

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 561.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

Advertisement.

OLD PORT.

JUST IMPORTED and for sale at BROWN'S, No. 36 Calle de la Catedral.
A few cases of HUNT, NEWMAN, ROOPE, & Co's. PORT WINE; bottled and packed in Oporto, six years in bottle.
Cases of three dozen quarts. . . 240 dollars
Do. six dozen pints. . . 270
Single dozen quarts. . . 85
Do. pints. . . 50

BUENOS AYRES.

Acknowledgment of the Independence of the Argentine Republic, by Sardinia.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains the Official Documents in connection with the appointment of Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, as Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the Government of the Argentine Confederation, viz:—

A note from the Baron dated Buenos Ayres, 30th March 1837, to Dr. D. Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in tenor that he has been authorised by his Government to declare its readiness to acknowledge the independence of the Argentine Confederation, in the form which Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation may deem requisite.

That he (the Baron) in fulfilling the orders of his Sovereign, feels highly flattered in being the medium through which His Majesty expresses that feeling of justice, which is due to the respectability which the Argentine Confederation has enjoyed since its destinies have been under the guidance of the Illustrious Chief, whose wise administration has in the idea of His Majesty placed it in the rank of nations, that he (the Baron) therefore requests that the Minister in laying before His Excellency the Governor, this resolution and sentiments of His Majesty, will at the same time inform him what proceeding is necessary on the part of His Sardinian Majesty, explicitly to recognise the Independence of the Argentine Confederation.

Then follow two notes dated Genoa 23rd and 25th November last, addressed to the Baron, and signed by the Sardinian Minister Solar de la Marguerite, to the effect that the Government of Sardinia having learnt that, that of the Argentine Republic declines to receive the Baron as Consul General of Sardinia, until its Independence be formally acknowledged by the latter; that it was ready to do so in whatever mode might be thought convenient, either by an official note from the King or otherwise.

Don Felipe Arana in reply dated Buenos Ayres 29th ult., stated to Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, that the Government of Buenos Ayres on its own part and on that of the Confederate Provinces, highly appreciated the friendly sentiments of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to which it was disposed to retribute in any manner consistent with the dignity of the Republic, and that he would in a conference with the Baron, indicate the proceedings necessary to celebrate the act of acknowledgment of the Independence of the Argentine Confederation, on the part of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Protocol of the conference held in the Foreign Office of Buenos Ayres, on 12th May 1837, with Baron Henrique Picolet d'Hermillon.

Under the above head the conference is stated at length;—that the Baron H. P. d'Hermillon, being duly authorised declares that His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Cyprus, Jerusalem, &c. &c., recognises the Republic of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, as a free and

independent nation, and consequently that in the ports and territory of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Argentine authorities and citizens generally, shall enjoy in their persons and property those immunities, considerations and rights, which the law of nations provide for.—That the accidental absence of His Majesty in Genoa, not having permitted a direct communication to the Government of the Republic relative to this affair, the ratification of His Majesty of the acknowledgment of the Independence of the Argentine Republic, is to be made within eight months from the date of the conference (12th inst.).

This declaration of Independence was admitted by His Excellency the Governor, and the Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Confederation, has agreed to grant to the authorities and subjects of Sardinia, the same rights as it does to other States.

In accordance with the above the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., contains the following.

Buenos Ayres, May 15th, 1837.—
23th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
And 5th of the Argentine Confederation.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia having recognised the Argentine Republic as a Sovereign and Independent Nation, the Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Confederation has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. In virtue of the credentials presented by Baron Henrique Picolet d'Hermillon, he is recognised as Consul General of Sardinia.

2. Let the correspondent *escuatar* be issued, and the credentials returned after being registered in the Foreign Office.

3. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

The following is a copy of the reply of the Committee of British Merchants, to the note from Mr. Mandeville, inserted in our N^o. 559. *Committee of British Merchants.*
Buenos Ayres, 3rd May 1837.

Sir,
We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 29th ult., by which you acquaint us that Lord Palmerston, taking into consideration the memorial which we addressed to you in September last, had decided that the stay of His Majesty's Packet in this port, should as an experiment, be extended to six days exclusive of that of her arrival, and that if this new arrangement should prove of real inconvenience, a return to the original one would be made.

We feel highly sensible of the attention which His Majesty's Government has paid to our request, and of the great benefit which it has thus conferred upon the British Commercial community in this country; and we beg to offer Your Excellency our most sincere thanks, for the important service which you have rendered us upon this occasion, in giving your cordial support and powerful recommendation to the solicitation which formed the object of our memorial.

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

your most obedient and humble servants,

WILLIAM ORR,
JOHN HARRATT,
PATRICK MOLRAN,
ROBERT MACALISTER,
DANIEL GOWLAND,
W. H. GARDNER,
FREDERICK DELISLE, Jun.

To J. H. Mandeville, Esq., His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Buenos Ayres.

We received late last evening, Montevideo Journals to 13th inst., all the news we can collect is that the President of the Republic has under his immediate command 2000 men, and it was said there had been a reconte between two parties of the opposing armies; the revolutionary chieftain Rivera is said to have under his command 900 men, and it was also reported that 100 of his infantry had mutinied.

A considerable district in Portugal had been put under martial law, in consequence of a rising in favour of Don Miguel.

Mr. George Washington Slacum has been appointed Consul for the United States, to Brazil.

UNLUCKY QUESTION.

A MISER, upon his visitation, found a curate of the diocese so ignorant that he knew not how to say the mass. The bishop, enraged, asked him, "Who was the ass of a bishop that gave you ordination?" "Your most illustrious lordship," replied the curate, with a humble reverence.

GERMAN PATIENCE.

A GERMAN was plying at chess, when one of his friends entered the café, about nine in the evening, and asked him, "how he was?" The German, quite wrapped up in his game, answered not a word; but, on finishing the game at about 11 o'clock, he turned and said, "tolerably well, and how is it with you?" He received no answer in return; how could he? His friend had been in bed nearly two hours.

RAISING THE WIND.

THE superstitions of sailors are not few, as those assert who are conversant in maritime affairs. Amongst them is the custom, pretty well known, of *resisting for a wind*. A gentleman told me, that, on his first voyage, being then very young, and ignorant of sea usages, he was in the habit of walking the deck a great deal, "and whistling as he went," perhaps "for want of thought"—perhaps for lack of something better to do. Shortly, he fancied that the captain of the vessel seemed not a little annoyed whenever this took place, although he kept a respectful silence upon the subject. At length Mr. — resolved to speak to him himself; and, accordingly, one day, when it blew a pretty brisk gale, said, "I observe captain, that you appear particularly uneasy whenever I whistle." "To say the truth, sir, I am just now," replied he: "On a fair, still day, whistle as much as you please; but, when there is a wind like this, we don't like to have any more called."

INTEREST.

A PERSON to whom a considerable sum of money had been long due, in interest and principal, called on his debtor for payment. The only satisfaction he obtained was the following reply:—"Sir, it by no means accords with my principle to pay you interest, nor with my interest to pay you principle."

A SPRIG of fashion finding himself seated recently, at a public festival at the Princess's tavern, between two tradesmen, (whom he discovered to be knights of the thistle) remarked to his friend opposite, "What a pretty figure I cut between two tailors!" "You should fix in mind," replied his friend, "that they may be young beginners, and perhaps cannot be expected to keep more than one goose between them."

Madon Bonaparte's view of the English Constitution, as inserted in his Memoirs recently published in London.

"In England, I have seen how well a really constitutional monarchy suits a great nation.—We here behold, if not the best, yet a good and happy Republic, not in a programme, but in practice and morals,—the legislative power, wisely divided amongst three authorities, each of which exercises unalloyed its proper prerogative,—the executive power possessing full latitude for doing good, neither having nor seeking any for doing evil,—the judicial power so independent, that the obscurest person, like the greatest wealthiest lord, like the meanest or the most illustrious continental exile, feels perfectly secure under the guarantee of the jury, which no sacrilegious touch can pervert, of do-miliary inviolability which no villain may profane. The elective branch of the legislature, chosen by eight hundred thousand out of a population of twenty five millions, which, if far from universal suffrage, approaches five times nearer to it than our electoral law. Lastly, the House of Peers, accessible to every citizen, no powerful and too enlightened to yield to the allurements of the Court or the clamour of the multitude. These hereditary magistrates have for a century and a half been the defenders of the charter, the immortal work of their ancestors. Their tutelary supremacy will long remain the palladium of British liberty, provided they cease not to resist inflexibly the overflowing torrent of popular opinions, which nothing short of a social convulsion could satisfy; provided they do not forsake their own appropriate territory to defend themselves weakly upon that of their adversaries, but, influenced by state reasons, consider every new law proposed relatively rather to its probable action upon the constitution, as a whole, than to that theoretic perfection, which often deceptively insinuates into the body politic a fatal germ of dissolution, masked under the seductive appearance of a salutary amelioration. Should the patrician robe ever be less revered than the kingly crown, than the elective chamber *** were not that to deny Old England, and demolish the very basis of that charter, yet unrivalled in the Old World, the vital force of which resides in the equal independence, the equal respectability, and the equal inviolability of King, Lords, and Commons."

The following account of 'Constantina' which we have extracted from the 'Penny Cyclopaedia' of January last, may not be uninteresting to our readers, particularly in connection with the formidable expedition which was about to leave France.

"Constantina or Constantinah, as the Arabs pronounce it, the ancient Cirta, once the capital of Numidia, is the capital of the east division of Algiers, and the largest town of the whole state next to Algiers itself. It stands on a steep rocky hill, round three sides of the base of which flows the river Rummel, which is the principal affluent of the Wad-el-Kebeer, the ancient Ampsaga. The rocky peninsula on which the town is built is joined on the south-west side by a neck of land to the adjacent country.—The country around Constantina is a high terrace between the lesser or maritime Atlas to the north, and the higher or central chain to the south. The Wad-el-Kebeer, and the Seibos, or river of Bona, both flowing northwards into the Mediterranean, and the Sirkah or Ajeandri river, which flows southward into the Melgim-marsh, have their sources in this high land.

The distance from Constantina to Bona is about 100 miles, and from Constantina to Algiers twice as much. About half way between Constantina and Bona is Gelma, or Guelma, where are some Roman remains, and which seems to be a strong position, commanding the entrance into the plain of Constantina. The French expedition under Marshal Clausel, in November 1830, assembled at Bona to the number of about 8,000 men, whence they marched upon Constantina by the left or west bank of the Seibos; they found great difficulty in passing their cannon and waggons over that part of the lesser Atlas which lay in their way, and in crossing the swollen torrents. When they arrived on the high terrace of Constantina, they experienced a heavy fall of snow, which lasted several days, and by the severe cold disabled or killed a large part of the army. Having come in sight of

Constantina, they found the place defended by Arabs and Kabyles, with some cannon on the walls, and too strong to be carried without a regular siege, for which they were not prepared. Accordingly they were obliged to march back to Bona, much annoyed by the Arabs during the first day's retreat.

Constantina is described as a large city, larger than Algiers in appearance, though Shaw gives it only a good mile in circumference; the houses have sloping roofs covered with tiles, a circumstance which of itself denotes the difference of its climate from that of the sea coast. The population is supposed to be between 80,000 and 100,000.

The Beylik of Constantina occupies nearly the one half of the whole Regency of Algiers, and most of it, especially its south part, is still unknown to Europeans. It is impossible to guess its population; but by reckoning the numerous tribes scattered over its surface, it must be considerable. Under the Romans it formed part of Mauritania. After the invasion of the Arabs, and the subsequent breaking up of the power of the eastern Caliphs, it formed a separate kingdom, nominally subject to the Fatimites. It had wars with the kings or sultans of Tunis, and about 1520 was subjected by Khar Eddin Barbarossa, from which time it has remained annexed to the Regency of Algiers. The Bey of Constantina was the most powerful of the three Beys among whom the territory of the Regency was divided. His sway however extended only over the open country around his capital, and some other places where he kept garrisons, such as Bona, Bojeyah, and a few more points along the coast or towards the frontiers of Tunis. All the mountainous parts are inhabited by tribes of Arabs and Berbers, who never acknowledged the sovereignty of the Turks, and only pay tribute when obliged to do so by force. Ahmed, the present Bey of Constantina, has remained in his capital as an independent Bey of the country ever since the French took possession of Algiers."

MEDICAL REFORM.

The London and Westminster Review of October last, contains an interesting article on 'Medical Reform,' founded on the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons. It commences thus:

"Every individual of the community has a deep interest in the knowledge and integrity of the medical practitioner; every one sooner or later falls into the hands of physician, surgeon, or apothecary. To every one, either for himself when conscious that he has become the subject of disease, or for some other whose health and life are dear to him, the knowledge or ignorance, the sagacity or the obtuseness, of the medical mind, is constantly a question of intense concern. When the mind is ensnared by bodily disease, when the body is exhausted by mental anxiety, or is the seat of some acute malady, perhaps rapidly tending to a fatal termination, in moments when wealth is felt to be worthless, when rank and power can do nothing, when friendship, and even affection fail—the science of medicine is a stay and a solace, often capable of arresting the hand of death, and always of alleviating suffering and sorrow; but, to accomplish its beneficent purposes, it must be administered by persons of instructed minds, acquainted with the resources of their art, whose integrity and honour are beyond suspicion."

A number of witnesses were examined by the Committee.—Dr. Neil Arnott in his examination said,

"Persons intending to practise medicine or surgery should receive a complete general education, as well as what is more strictly technical; for the living human individual being made up of parts and functions which are mechanical, or chemical, or vital, or mental—and the causes of disease, as well as all remedies belonging to the same four classes, which constitute the whole of human science; it is essential that the medical student should obtain considerable acquaintance with all of them; and therefore, as preliminary studies, should apply to, first, physics, or natural philosophy; secondly, chemistry; thirdly, physiology, or the philosophy of life, as deduced from examination of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and, fourthly, psychology, or the philosophy of mind. These four departments, I think, are essential as preliminary studies.—

The time for the acquisition of these four departments, if well taught, and in the degree in which it would be necessary for a medical man to acquire them, would not be very great. A portion of the time now wasted on the ill-ordered study of the Greek and Latin classics would suffice for this purpose. A man so prepared would begin his medical studies with very great advantage, and might then, in quite as little or in less time than is now occupied by a very incomplete course of medical study, become the perfectly-educated medical man that I contemplate. To a certain extent, a knowledge of the learned languages should also be required."

Dr. Farre said,

"The surgeon ought to be a physician, and the physician a surgeon; but it is still more necessary for the physician to be a surgeon than for a surgeon to be a physician. In the outset of the profession, when ideas are first formed, it is of vast importance to come into contact with disease,—to see it—to feel it. A surgeon has this great advantage over a physician. The subject of his enquiry being external, he sees it, he handles it, he submits it to his senses. The physician, on the contrary, the subject of his enquiry being internal, must become acquainted with it by signs."

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HOME.

Kerry has ever occupied a proud pre-eminence in scholastic lore; but let the following refined specimens put all Ireland to the blush:—John Fitzgerald, Philomath and Diophrantus, junior, Cosmopolite, and Scientific Professor, will open an academical institution, for the revelation of the sequential branches of scholastic lore, to such ratiocinating bipeds as might be consignable to his administration, jurisprudence, correction, and jurisdiction, to wit:—Penmanship, plain, chain, and ornamental; English grammar, according to the most improved idiomatic construction; Arithmetic in all its ramifications; Globes, celestial, terrestrial, and Turrtarian; Astronomy, Newtonian, Copernican, & polemical; geometry, trigonometry, hydrometry, cosmography, stenography, &c. &c., with a variegation of matter, repositied in his paracranium, too tedious for enrolment or recapitulation."

Installation of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province.

The anniversary of this installation (13th ult.) was observed with great spirit in the Island of Martin Garcia, the full particulars of which are contained in the *Diario de la Tarde* of 15th inst. It states that to the efforts of General Rosas to render all the towns of the Province prosperous, is owing that the Island of Martin Garcia which in other times, was a mere rock and desert, possesses now an agricultural population; the inhabitants had therefore determined to take advantage of the anniversary in question, to express their gratitude to a Government which had extended to all parts the benefits of its administration.

On the 13th ult., red banners were displayed from all the houses on the Island. At 9 in the morning, the troops of the garrison and the inhabitants were assembled; the Commandant Lieut. Colonel Gerónimo Costa, having in his hand the picture of General Rosas, spoke the following effect:—

Comrades! This day completes two years since that worthy citizen, the Illustrious Restoror of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, sacrificing the quietude & enjoyments adherent to private life, took the reins of Government in order to save the country; yes friends our beloved country, which the vile and perfidious unitarians had sacrificed to their crimes and depredations.

Soldiers and inhabitants! Let us celebrate with enthusiasm the 13th of April, a day of happiness to patriot federals, and of terror to the wicked who endeavour to overturn the laws.

Fellow Countrymen! Let us render thanks to the Supreme Being for the protection he has vouchsafed to our country, and to the Illustrious Restoror of our Laws, the Governor and Captain General of the Province, and join with me in cheers for the system of Federation; for the Illustrious Restoror of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, and for his worthy spouse Doña Encarnacion Esourra de Rosas.

In the afternoon horse racing took place, and at night there was a ball which did not conclude until three o'clock on the following morning.

We were not aware until a few days since of the death of a most amiable young man, Don Manuel José Rivero, son of Don Manuel Rivero of this City. The deceased fell a victim to the scarlet fever about six weeks since, at the early age of 21; his parents and family are as might be expected, overwhelmed with affliction at their severe bereavement. We sincerely condole with them—we had the happiness of being acquainted with him—they mourn and well know his worth.

Particulars of the loss of the French ship Adolphe.

In our number 556, we mentioned the loss of the French ship Adolphe, Captain N. Le Brun.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst., contains a note to the Government dated Patagonia, March 4th, 1837. From Juan Hernandez, Commandant of Patagonia, giving an account of the aid he had afforded to the ship-wrecked men. As also a report rendered to said Commandant, from Captain Le Brun relative to the loss of the Adolphe. The following is an extract from the latter.

"That he sailed from Nantes on 5th October, 1836, for the whale fishery in the Pacific, with the vessel under his command, 'the Adolphe,' the property of Messieurs Francois, brothers, Merchants of Nantes. That he experienced severe gales in the gulph of Gascoigne until the 16th of said month, and then continued his voyage to the Cape de Verdes, heaving to on 4th December, to receive refreshments from the Island of Pogo. He arrived on the coast of Patagonia on 20th January last, and on 31st of same month anchored in the port of Saint Helena, Patagonia, in 6 fathoms water, situated in 44. 30. S. latitude.

"On the 1st February he despatched four boats in search of whales, the rest of the crew was employed on board the vessel; on the same night at 8 o'clock the wind shifted to W., blowing strong, and increasing afterwards to a gale, every precaution was taken but the ship drove on the rocks E. of the port, the wind then shifted to S., and the sea broke over the ship. It was found necessary to embark the crew, which was done in two boats and all got safe on shore, except one man Louis Binot, who was drowned when in the act of leaving the ship. One of the boats was swamped on arriving on shore. When the weather moderated various articles were saved from the ship, and it was resolved to quit that part of the coast as soon as possible and proceed to Patagonia, fearing the Indians might make their appearance and attack them. On 6th February they left—the boats got separated, but in the end all including those who had gone in search of whales arrived at Patagonia."

The Report concludes as follows:—

"I have been received Sr. Commandant by yourself as well as by the inhabitants in the most generous manner, in the painful situation in which we found ourselves, deprived as we were of almost every thing.

"I therefore Sr. Commandant respectfully solicit you to receive the assurances of my gratitude, as well as those of my officers and crew, for the kind reception you have given us.

"I am, Sr. Commandant, with the most profound respect, your obedient servant,
"N. LE BRUN, Captain."

At the late Limerick assizes, P. Magrath, was tried for stealing a great coat. After this fact had been proved, the judge called on him for his defence, when the prisoner addressed the court:—"My Lord, he saw what a bad way I was in for clothes being almost naked, and he said, 'I would advise you, Pat, the first great coat or blanket you get to throw it over your shoulders.' I did as my Lord, and now he is prosecuting me for following his bad advice—and this is my defence, please your Reverence's Lordship." The court was convulsed with laughter.

A PUZZLE FOR THE CURIOUS.

At a town in Gloucestershire the relatives as below recently surrounded one dinner table:—One great-grandfather, two grandfathers, one grandmother, three fathers, two mothers, four children, one great-grandchild, three sisters, one brother, two husbands, two wives, one

mother-in-law, one father-in-law, two brothers-in-law, three sisters-in-law, one son-in-law, two daughters-in-law, two uncles, three aunts, one nephew, two nieces, and two cousins. The whole party consisted of seven persons only.

A YOUNG man who was being lately examined by the minister of Chelsea, prior to the confirmation, was asked, among other questions,—"Who is the mediator between Almighty God and his people?" After a pause and scratching his head, replied, "the archbishop of Canterbury!!" A roar of laughter followed, the minister covered his face with his book, and turned away to catechize some other person.

THE WEATHER, the winter seems at last to have set in, the thermometer at times during the week was at 50, on Saturday last it stood at 68, the average of the week 56.

Advertisements.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine A. 1, British Barque STANDARD.

244 tons register, John Peile, master.

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain at Beech's Hotel, or to Messrs. PARIANE, MACALISTER & Co. No. 62 calle de Federacion.

FOR SALE.

MACKENZIE'S Five Thousand receipts, Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary pocket edition, geographies and atlases for schools, marking ink, music paper ruled, copy slips, pasteboards, leads for ever pointed pencil cases, also a considerable variety of pocket books, wallets, note and needle cases single and double fold, various sizes; a few first rate quills. The above articles have been lately received, and will be found for sale at the Booksellers shop, No. 30 Cathedral Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.—Dedicated to His EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province.—

A General Summary of the Laws and Decrees promulgated in Buenos Ayres, from the 25th May, 1810, to the end of December 1835; with a general Index of the contents.

It consists of two Volumes of 1858 pages; and another with the Index.

Price for the Three Volumes,—Fifty Dollars.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR, &c., (EROM LONDON,)

No. 68, CALLE DE LA FIEDRA.

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Friends, for the distinguished favours received since his commencement; and hopes by the most unremitting attention, reasonable charges, and executing their orders in the first style of fashion, agreeable to the latest London mode, and superior workmanship, still to merit a continuance of their favours. He has A SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS,—Blue, Black, Invisible Green, Adelaides, and several rich and fashionable shades in Browns, &c. Of Waistcoatings for the Winter, he has just imported (and not to be found in any other Shop,) an Elegant Assortment of neat and handsome Patterns, of the best material; likewise Marsella Waistcoating, in great variety.—Oxford-Grey, Drab Mixtures, Stripes and Plaid in Cloth, for Trousers; and superior plain and figured Molekins, for ditto.

Jackets, Shooting-Coats, and every other article in the Trade, made in the first London style and every article charged at the most reasonable price.

** Flannel Waistcoats, Drawers, &c., made in the best possible manner.

GARDEN SEEDS.

PARTLY English, partly raised here last year from English seeds, to be had in small packets from 1 to 4 dollars each, of Mr. Stuedman, opposite the Cathedral.

William Buller, Tailor.

No. 73, CALLE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just added to his stock an excellent assortment of Cloths, &c. consisting of various fashionable colors for the winter season; and he takes the opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends for the civility of a returning order from them, since his conveyance in business, and begs to assure them, and all who may favor him with their commands, that no exertions on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction, by having their orders executed in the best style, and at very moderate prices.

NOTICE.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaceta Mercantil* office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

TO LET.

A large upper room 17 yards long and 5 yards 1 foot wide, the room has three windows with balconies to the street, a spacious staircase of easy ascent leads to it, and to a closet appertaining to it, the room from its central situation and size, would be desirable to many individuals. Enquire in the Booksellers shop below, No. 30 Cathedral Street, fronting the Cathedral.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 18th of May, 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Companies.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Standard, Peile.....	Pariane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Howard, Bozley.....	Lafino, Barker & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Schooner brig Betsey Hall, Coaker.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
American.		
Barque General Stark, Paine.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Brutus, Adams.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New-York.
Brig Olympia, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Discharging.
French.		
Ship Constance, Soreau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Graco
Brig Herminie, Soret.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Bremen
Brig Uni, Meriel.....	Moscat, Dunooyer and Van.....	Loading for Havre de Graco.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy.....	Aymes, Brothers.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Hamburg.		
Brig Johannes, Gagzo.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Swedish.		
Schr.-brig Victovine, Miltpous.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Tuscan.		
Brig Esperanza, Shephard.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Spanish.		
Barque Artemisa, Fornées.....	F. Llavallo.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Manuel, Aladicohea.....	Zumaran y Tresserra.....	Loading for a port in the Medit'er'n.
Brig Paquete Malagueño.....	Zu araan & Tresserra.....	Loading for a port in the Medit'er'n.
Brazilian.		
Brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Araujo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

Foreign vessel of War.
None

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 13.—Wind S. S. Strong in the morning.

Arrived, American brig Olympia, John Bishop, from Baltimore 24th February, with 74,100 feet of lumber, to Daniel Dowland & Co.

British schooner brig Betsey Hall, John Coaker, from Liverpool 1st March, with general cargo, Jo Brownell, Stegmann and Co.

May 14.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish brig Union, Charles Elgenbrecht Olson, for Montevideo to load for Antwerp, despatched by Charles Ridgely Horne, in ballast.

Oriental schooner Relampago, Estevan Rizzo, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gerónimo Rizzo, with 1,664 quintals jerked beef, 60 boxes candles, 19,000 Havana cigars.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Edward Dorr, Charles Brock and Señor Domingo Pereira. Passengers for Montevideo, Messieurs Francis Le Blanc, Bernard Pery Etchart and Carlos Guillermo Vitoch.

May 15.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig Argentino, James Harris, for Bahía Blanca and Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lamb, with sugar, yerba, coffee, rice, &c.

Passengers, the newly appointed Curato of Bahía Blanca, Captain Le Brun of the French ship Adolphe, Señores Andres Rini and Pedro Gascoyne, and two ladies, also 31 recruits for the Army.

May 16.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Joseph, Antoine Nazareau, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortis Basualdo, with 7,754 dry hides, 88 boxes with 2,680 arrobes horse hair, 2 do. with 42 arrobes ostrich feathers, 1 small bale skins.

Passengers Messieurs Charles Marchand, August Gay and Charaut, Madame Lebrun, Madams Lecorff, daughter and female servant.

May 18.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

In sight Providencia.

May 19.—Wind S.

Arrived, National schooner brig Providencia, José Scazzolo, from Rio Janeiro, (boat not on shore at sun set.)

British brig Hebe, (198 tons), Arthur Walters Field, from Liverpool 26th February, arrived at Montevideo 21st ult., sailed thence 16th inst., with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller and Co.

Passengers from Montevideo, Señor Juan Leon de las Casas, Mr. James Balsey & wife.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Ayuda, Joaquín Viera Belen, for Paraguará, despatched by Joaquín Almeida Rivero, with about 1000 quintals jerked beef, 690 arrobas tallow, flour of the country, indian corn, &c. &c.

Spanish barque Artemisa, Francisco Jaime Fornés, for Havana, despatched by Felipe Llavallo, with 4,591 quintals jerked beef and 381 arrobes tallow.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 23rd inst., ship Brutus, for New York.

Vessel past Point Indo.

On 11th inst.—At 11 P. M. Wind S. S. W. Starlingshire, hence 10th.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 6th inst.—H. B. M.'s ship Samarangy, (23 guns,) Captain William Broughton, from Rio Janeiro 10 days.

On 7th.—Spanish palanca Nuestra Señora de la Guadalupe, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., with rice, &c., to Caputo and Co.

On 11th.—British barque Ocean Queen, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., with sugar, to Mc.Donnell, Kemsley and Co.

On 12th.—Spanish schooner Bella Vidanza, from Rio Janeiro 25 ult., to Caputo and Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 8th inst.—H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russel Elliott, for Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 14th inst., *Quince años* he was reputed to a house we are told (for we were not present) full in every part.

On 16th, *La Hufiana de Bruselas*, the Orphan Girl (Manuela) is the daughter of a Marchioness. A roguish lawyer (Casacuberta) has got the documents which can alone substantiate her high birth, he proposes marriage to her which she indignantly refuses, he then threatens and endeavours to murder her, but he kills the Marchioness in mistake; he is not however aware of this mistake and when arrested he puts a bold front upon the matter. The orphan confronts him habited like Agnes the bleeding nun, and the lawyer is frightened into confession and punished. Señor Casacuberta dressed his part in a very 'unlawyer like manner,' he had more the appearance of a smuggler than one of the 'long robe.'

The Farce which followed is often played here. It is of a young girl who after visiting Madrid, returns to her rustic home full of contempt for her country lovers, and she persists in calling her Mother *Madama*, to the great disturbance of the old lady. The house was well attended.

On 18th, a drama in 3 acts translated from the French, called *El Fratricida ó los remordimientos*, the plot, a British Nobleman having lost considerable sums by gambling, murders his brother for his wealth, he has a sort of an accomplice in this act in the person of another gambler, also a man of rank. Twelve years elapses and the Fratricide is then residing on his estate in Ireland, with his wife, daughter & his wife's brother, an admiral; at this point of time the action of the drama commences. The son of the murdered man who is an officer in the army, pays his addresses to the daughter of the Fratricide, and is an accepted lover. The accomplice however (Lord Melfort) claims the hand of the young lady, and threatens unless he is married to her to denounce the murderer, the latter makes powerful appeals to the threatener, offers to make over to him all his property on condition that he will not press his suit of marriage, all is of no avail. The Fratricide then marries his daughter to his nephew, shoots the accomplice and afterwards destroys himself, thus two murders are committed in the play and a suicide.

From the above materials the author has worked out rather an interesting piece, but at the expence of probability and the existing order of things. It is in fact another of these French dramas which either through design or ignorance (as we before remarked), betrays total ignorance of the laws and institutions of Great Britain. In the 'Fratricide' the old threats are resorted to of appealing to the King, making him both judge and jury; all this may make the judicious smile, but it deceives 'the million.' Although these French dramatic writers depict British Noblemen as murderers by wholesale, yet they always make them whining murderers, thus far their productions carry the stamp of morality.

It has been said that the intellectual food of Spain is of foreign growth, and that France and the French language being easy of access to Spaniards, they have formed their models accordingly. An eminent Spaniard in noticing this subject says:—"The poets of Spain ought to take a wider range than they have hitherto occupied, they should avoid however, imitating the extravagances of the writers of the modern romantic school, whose good qualities are disfigured by an excess of affectation, and gross violation of probability and truth.

Señor Casacuberta as Lord Ademar the Fratricide, performed in a very superior manner, he evinced throughout infinite feeling & seemed to enter fully into the character. Some of his attitudes particularly in the scene with his accomplice, in the balcony or gallery of his mansion were excellent, and he was withal appropriately dressed, and wore on his left breast that appendage to a British Nobleman—the Star.—All the performers deserve praise, indeed the play was in every respect well got up.

The audience was numerous and select—the boxes were graced by a number of charming Señoritas.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

This company performed on Saturday last, to a very crowded house, a play called *La Inocencia en el Cadalso*, the scene in Spain. It relates to a lady about to be executed for the murder of her child of which however she is innocent, although she witnessed the deed which was effected by a man she supposes to be her father. When at the place of execution she is pardoned on certain conditions. Her pretended father fearing she would divulge the secret endeavours to murder her, in which he is foiled and brought to punishment through the medium of a friendly priest and a servant who turns 'King's evidence.' This servant was well represented, and the drama altogether possesses interest.

After the play Doña Isabel and a gentleman danced some *valseas*, but they went off dully, owing to the dullness of the music and not to any fault in the dancers.

The Farce was nearly similar to the English one of 'the Devil to pay,' but the 'Jobson' of the evening was inferior to Felipe David in the same character. The cobbler's wife is visited professionally by a physician, who comes on the stage dancing and singing, and who tells his patient that nothing can cure her except she goes to hear the *retreta* every evening.

Amongst the company in the boxes on the above-mentioned evenings, were the lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; General Manollá and lady; Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter; Señora Monasterio and daughter; the lady of Don Luislao Martinez and daughter; Don Francisco Belaustegui, lady and sister; Mr. Brownell, lady and Miss Ludlam; the lady of Don Felipe Arana and daughter; Mr. Mandoville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Mascayano, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili.

The *Guía de los Forasteros* or Almanack for the year 1837, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Births.

On 12th inst., the lady of Mr. Muthow Stadert, of a son.

On 13th, the lady of Mr. Thomas Duguid, of a daughter.

On 13th, the lady of Mr. Samuel Lyons, of a daughter.

Died.

On 17th inst., aged 32 years and 7 months, Anne Esther, the beloved wife of Thomas Duguid, Merchant, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish.....	128 a	128½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	124 a	125	do. do.
Plata mancuana.....	7 a	7½	do. for one dollar, Spanish.....
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	7½ a	7½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	57 a	58	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....			no demand
Exchange on England.....	6½		pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	320 a		dis. per prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	7½ a	7½	per patacon
Do. United States.....	7½		per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	28 a	34	dis. p. pesuda
Do country.....	28 a	30	do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	27 a	29	do. do.
Do salted.....	24 a	25	do. do.
Do Horse.....	9 a	10½	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3½ a	4	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	40 a		do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	9 a	14	do. per arroba
Hair, long.....	65 a	66	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	30 a	33	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14 a	16	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	13 a	14	do. per arroba
Horns.....	128 a		480 per mil
Flour, (North American).....			a none
Salt, on board.....			a none
Discount.....	1½ a	2	pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 126½ dollars. The low-st price 124 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6½ pence. The lowest 6½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCHANTS 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 BRADNER, Responsible Editor.