

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 565.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1837.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE appointment of General Heredia to the command of the Confederate army of operations destined to act against General Santa Cruz, will be seen by reference to the official documents in our journal of this day, as likewise the fervent approbation which this appointment has occasioned in the Provinces. There has been great activity in the War Department of Buenos Ayres, for the forwarding of materiel to the army. Colonel Paz who came here some time since from Tucuman, as Commissioner from the Commander in Chief, has left this City on his return and is accompanied by a considerable number of military officers, the greater part of whom have volunteered their services.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, contains a copy of the circulars addressed by the Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, to the Provinces thereof:—as also to the Governments of America and those of Europe, with the declaration of War and Manifesto it has issued against General Santa Cruz and his adherents. The circular to the Governments of America, states that the Argentine Republic has ever been prodigal of its blood and treasure to aid the cause of American liberty, that now it takes up arms against a faithless conqueror, who has violated the immunity of the territory of the Confederation, fomented discord, protected the enemies of its peace, and endeavoured to dismember the Provinces; that his perfidious conduct towards Chili, the unlimited power he has assumed, sacrificing the lives of Chiefs distinguished for their services in the cause of independence, the arbitrary dismemberment of Peru, and the fatal influence he exercises by the abuse of the force he possesses, demonstrate that every thing is to be feared and nothing expected from his ominous policy, and that the Argentine Republic has no other alternative but to declare war.

The circular to the European Governments is in a similar strain, merely adding that the Confederation has for six years endured injuries from its ambitious neighbour, that every friendly effort to obtain redress had been fruitless, that the spirit of conquest he has displayed, raising over the corse of the sons of Peru and Bolivia an ominous power, destroys the political equilibrium of the new States of South America and places them in a degrading dependence upon his baleful influence. The Confederation therefore relies that the enlightened Government it addresses will give a favourable reception to a declaration which the justice of its cause and the preservation of the honor, independence and liberty of the Argentines has obliged it to issue.

Senor Muñoz one of the Ministers of the Oriental Government of the Republic of the Uruguay, who appears to be the individual alluded to in the Manifesto of this Government against General Santa Cruz, as having been charged with the clandestine mission there denounced, has denied in a communication in the Montevideo journal 'Universal,' of 29th ult., that the object of his mission was such as is represented.

It is presumed that this declaration when coming in an official shape will call forth a reply.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, June 1st, 1837.
28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation

To the Professor in Medicine and Surgery,
Dr. James Lepper.

The undersigned has been ordered by His Excellency the Governor of the Province, our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, to express to you the lively pleasure His Excellency has experienced to see his wishes accomplished in the important charge which he confided to your well-known professional ability.

Your medical attentions to His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, Brigadier of the Nation, Restorer of the Laws, Don Estanislao Lopez, have had the happy effect of alleviating the malady of the Illustrious citizen, to whom the country is so much indebted for the eminent services he has rendered to it, sacrificing the dearest affections of man to its Liberty, Confederation and Laws.

The cheerfulness with which you undertook this service and the assiduity which you displayed in its performance give it additional importance. For these considerations His Excellency the Governor of the Province, has requested the undersigned to transmit to you the sentiments of his kind acknowledgment, those of his particular esteem and sincere gratitude.

God preserve you many years.

AGUSTIN GARRIGOS.

Several official documents issued by the Government of the Province of Santa Fé, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., the first dated 29th ult., is a note from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of said Province, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of the circular of 8th ult., containing the information that the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Affairs of Peace, War and Foreign Relations, of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, engaged as they are in an honorable war against General Santa Cruz, who by his infamous association with the perfidious unitarians, threatens the liberty and independence of said Provinces, has under date 8th inst., named Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, who is now Governor of the Province of Tucuman, and Protector of those of Salta, Jujui and Catamarca, to be Commander in Chief of the Confederate Argentine Army of operations, destined to act against that tyrant.

That forced as is the Confederation to take up arms, to combat the vile machinations and hostile plans of the usurper of Peru, and to regularise and put in action the means to act against the enemy of their liberties, no one in his (Governor Lopez's) opinion, can be better adapted for that purpose than the worthy General Alejandro Heredia. That the wisdom this eminent patriot has displayed in his public life, his firm and decided adhesion to the system of Federation, is a satisfactory pledge of his conduct and promise the best results from the important undertaking committed to his charge.

The second is dated 29th ult., and approves the decree of 9th ult., issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres against the Chiefs Rivera and Lavalle, who (as the note states,) in conjunction

with the iniquitous unitarian band, seek to involve the Oriental State in blood, that they may thence produce the same effects of desolation and death on the Argentine territory.

The third is a renewal of the decree issued on 6th August last, by the Government of Santa Fé, prohibiting all communication with the mutineers in the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

The fourth is a note dated 27th ult., from the Governor of Santa Fé in answer to the Circular of the Governor of Buenos Ayres dated 8th ult., requesting competent authorisation to act freely as it regards the management of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, and particularly in the war in which it is engaged with General Santa Cruz. Governor Lopez states that he feels great pleasure in giving the said authorisation on the part of the Province of Santa Fé, confident that such a charge cannot be in better hands than in those of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, who had ever been a constant defender of the liberties of the Republic and zealous for its honor and prosperity.

The fifth is a memorandum to the above effect dated Santa Fé 27th ult., signed by Governor Lopez, &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst., contains similar documents to the above dated 28th ult., from Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, and a Proclamation which he addressed to the inhabitants of Entrerios upon the occasion of the 25th May anniversary.

A note dated 30th ult., from Don Agustin Garrigos, Under Secretary of the Home Department, to the Rev. Dr. Miguel Garcia, conveys the thanks of His Excellency the Governor for the patriotic and erudite Sermon the Reverend gentleman preached at the Cathedral on 25th ult., as also a present from His Excellency upon the occasion.

Dr. Garcia replied to the above on 31st ult.

Two notes dated 9th inst., addressed to the Governor of the Province of Jujui from that of Buenos Ayres, in reply to those received from the former and published in our last, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst.

A communication to the Government dated 28th ult., from Don Pedro N. Rojas, Justice of Peace of the district of Monte, gives an account of the festivities there in honor of the 25th May anniversary.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer at 48 to 55.

H. B.'s ship Samarang, saluted the town on Wednesday afternoon last, with 19 guns— which was returned from the Port by a like number. She had the flag of this Republic at the fore whilst firing the salute.

Baron Henrique Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardinia to this Republic, gave a grand dinner on Sunday last, at his residence in the Calle de la Reconquista, to various Sardinian gentlemen upon the occasion of the first hoisting of the flag of that Nation at its Consulate in this City, which took place on the day and at the residence in question.

BRAZIL.

THE Journals of Rio Janeiro by the packet "Spider," contain an account of a change in the Brazilian Ministry, brought about (so it is said,) by the situation of affairs in the Province of Rio Grande. The reply to the speech from the Throne produced considerable discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition wished that it should convey direct censure upon the acts of the Administration, and stated that the Chamber would be wanting in its duty if it lent its co-operation to an Administration which did not enjoy the confidence of the Nation. One of the Ministers—Señor Abreu, defended the conduct of the Ministry, particularly as it regarded Rio Grande and courted enquiry thereon; as also censure, if it should be proved that the Government ought to have foreseen the unfortunate events which have occurred in that Province. That the appointment of Bento Manuel Ribeiro as Inspector General of the Province, and that of Antero as President, was forced upon it from circumstances.

The new Ministers are:—
For Finance, Manuel Alves Branco.

Justice charged provisionally with the Foreign Affairs, P. G. A. Montezuma.

War, S. da Costa Pereira.

Marine, Vice-Admiral T. P. dos Santos.

Señor Feliciano Nunes Pires, has been appointed to the Presidency of Southern Rio Grande de S. Pedro, and Dr. M. R. da Silva Lisboa, to the Presidency of Northern Rio Grande.

There is now a French newspaper published in Rio Janeiro, under the title of 'Le Nouvelliste.' It has some interesting extracts, &c., and we trust its circulation is considerable.

CONTINENTAL POPULATIONS.

Europe, 233,560,000; Asia, 464,000,000; Africa, 130,000,000; America, 40,000,000; Australia, 2,500,000. Total population of the globe, 870,000,000; of which 460,500,000 are Pagans; 128,000,000 Mussulmen; 5,735,000 Jews; and 274,965,000 Christians; of the latter, the Roman Catholics are estimated at 148,814,000; the Protestants at 68,616,000; and the Greek Catholics at 57,535,000. This is the result of the last census.

The late Colonel De Lancy.

This gallant young officer, who expired at St. Sebastian on the 22nd inst., from the effects of the dangerous wounds received in the conflict at Hernani, was the son of the late Major De Lancy, of the Island of Guernsey, and related also to General De Lancy, a distinguished cavalry officer. Previous to his departure for Spain to join the staff of General Evans, he was a Captain in the 60th Royal Rifles, but tired, it would appear, of the inactivity of a garrison, he exchanged to half-pay to join the auxiliary legion. Colonel De Lancy had two other brothers in the army, one of them a Captain in the 75th. This ill-fated gentleman was in the prime of manhood, and possessed a private fortune, exclusive of his pay.

In compliance with the suggestion of several of our friends, we have added to our Prices Current three items, namely:—Sheep skins, Calf skins and Deer skins.

We have been favoured with the "Boston Courier," of 9th March last, containing the farewell address of General Jackson. It is extremely interesting and enters fully into political matters, dwelling largely upon the evils which the General conceives have been caused to the country by the establishment of the Bank of the United States. In speaking of the efforts to create dissensions in the Union, he says:—

"The lessons contained in the invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time, could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For, when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be,

not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events, and warning us of the evil to come.—Forty years have passed, since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but as an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his countrymen depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent, to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot.

"We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the south against the north, and the north against the south; and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? Or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of state pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other states are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves.—Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time, create mutual hostility; and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

"What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union discovered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the

absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

"There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of these errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

"But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or from want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

"It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end to the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government.—The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders, likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased, by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and,

therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy, since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure: and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens, and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States, to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord, are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

"In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people of every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments, which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or National."

The Message concludes as follows:—

"My own race is nearly run; advanced age and falling health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Advertisements.

To Milliners, Dressmakers &c.

RIBBON-WIRE, colours white, straw, plaid, and black; Bonnet-wire, best Bonnet buckram, Pastebords for Bonnets, &c. Diamond and drilled-eyed needles, sharps, buttonhooks, and blunts. A superior assortment of London made Stocks. For sale at No. 80 Cathedral Street. J. S. 3t.

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

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD. 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-Costas, 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.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

AT PLOWES, ATKINSON & Cos, No. 83 Calle del Peru, are on Sale, besides a general assortment of goods, the following:— A small lot of excellent London Gingerbread.

Do. of Madeira Wine in quarter cases, of perhaps the best quality that has hitherto been imported here. A small lot of Old Port, of very superior class, in cases of three dozens.

Do. of Claret, of Do. in cases of three dozens. Do. of Lisbon, of very good quality, in Do. Do. of Marsala, of Do. in Do. Do. of Sherry, of Do. in quarter cases. Do. of real Burton Ale, of excellent quality in brils. Bottled Porter and Als of the best; London yellow Soap of improved quality; a good assortment of Paints; best London made Beaver Hats; Mcintosh's India Rubber Water-proof Goods, in piece and in articles ready-made; also two Platina Bedsteads. All these may be had at moderate prices. j9 3t

Small English Blankets.

SELLING at W. Hayton's Store, No. 66 Calle de la Piedad, small English blankets at \$10 per pair.

Superior very strong double tye English shoes, at \$14 per pair.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

February 9th.—British brig *Commero*, Boylan, hence 14th November.
" 13th.—British brig *Joseph Winter*, Nuttall, hence 29th November.
March 27th.—British barque *Jackson*, Thomas Williamson, from Montevideo.
" 29th.—British brig *Courier*, Fell, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

February 28th.—British brig *John Black*, Maclean, hence 8th December.
March 7th.—British brig *Uranis*, Bergh, from Montevideo.
" 30th.—British brig *Themis*, Lo Bas, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

February 14th.—H. B. M's packet *Magnet*, from Rio Janeiro 20th December, with the mail forwarded hence 16th November, by H. B. M's packet *Spider*.
March 22nd.—H. B. M's packet *Sea gull*, from Rio Janeiro 18th Janeiro, her mail was landed at Pالمouth on 21st March by the *Ramona* steamer, including the one forwarded hence 27th December, by H. B. M's packet *Hornet*.

ARRIVED AT TOPSHAM.

March 11th.—British barque *Punchal*, Perritt, from Montevideo, part of the cargo thrown over.
" 12th.—British brig *Adventure*, Alexander, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT ANTWERP.

February 6th.—Argentine schooner brig *Condor*, Pyott, hence 23rd October.
March 7th.—French barque *Olimpia*, Frappaz, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT HELVOET.

February 25th.—French brig *Aimable Lucette*, Faisant, hence 1st December.

ARRIVED AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

February 8th.—French brig *Courrier* de la Rance, Leroy, hence 20th November.
" 10th.—French barque *Basque*, Curac, from Montevideo.
March 28th.—French brig *Jeune Charles*, Abraham, hence 3rd January.

ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

March 11th.—French barque *Rothomagus*, Cauchie, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR.

February 18th.—Sardinian brig *Penguin*, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT CADIZ.

February 15th.—Spanish brig *Henrique*, Arana, hence 10th December.

ARRIVED AT GENOA.

February 24th.—Sardinian polacre *Bulla Antonieta*, Vassallo, hence 4th November.

ARRIVED AT HAVANA.

January 22nd.—American brig *Erie*, Smith, hence 30th November.
" 20th.—French brig *Louis*, Gekier, hence 15th November.

ARRIVED AT TRINIDAD.

January 27th.—British barque *Cleopatra*, Singleton, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA.

December 21st.—British barque *Lowther*, Murphy, hence 15th September.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

April 20th.—Brazilian brig *Licia*, hence 31st March.
" 30th.—Oriental patache *Cesar Henrique*, from Montevideo 22 days.
May 9th.—Brazilian brig *Libortador*, from Montevideo 15 days.
" 10th.—H. B. M's packet *Tyrian*, from Falmouth 11th March, with the mails for the River Plate,
" " Oriental patache *Union*, from Montevideo 13 days.
" 13th.—H. B. M's packet *Spider*, hence 25th April Montevideo 29th do.
" 15th.—H. B. M's packet *Ranger*, from Falmouth 7th April, with the mails for the River Plate.
" 17th.—Brazilian schooner brig *San José Almeida* hence 21st April.
" 18th.—Brazilian schooner brig *San José de los Placeres*, Lessa, hence 22nd April.

ARRIVED AT BAHIA.

April 23rd.—National schooner brig *Emilia*, Bucan, hence 25th March.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

April 7th.—British barque *Morayshire*, Lanoth, from Gibraltar 127 days.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of June 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Howard, Boazley.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Schooner brig <i>Betsy Hall</i> , Coaker.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	Anderson, Weller and Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Cracken and Jamieson.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Barque Ocean Queen, Carnie.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alciope, Bennett.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson.....	John Best, Brothers.....	Loading for London.
Brig Thomas Leech, Coull.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelso.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
American.		
Barque Chalcedony, Upton.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Salem.
Brig Olympia, Mollan.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Rose, Davis.....	Zunaran and Tresserra.....	Loading for Havana.
French.		
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
Brig Uni, Meriel.....	Moscat, Dunoyer and Vani.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Napoleon, Labardy.....	Aynes, Brothers.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Jeune Estelle, Lamaud.....	J. O. Basualdo.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Spanish.		
Brig Manuel, Andicochea.....	Zunaran y Tresserra.....	Loading for a port in the Mediter'n.
Sardinian.		
Polacra San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
Brazilian.		
Schooner brig <i>Cacique</i> , Olivera.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Schooner brig <i>Clara Julia</i> , J. F. Santos.....	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH. Ship *Samarang*, (28 guns), Capt. William Broughton.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.
 On 6th inst.—Sardinian brig Cesar, Vialo, from Bahia 8th inst.
 7th.—Sardinian schooner brig Francisca Catalina, Boziano, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.
 " Brazilian zamacoa Providencia, from Rio Janeiro.
 13th.—Brazilian zamacoa Hermenegilda, from Rio Grande 3rd inst.
 " British brig Clugas, Roberts, from Lisbon 22nd April, with 147 tons salt, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.
 10th inst.—H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessel posted to sail.
 On 17th inst.—Hermann, for Bremen.

Vessels post Point Indio.
 On 7th inst.—At 2 P. M., Wind N., Johannes, hence 4th.
 On 8th.—At mid-day, Wind W. S. W., Esperanza, hence 7th.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 6th April.
 FOR BUENOS AYRES.
 Brig Catherine, Capt. B. Heyman, to sail about 1st May.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES
 Brig William Waters, Capt. W. W. Rice, to sail about 12th April.

H. B. M's packet Tyrant, was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, on 25th ult., with the mail forwarded hence 25th April by H. B. M's packet Spider.

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

The Danish brig Princess Caroline Amalia, F. A. Guntheren, sailed from Altona 18th March and from Deal 24th do., for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

MARINE LIST.
 Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 10.—Wind S. S. W.
 Arrived, National schooner Constellation, (Pilot boat), from a cruise in the river.
 Brazilian schooner brig Clara Julia, (73 tons), Joaquin Ferreira dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with aguardiente, coffee, &c., to Hilario Poucel & Co.

June 11.—Wind N. N. E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

June 12.—Wind W.
 No arrivals or sailings.

June 13.—Wind W. opposite coast visible.
 No arrivals or sailings.

June 14.—Wind E. opposite coast visible.
 Arrived, H. B. M's ship Samarang, (28 guns), Captain William Broughton, from Montevideo 11th inst.

Brazilian zamacoa Nova Luz, (164 tons), Pedro Ferreira Denis, from Santos 9th ult., with sugar, coffee and rice, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Amistad, José J. Araujo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3110 quintals jerked beef, 400 boxes candles, 1000 dry hides 3000 strings onions and 1 horse.

National packet schooner Luise, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

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

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Don Angel Rodriguez and servant. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Herman de la Camp.

June 15.—Wind N. N. E.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Alejandro Martinez.

June 16.—Wind E. N. E.
 Arrived, British barque Rubicon, (804 tons), Robert Anderson, from Lisbon 6th February, arrived at Montevideo 18th April, sailed thence 11th inst., with 920 dry hides, 101 pipes tallow, 65 tons shin bones, 16 bales horse hair, 23 do. wool, to John Best, Brothers.

Sailed, French ship Constance, Prosper Soreau, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 14,466 dry hides, 625 salted do., 20 bales with 6374 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 100 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 51 arrobas ostrich feathers, 15 do. with 2,250 doz. nutria skins and some return cargo.

Passengers, Monsieur Pierre Nugent, wife and 3 children, Monsieur Bailly, wife and sister in law, Monsieur Asejo, wife and servant boy, Messieurs Devile and Liautaud, in sight a vessel.

THEATRE.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 11th inst., was performed a drama, called *La Generosidad Inglesa*, the scene in England—the story, two British noblemen, one has a son the other a daughter, the young people are affianced to each other but the gentleman deserts the lady; her father too is harsh to her, she flies to the father of her lover who acts nobly upon the occasion and all ends happily. The furce of the *Widow's law suit* followed, in which the widow tricked her lawyer and one of her lovers, and married a young officer. The house was full in every part.

On 13th, *La Educanda en Londres*, was repeated.—Surely nothing but excellent acting can reconcile a critical audience to the absurdities (to say no worse of it) with which this play is filled; first we have one Sir Tom Love, who from being a Lieutenant in the British army is promoted at once to a Colony, through the influence of a 'Lord Duke,' who not only makes Lieut. Love a Colonel but marries him to a boarding-school girl, (Helena), hurries him to the coast to embark for India the moment he is married, in order that my Lord Duke may have an opportunity of seducing the bride—quick work for poor Love. We wonder whether he was to have sailed in the *British Packet*. Then there is the mistress of a ladies boarding-school, whom the renowned author of the *Educanda* calls *Lady Worcester*. To complete the folly Mrs. or Lady Worcester gets an order from the Queen (not from a Magistrate), for the delivery up of the betrayed Helena,—"However revert to the acting—Doña Manuela, as Helena played most feelingly, and in the last scene she brought tears to the eyes of many of the fair spectators, her ball-room dress was a copy of that now in vogue in London. Doña Trinidad as Lady Windsor, had but little to do but that little she did well—she was most charmingly attired and 'looked the lady.' Señora Funes as Lady Worcester was more than respectable. The hero of the piece (Sir Tom Love), was admirably performed by Señor Casacuberta, in fact all the performers deserve praise. The house was well attended.

On 14th, for the benefit of Señor Gonzalez, to a house crowded to the ceiling, another drama written by Monsieur Ducange, called *La Venganza*, the scene in Corsica—it relates to the inveterate hatred of two families of that Island, a sort of Montague and Capulet affair, and possesses moderate interest with stage effect, particularly at the conclusion, where the French soldiers suddenly enter and disperse the armed tribunal. Manuela and her spouse again played excellently—some new and pretty scenery was exhibited. On the above evenings several of the European company performed with the National—this is well. We should not be surprised to see them form one company. Doña Isabel danced too in the boleros with her companions, she is really a charming creature in the dance, and on Saturday and Wednesday evenings she was prettily dressed and looked very Sylph like.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

This company performed on Saturday evening an indifferent piece under the pompous title of *Napoleon lo manda, La cigala Lucinda, and El casamiento por fuerza*. In the latter there was a gipsy dance or fandango, by Doña Isabel and another lady—it was a capital affair and was loudly applauded. Doña Isabel also danced in the *Jalendas* during the evening.

It will be seen that the Theatre goes on prosperously, beauty and fashion have attended on almost every evening. A lovely creature her hair arranged "à la Romana," graced the lower circle of boxes on Tuesday evening; she was greatly admired.

Monsieur B. De Martigny Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French to this Republic, sat in Mr. Mandeville's box on the evening of the 19th., Lieut. O'Reilly Commander of H. B. M's packet Spider, was also present on several evenings.

* Gross ignorance of the manners and customs of the English prevails even among the educated French. The following instance occurred at the recent trials at Strasbourg, M. Leichtenberger, advocate of some of the conspirators, in the course of his speech said, "When Rubini went to London to sing, the King of England ordered the drums to beat *aux chapeaux* (the salute for a General) as he passed along." If M. Leichtenberger believes this story, he will certainly not give credit to a joke which appeared in the *Corsaire* the other day, and which represented an Englishman at the Italian Opera in Paris *tying a knot in his pocket handkerchief* in order to remind him that he had been pleased with the said Rubini. Such a subject could not possibly have had M. Leichtenberger's King of England for a sovereign. But both stories are equally absurd, and though one is but a joke, and the other serious, they are alike characteristic of the ignorance of the French in all that relates to the English and English manners. (World.)

Advertisements.

ON SALE.

AT NO. 14 CALLE MAYPU.

SURGEON'S pocket instruments, tooth do., cupping do., lancets, and a variety of other instruments, a few pieces of good flannel made of the best wool, a quantity of iron and brass wire for sieves, hair cloth, all kinds of stoves and grates, with or without fenders, fire brasses, bellows, hearth brushes, &c.; Scotch ploughs, cart axle-trees, cart harness, cart horse hames, iron barrow wheels, spur & pennon wheels, as well as all kinds of hard-ware, selling at the old prices without any advance. j175t

MATRESSES.

THE most complete assortment of all ready-made mattresses in this City, constantly on sale at Inglis' upholstery and mattress Store, No. 57, Calle de Potosi, where can be seen a horse power machine always at work craning and carding wool for mattresses, so that the public can depend upon having the cleanest and best mattresses hitherto made in this country.

Old mattresses and sofas cleaned and repaired to look like new. Curtains cut and hung to the latest fashion, with every part of the upholstery business executed with neatness and despatch. j173t

FOR SALE.

AT No. 30 Cathedral Street, plated snuffers with their dishes of Sheffield manufactory; Emerson's improved elastic razor stop; ink-stands, plated and of fancy wood, with ink, sand, wafer stands and place for pens &c., in one piece; fantascopes or optical delusions; indelible ink for marking linen; flesh brushes; mats for dishes; writing, letter, drawing, blotting, coloured letter, marbled, red morocco and fancy papers; maps of the Province of Buenos Ayres, of the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, of the lands adjacent the Panama and Uruguay, of Europe, of England, of South America, of America, of British N. America, of Africa, of Asia, of the United States, of Mexico, of the West Indies and of Colombia. j175t

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

THEATRE.

ON Wednesday evening next 21st inst., an Amateur performance will take place at the Theatre. It will be opened by a new anthem, dedicated to our illustrious Restorer of the Laws. After which the grand Republican tragedy in 5 acts, called

LANUZA,

OR THE DEFENDER OF THE LAWS OF HIS COUNTRY.

Written by that eminent Patriot Angel Saavedra.

At the end of the third act, Señor and Señora Caton will dance a *pas de deux*. The entertainments of the evening to conclude with a grand Duet, by Señor Burgos and Señora Bigatti, from the Opera of *Semiramide*.

The Amateurs in offering the above to the ladies and gentlemen of this City, hope for their usual indulgence.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	130 a 131	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	127 a 128	do. do.
Plata macanina	74 a 74	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	8 a 8	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	74 a 74	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	55 a 56	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	68	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	25 a 300	
Do. Montevideo	8	a per patacon
Do. United States	8	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox	34 a 35	di. p. pesada
Do. country	28 a 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28 a 29	do. do.
Do. salted	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a 12	do. ench.
Nutria Skins	4 a 4	do. per lb.
Clinchilli Skins	33 a 35	do. per dozen
Wool, common	10 a 14	do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	20 a 22	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen		
Deer skins per dozen	94 a 11	
Hair, long	56 a 58	do. do.
Do. mixed	31 a 34	do. do.
Jerked Beef	14 a 16	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	124 a 14	do. per arr'ba
Horns	128 a 580	per mil
Flour, (North American)		a none
Salt, on board	16 a 18	
Discount	14 a 2	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 131 dollars. The lowest price 127 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 64 pence. The lowest ditto 64 pence.

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