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Ship Diligent, Frappas | 299 | Blanc and Constantin | Montevideo, to load for Antwerp. |
| Spanish. | | | |
| Polacre Minerva, Domenech | 140 | Felipe Llavallo | Loading for Havana. |
| Barque Hércules, Abadia | 412 | Zumaran and Treserra | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Fortuna, Lozada | 250 | Rezaval and Brothers | Loading for Cadiz and Malaga. |
| Sardinian. | | | |
| Brig Fiametta, Scotto | 172 | P. A. Pioner | Discharging. |
| Polacre Concepcion, Piaggio | 164 | J. P. Gestal | Loading for Genoa. |
| Barque Maria Luisa, Naniini | 285 | J. P. Gestal | Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean. |
| Brig Trafalgar, Searzolo | 220 | M. S. de la Maza | Loading for Cadiz. |
| Schooner brig Fortuna, Testa | 112 | Caprie | Discharging. |
| Hamburg. | | | |
| Brig Germania, Decker | 192 | C. H. Andersen | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Danish. | | | |
| Brig Henrietta Louise, Lutzen | 171 | C. H. Andersen | Loading for Havana. |
| Schooner brig Fides, Mathiesen | 101 | C. H. Andersen | Rio Janeiro. |
| 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. | | | |
| Schooner brig Amistad, Da Silva | 159 | J. S. Monteiro | Brazil. |
| Brig Licia, Da Silva | 150 | M. A. Ramos | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| S. brig Nuevo Especulador, Rodriguez | 100 | F. Llavallo | Brazil. |
| Schooner brig Caboclo, Madeira | 110 | M. A. Ramos | Loading for Parnagua. |
| Schooner brig Adelaide, Rino | 166 | Narciso Martinez | Brazil. |
| Oriental. | | | |
| Schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro | 86 | G. Rizzo | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig Restaurador, Benetti | 88 | F. Llavallo | Discharging. |
| Brig Amor Paternal, Roberone | 112 | F. Llavallo | Discharging. |
| National. | | | |
| Brig Independiente, Main | 192 | J. S. Monteiro | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig Plata, Choza | 178 | Poucel & Co. | Brazil. |
| Brig Marlina, Ferraro | 250 | F. Llavallo | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Monteiro, Formantyn | 237 | J. S. Monteiro | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Schooner brig Constellation, Bartlett | 77 | V. Casares | For Sale. |
| Schooner brig Luisa, Cartor | 83 | J. A. Silva | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
NONE.

AT ENSENADA.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 6.—Wind N. shifted to S. S. E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (at half past 10 last night,) British barque Lancashire Witch, Harrison Grayson, for Montevideo, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., in ballast, to load for a port in England.

(This day,) Spanish brig Paquete Malagueño, José Ramirez, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 3300 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Esperanza, Rafael Netto, for Cadiz and Barcelona, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 14,872 dry hides, 5 bales with 144 dozen slunk calf skins and 80 calf skins, 4 do: with 1440 slunk calf skins.

January 7.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

National schooner brig Luisa, (88 tons,) David Carter, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., with 900 alquieres salt, tobacco, &c., to Jose Araujo Silva.

January 8.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Spanish brig Fortuna, (250 tons,) Felipe Lozada, from Cadiz 9th October, arrived at Montevideo 11th ult., sailed thence 7th inst., with wine, brandy, paper, &c., to Rezaval, Brothers.

Sailed, (at 5 P. M.) National schooner of war San Martin, Captain José Ferreira, for the Uruguay. (She fired a gun on getting under weigh.)

January 9.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Oriental brig Amor Paternal, (112 tons,) Francisco Roberone, from Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to Felipe Llavallo.

Oriental brig Restaurador, (88 tons,) Estevan Benetti, from Bahia 15th ult., arrived at Montevideo 2nd inst., sailed thence 7th, with caña and timber, to Felipe Llavallo.

National schooner Buenos Ayres, Agustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 7th inst., in ballast, to Carlos Galeano.

Brazilian schooner brig Adelaida, (166 tons,) José Gonzales Almeida Rino, from Santos 23rd ult., with sugar to Narciso Martinez.

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

January 10.—Wind S. S. E. variable, rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Dassas, (22 guns,) Captain Hypolito Dagenet, for Montevideo.

January 11.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish ship Preciosa, Christopher Heinrich Mollen, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8010 quintals jerked beef.

Hamburg ship Galatea, John Johnson, for Valparaiso, (calling off Ensenada for ballast,) despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., in ballast.

January 12.—Wind E. S. E. strong, rain at night. No arrivals or sailings.

The Brazilian brig Amistad, for Rio Janeiro, remains wind bound. We have taken her name from our list of vessels in port.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

- On 3rd inst., at 10 A. M. Wind W. N. W. Velocce, hence 1st.
- On 5th, at 5 A. M. Wind N. W. Olinda, hence 4th.
- On 6th, at 2 A. M. Esperanza, at 11 A. M. Paquete Malagueño, both hence 6. Wind W. N. W.

The American brig Homer, has been condemned and sold.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

- November 28th, Oriental brig Folix, from Montevideo 17 days.
- 30th, Brazilian schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira, hence 12th November.

3rd ult., Brazilian zumaça 14 Noviembre, from Montevideo 17 days.

5th, Oriental schooner Flor de Montevideo, from Montevideo 19 days.

7th, Brazilian brig Incansable Maciel, from Montevideo 13 days.

10th, Brazilian brig Navegante, from Montevideo 20 days.

11th, Danish barque Catherine, Thomsen, hence 17th November.

14th, Oriental patache Casa Blanca, from Montevideo 19 days.

" H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 29th November, Montevideo 4th ult.

15th, Sardinian brig Giano, from Montevideo 20 days.

16th, Brazilian brig Fama, from Montevideo 16 days.

17th, Sardinian schooner brig Providencia, from Montevideo 14 days.

18th, Brazilian brig Atrevido, from Montevideo 21 days.

19th, Argentine brig Indio, Guilian, hence 7th ult.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

November 29th, H. B. M's packet Tyrion, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 15th October, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

19th ult., H. B. M's packet Seagull, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 29th November, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

23rd ult., Spanish polacre Teresita, Maristan, from Barcelona 3rd October, Rio Janeiro 10th ult., to José Rios.

28th, Brazilian schooner brig Pedro Segundo, from Bahia 8th ult., with 1440 alquieres salt, to F. Bujarco.

" Spanish brig Amistad, Mirambel, from Mahen 20th October, to Juan Nin.

" Oriental packet ship Bolo, Gianello, from Cadiz 17th November, with general cargo, to Jose Gustal, and 94 passengers, including 25 friars and 8 Jesuits for Buenos Ayres, and Señor Achaal and son, and R. Villanueva.

30th, American brig Maria, Conway, from Philadelphia 51 days, with lumber, to Lafone & Co.

" Brazilian barque Cardia, from Cananea 10th ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Maria, Santa Catalina 20th ult., to Viarledo.

" Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Berisco, from Genoa 4th October, to Viarledo.

31st, British brig Atchep, from Liverpool 5th November, to Stanley, Black & Co.

" Bremen brig Gottfried Meuckin, from Baltimore 8th October.

" Swedish ship Johannes, from Geste, with lumber, to J. Tarras.

" American brig Amazon, Liston, from Baltimore 3rd October, with general cargo and lumber, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Portuguese brig Nacional, Silva, from Santos 21st ult., to Costa.

" American barque Maria, John Smith, from Island Mayo 28th November, with 93 moyos salt.

" British brig Sisters, Sutton, from Lisbon 11th November, with 225 moyos salt.

" Belgian brig Charles, from Lisbon 13th November, with 320 moyos salt.

2nd inst., Portuguese patache Aguilá, from Mangaratia 13th ult., to Quigos.

" Oriental schooner Sereá, Mazini, from Malaga 5th November, to José Gustal.

7th, Sardinian brig Virginia, Garibaldi, from Bahia 22nd ult., to José Gestal.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

The Mint will continue to change the Bank notes that do not bear the mark *Renovacion*, until the last day of February of the present year, which is the period when they will cease to circulate in the country. This notice is given in order to prevent injury to the public.

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, thermometer 70 to 84.

Saturday last being "Twelfth Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Our last advices from Montevideo come down to 8th inst. The journals of that City,

report that the Chief of the rebellion, Don Fructuoso Rivera, repelled from before Paisandu by the bravery of the inhabitants and troops under the command of Colonel Eugenio Garzon, had retired from that district, and was on 31st ult., on the other side of the paso de Navarro, with all his forces united, in number about 900 men. It is added that the government troops under the command of President Oribe, were within one league and a half of their opponents.



The performances lately have not partaken of much novelty, if we may except that of Thursday evening last, when was represented for the benefit of Señor Pizarro, the machinist of the Theatre, and to an excessively crowded house, a "Gran Comedia de Magia," called *El Magico de Salerno*, which was full of magicians, devils, monkeys, &c. When the Devil appears at this theatre he is sure to draw a good house.

Died.

On 2nd inst., from extreme exhaustion, Mr. David Gailwey, a native of Cork, in Ireland.

On 5th inst., Monsieur Cesar August Bacle. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on 6th inst., attended by a considerable number of his countrymen.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THOSE requiring the assistance of an attentive nurse, an elderly female of strictly moral habits, may hear of one by applying at No. 80, calle Corrientes. j133t

FOR SALE.

AT No. 30, Cathedral street, sets of the Penny Magazine for 1835 and 1836, also the 8 first volumes of the Penny Cyclopaedia, Chamber's Journal from February 1832 to January 1837, five volumes; Saturday Magazine from July 1832 to December 1836, five volumes, Mavor's spelling books, Moxley's primers or reading made perfectly easy. 3t

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Doublons, Spanish..... | 133 1/2 | a 134 dollars each. |
| Do. Patriot..... | 130 | a 131 do. do. |
| Plata macanquina..... | 7 1/2 | a 7 1/2 do. for one Dollar, Spanish..... |
| Do. Patriot and Patacones..... | 7 1/2 | a 8 1/2 do. 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..... | 335 | a 380 |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 83 | a 81 per patacon |
| Do. United States..... | 8 | per U. S. dollar |
| Hides, Ox, best..... | 33 | a 35 ds. p. posada |
| Do. country..... | 29 | a 32 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs..... | 29 | a 30 do. do. |
| Do. salted..... | 24 1/2 | a 25 1/2 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..... | 7 | a 11 do. per arr'ba |
| Sheep skins per dozen..... | 19 | a 21 per 27lb. |
| Calf skins per dozen..... | 37 | a 29 |
| Dear skins per dozen..... | 10 | a 12 |
| Hair, long..... | 55 | a 60 do. per arr'ba |
| Do. mixed..... | 27 | a 30 do. do. |
| Jerked Beef..... | 18 | a 19 do. quintal. |
| Tallow, melted..... | 12 | a 13 do. per arr'ba |
| Horns..... | 120 | a 250 per mil |
| Flour, (North American)..... | a none | |
| Salt, on board..... | 13 | a 15 per fan. |
| Discount..... | 1 1/2 | a 2 pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 134 dollars. The lowest price 130 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 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDBER, Responsible Editor.