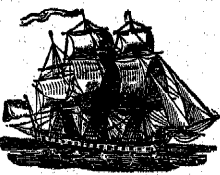


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 570.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

An express from Chili arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, but did not bring any very particular news. The *Diario de la Tarde* of Thursday, published an extract from a private letter, which states that every exertion was making in Chili, to repair the mischief caused by the late military sedition, and for the departure of the expedition against Peru. That the traitor Vidaurre had been replaced by General Aldunate; and the other vacancies in the army filled up with officers of known fidelity and merit; of which happily there was no want, and that many officers appertaining to the regiments of Civicos had voluntarily offered their services.

Don Ramon Cavareda, Governor of Valparaiso, had been appointed Minister of War, and was expected immediately at Santiago, to fulfil the duties of his new employment.

### VIVA LA FEDERACION ARGENTINA!

Alejandro Heredia, Brigadier General, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Tucuman, Protector of those of Salta, Jujuy and Catamarca, and Commander in Chief of the Army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, &c;—to the Argentines.

### PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—To arms; the country is in danger; our liberty and independence are threatened by an aspirant.

ARGENTINES:—To war; the bicoloured flag which has been unfurled in seven Republics in the cause of liberty, and which you have sustained with bravery and honor, waves on our northern frontiers; let us hasten to support it, lest folly and infatuation should in our absence tempt any one to stain its dignity and its glories. We have been many times insulted and we have injuries to avenge, ingratitude to resent, rights to reclaim, redress to demand, oppressed to liberate, and laurels to reap.

We have been provoked and we are therefore not responsible for the ravages of the sword, for the blood which may flow, nor for the victims which may be sacrificed.

The Republics of the Ecuador and Chili are in the field against the liberticides; and can there be an Argentine who will remain a frigid spectator of so glorious a struggle, can there be one whose blood will not boil at the recollection of the sacrifices which the Republic has made for the liberty and independence of those same persons who now pretend to enslave it, and at the memory that its privations and fatigues have been rewarded with the most monstrous ingratitude!

ARGENTINES:—We do not need commerce with Bolivia, but the simple fact of having thwarted by heavy imposts Argentine trade, when it has been freely opened to nations the most remote of the Universe, was a sufficient cause for war; and if then we did not take up arms, now we do so with cheerfulness to uphold our sacred rights, whose recovery has cost us rivers of blood.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY:—We are going to open a glorious campaign, remember that the snow capped summits of the Andes and Chimborazo have been insignificant barriers to your intrepidity; remember likewise, that toils, privations, and fatigues are very subaltern to an Argentine, when honor and glory are in the question; to them the Argentine Confederation bids me conduct you, I will fulfil the mandate or perish in the attempt.

ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.

### PROCLAMATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOLIVIA.

INHABITANTS OF TARIJA AND CHICHAS:—Be not alarmed at the appearance in your territory of Argentine forces; on seeing them your oppressors will artfully invent calumnies against us; they will make efforts to inflame your imagination, and prevent your becoming acquainted with the truth; do not allow yourselves to be carried away by momentary irritation, consult your true interest and resolve upon acting; do not endeavor to uphold an administration which has caused your misfortune; compare the period when Argentine commerce circulated throughout your province with your present situation; take a retrospective view of those times, and you will behold the roads covered with numerous droves of laden mules which were a source of prosperity to you; those roads are now deserted and their gloom and abandonment are the origin of your present poverty and wretchedness; I mention this to exonerate myself from all the responsibility in the war; we be to those who turn a deaf ear and make vain efforts to sustain a Government the most ominous, which organised upon Algerine principles acts against the true interest of the State over which it presides, and in order to support a great number of Vizirs and Asiatic pomp preserves the ignominious tribute on the Aborigines, owners of the soil, after having cast them without the pale of civilization and of the law.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN OF THE YEAR TEN:—Cast a glance upon the administration of Bolivia and you will find in it the most inveterate enemies of the Independence, prisoners of Ayacucho or foreign mercenaries; now tell me can this class of men make you happy? You will certainly answer me no, because experience has shown so.

MEN OF CHICHAS AND TARIJA:—If you wish to be happy and make the happiness of the present generation, unite your efforts to those of the Argentines with whom you have combated for the liberty and independence they enjoy, and you will see your oppression converted into liberty, your poverty to plenty, and your degradation to grandeur.

The poll tax which the owners of the soil pay is a direct outrage upon the enlightenment of the age, and upon justice and gratitude; because it is known to the Universe that the Aborigines have performed prodigies of valor to liberate themselves from the most degrading humiliation; and can it be possible that with their sacrifices and their blood they have only purchased for themselves and their descendants ignominy and contempt.

INDIANS OF SANTA HELENA:—Remember that to shake off this ignominious tribute, without any other arms than your indignation, you reduced to atoms the grenadiers of the reserve of the Spanish army.

ABORIGINES OF CHAYANTE:—I would ask you if you have bettered your condition by having destroyed the grenadiers of Abancayo in the narrow passes of Anacoato; I am sure that all of you with tears in your eyes will answer me that you are yet tributaries, console yourselves, mourn no longer; the Argentines exist, who as often as they entered Bolivia, their first step was to free you from the tribute, because they could not bear to see you in such degradation.

ABORIGINES, OWNERS OF THE SOIL:—What can you expect from General Santa Cruz? He had the fortune of being born one of you, and when you had a right to believe he would exempt you from tribute, and raise you to the dignity of free men and place you on a level with the rest, he has oppressed you with a double weight of servitude, he keeps you under the

humiliating yoke imposed on you by the King of Spain, and has withheld from you the right of equality which no tyrant in the present day dares to attack.

BOLIVIANS:—Since the Argentine Republic measured its strength with the Empire of Brazil, and its efforts were crowned with success, it does not fear to grapple with any State that may provoke it; do not think that I make use of seductive language in order not to undergo the chances of war, I fear them not, for justice and the desire of restoring to men that precious gift of Heaven, liberty, buoy up my confidence and give strength to my decided determination. I will call myself happy if I have the fortune to put you in possession of your sacred rights.

BOLIVIANS:—My voice is not unknown to you, listen to it, the Argentine Confederation bids me protect you, and I will protect you.

ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.

Tucuman, June 19th, 1837.

### Official Documents.

### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th, 17th and 19th inst., contains various documents issued by the Governments of the Provinces of Santiago del Estero, Santa Fé and Catamarca, in purport the same as those noticed in our last, from the Government of the Province of Cordova, relative to the war with General Santa Cruz, &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains a note to the Government dated 17th inst., from Don Saturnino Unzué, Justice of Peace of the Parish of La Piedad, inclosing a list of individuals of said Parish, who have subscribed 3121 dollars, for the use of the Government in the war against General Santa Cruz, as also a donation of a *Liberto*, named Francisco, from Don José Portugues, for the use of the State. The Justice in his note states, that the merit of these donations is not in the amount collected, but as evincing the enthusiasm of the people to assist the Government in the glorious enterprise in which the Nation is engaged, against the Chief of the Bolivian Republic; and that he (the Justice,) and inhabitants of La Piedad, are ready to come forward with their persons and property to chastise the Unitarian Tyrant Santa Cruz, and uphold the rights of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government replied to the above on the same day, expressing its most particular gratitude and thanks, in the name of the country.

A communication to the Government dated 17th inst., from Don Beltazar Ponce de Leon, Justice of Peace of Pilar, gives an account of the manner in which the Anniversary of the 9th July was observed in that town, federal flags waved from every house, the bells in the church rang a merry peal, High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, after which the Justice addressed his townsmen. At the conclusion of the address there were exclamations of *Viva la Federacion! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Mueran los impios Unitarios! Mueran el perfido tirano Santa Cruz!* On the evenings of 8th and 9th, the town of Pilar was illuminated.

A decree dated 18th inst., contains regulations respecting the marks to be used by the gold and silversmiths of this Capital, upon the goods they manufacture. The assayers are Señores José Macias, Mariano Martinez, Miguel Granado and Carlos Lanata.

All persons who keep shops of the above description, must after 1st September next, register at the Police Office the marks they use.

A very useful work upon this subject has been lately published in this city, in which the current money of Buenos Ayres, is reduced to pounds sterling, shillings, and pence, and vice versa. The exchange is calculated from five pence per dollar, to eight pence; on amounts from fifty thousand dollars to one dollar, and in sterling money from one thousand pounds to one penny, with the fractional parts of exchange, for example at 5 pence,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, and it is continued in this mode to 8 pence.

It is the first work of the sort which has appeared in this country, and is highly creditable to the industry and skill of its author, Mr. Peter Nagle. It may in fact be called (as it regards exchange,) the "Ready Reckoner," and we should think will find a place in all mercantile establishments connected with Buenos Ayres.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.  
SIR,

The undersigned solicits the favour of presenting to the public in your next Packet, the circular letter in which he proposes the publication of the Inaugural Speech of the President of the United States, and the Farewell Address.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the valedictory of Mr. Jackson, is the only one that has been received by the people from a President retiring from the Chair of the Supreme Executive for the last forty years; but more rare by far, are some of the ideas which that document presents to our view.

In the instance in which we find the people called upon to support the Government, in their struggle against formidable enemies, political and pecuniary, we discover a direct tendency of completely destroying a system, which but recently, was the very basis of our commercial operations.

Of the result of this contest there can be no doubt, and the commercial consequences necessarily in train, are equally within the sphere of perception of any one, who has sufficient capacity to manage any kind of business whatever, provided there be a fair statement of facts and circumstances in their proper order.

It will be the object of the undersigned in his observations, to avoid every thing that may have the least shadow of hypothesis or conjecture.

And simply, from well known premises to shew the present state of our Commercial relations, and the consequences that must of necessity succeed; in the same manner also will be treated the subject of SLAVERY, and such other sections as it may be expedient to notice, without seeking for applause, or fearing the frowns of interested partizans of any class.

In complying with this request, you may perhaps, confer a favor upon the honest part of the Political and Commercial World, and will most assuredly much oblige

Yours,

Most respectfully,

B. C. FOSTER.

Buenos Ayres, July 13th, 1837.

SIR,

I send to your favor this Proposal for Publishing by Subscription the INAUGURAL SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;—and the FAREWELL ADDRESS of the EX-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON.—With Explanatory Notes, by a Citizen of the United States.

Every man of capital and business should make himself well acquainted with the nature of the PRESENT CONTEST between the Government and People of the United States on the one hand, and the "Monied Incorporations and Political Intriguers" on the other:—towards which the FAREWELL ADDRESS contributes in no small degree.

The observations to be made on the Question of Slavery in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, will be of the highest interest to the Philosophical Politician, Philanthropist, and Christian.

Should the liberality of an enlightened community admit, the Likeness of the Writer of the Declaration of Independence will embellish the work. The undersigned is induced to suggest this appendage, partly on account of the high standing of the moral and political character of the writer of that instrument, at a period perhaps by far the most interesting that the New World has ever experienced; and partly on account of the quotations from his writings indispensably necessary to be brought forward, to illustrate the GRAND QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES,—alluded to by the President in his Inaugural Speech, in a manner so prominently clashing with the policy of GREAT BRITAIN in her relations to the same case,—AN INTERESTING COLLISION! which at the present day attracts the most lively attention of an intelligent world. Considering likewise his abhorrence of oppression, his living in the midst of the slave-holding States, and the judicious manner in which he manifested his disgust at the abuses that came under his observation, without losing in the least degree the affections of the people,—must necessarily secure for his "Memory" a high place in the esteem of every friend of human nature and good government, and render his likeness at least an agreeable acquisition. Of whom, also, it has emphatically been said—

"When we look back upon the time THAT TRIED MEN'S SCULS, we see him riding majestically on the WHIRLWIND OF REVOLUTION, calmly directing THE STORM OF EXCITED PASSIONS, and sagely pointing out the path of POLITICAL GLORY."

The principles, also, of that system of finance upon which the Government of the United States have acted for these last thirty years with such UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, were laid down by him; as well as the mode of counting our cash,—taking the dollar for our unit, and dividing it into centimes and decimos.

Soliciting your patronage to this small but interesting undertaking,

I subscribe myself,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

B. C. FOSTER.

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On the Monuments and Relics of the Ancient Inhabitants of New Spain.—Communicated to the Royal Geographical Society of London in November 1833, by Captain VERCH, Royal Engineers, F. R. S.

(Concluded from No. 568.)

19. Figure of a monster, part man, part fish, leaning on a staff, in shelly limestone.
20. Nondescript figure, bearing another on its shoulders, in siliceous limestone.
21. Circular stone, with a human face, very lightly relieved, in calcareous sandstone.
22. Cylindrical stone, with a grotesque face on it, in siliceous limestone.
23. Colossal head of a bird, in shelly limestone.
24. Large bull-frog, in calcareous sandstone.
25. Spherical stone, much carved, but much eroded, in limestone.
26. From another part of the country.
27. Two heads on one stone. I found this and another, accidentally, in my first journey up the country of Huastecas (1824).
28. Small figure, crouched and mantled, much wasted or eroded.
29. Small head, with very prominent features similar to many of those figures from the walls of Palenque, in calcareous sandstone.
30. Small head, with head-dress, in calcareous sandstone.

With respect to the age or epoch of the figures enumerated there is no tradition; and we can only form a rough estimate of the same by observing the erosion, or atmospherical waste they have undergone in a tropical climate. Those figures formed of shelly limestone, are curious, from the falling out of the softer matter; indeed, as much so as I ever observed on the surface of any native rock.—In those figures formed of calcareous sandstone of a hard and gritty nature, the waste is nevertheless considerable, and has produced a small dimpled surface, which may be well observed in figure 24 and some others, and will, no doubt, convey to the minds of all observers the impression of great antiquity. In figure 18, though of a very hard stone, the waste in some parts has been very considerable, as may be seen by comparing them with other portions of the same carving. Nos. 21 and 28 present very faded or softened lines, giving every im-

pression of great waste and age; and in some others the projections of little wens and veins shew partly the depth of erosion. Could we compare these stones with others of a like nature and climate, and of a known age, we might approximate pretty nearly to the age in which they were fashioned. Judging from my own observations and impressions, I should have little hesitation in pronouncing some of them to be at least a thousand years old, and some probably two thousand.

Whatever may be the absolute age of these figures, we may with safety ascribe them rather to the Toltec than the Aztec epoch, not only from the appearance of age, but from the circumstance that the province of Huastecas had not partaken, like Anahuac, of the second dawn of civilization; but, above all, from the perfect similarity which figure 18 bears to the remains at Palenque, indicating that both were fashioned when similar creeds and institutions prevailed, and these extended from the banks of the Usumasinta to the Panuco.

The figures are mostly female; and the most novel, as well as extraordinary circumstance exhibited, is the character of the head-dress, expanded to a great size behind, with a square front, and conical top more or less elevated.—Did these represent the dress of the people, or are they symbolical of some deity or great personage among them? These are the first and only examples of this species of head-dress I have seen represented among the sculptural relics of New Spain, though I have no doubt others will be discovered; and the character is so extraordinary, that it may lead to connect not only many remains of the New Continent, but also those of the two Continents, should it really prove that the knowledge of the New World in early periods flowed from the Old one.

There is one remark which applies to nearly all the figures, viz:—whether whole lengths or half lengths, they are terminated below by a considerable piece of unshaped stone, presenting no base for the support of the figure, and therefore shewing that they were intended to be built into walls or platforms.

There is another general remark to be made, viz:—they are geological specimens of the nearest rocks to which they were found.—Rocks on the banks of the Lower Panuco are scarce; but when they occur, consist of limestone and sandstone passing into each other, alternating with each other, and with friable or loose beds of shale and soft sandstone. The harder portions rise chiefly in slabs or layers, too thin for sculptural purposes, as will be seen from an inspection of several of the figures, and hence some ingenuity was required to give relief to the prominent parts. For instance, the nose of figure 2 is formed by cutting deep on each side of it. Where the stones have been obtained of more substance, more freedom and roundness may be observed, as in figure 4, where the trunk is in very good keeping.

If the figures under consideration are to be considered as specimens of the art to which the country and age had attained, a very low estimate must be formed of the civilization of the people. But gathered at random, it may be, that these are no more specimens of attainment of the arts than country sign-posts and grave-stones would be of the same in this country. To judge correctly, we must know the design and intended application of the figures before we can pronounce the people rude and ignorant. This is, however, a subject on which we are constantly mistaking the attainments of ancient nations, by comparing their monuments with those of Greece and Rome. It became a taste or fashion with those nations to produce copies after nature of the human form, and the nearer they approached nature in her happier moods, the more successful were their aims and intentions. But with the nations of Asia, which had not conceived the merit or value of imitating the living form, their intention was rather to depart from nature, and engrave exaggerations and peculiarities to denote particular deities, heroes, or law-givers, and these figures were at once symbolical and historical. For instance, the huge and hideous though well executed stone figure, dug up in the square of the city of Mexico, in the year 1790, besides being symbolical of two or more divinities, probably contains a short history in the variety of carvings about it, and the complication of the parts is such, as must have rendered it most difficult to execute, from the original design; and al-

though exhibiting no grace or taste, fulfilled the intention, and confers no small credit on the artificer of it.

I am inclined to believe that the greater part of the figures under notice were intended to surmount the court walls of the Temples, or to surround the edge of the platform of the Temple itself: and an enclosure formed or surmounted with continuous figures like that of No. 2, would produce no despicable effect.

Where the design is evidently and solely to copy nature, the success of the effort is unquestionably a proof of the state of the art or skill of the artist, and in this point of view the body of figure 4, and the face of figure 11, may be taken as samples from the collection, due allowance being made for the nature of the materials.

The features of the face are very different in these figures, although the general character is that of high cheek bones and thick lips. The foreheads are high and broad. Indeed, in the small terra cotta I procured from Teotihuacan, the forehead is too largely developed to be natural. What then becomes of the observations of Humboldt in his researches? "It is no doubt from following this standard of beauty that even the Aztec people, who never disfigured the heads of their children, have represented their heroes and principal divinities much flatter than any of the Caribs I saw on the Lower Orinoco." For my own part, most of the figures I have procured or seen in New Spain, so far from justifying the above remark of Humboldt, just lead me to opposite conclusions.\*

The value to be attached to the present collection is to throw some light on the condition and extent of the Toltec empire, by affording the means of comparing the remains on the banks of the Panuco with other parts of the same continent, and also with the old world, should it have happened that the Toltecs derived their knowledge and civilization from thence. This last is an important question in the history of man. I was rather disposed to believe at one time, that whatever knowledge and civilization the Toltecs possessed was of American growth; but the numerous pyramidal erections would rather countenance the opposite opinion. These structures in very flat countries, and on the banks of great rivers, as those of the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Ganges, are appropriate and imposing in their character, and may have had their origin as retreats for the inhabitants from floods; but no such effects or uses could apply at Cholula and Teotihuacan, where mountains tower above them, in their near vicinity, to the height of 10,000 feet.

Plate, No. 1.—Exhibits a front and back view of the stone figure (No. 2) from the banks of the Panuco. The front view is a good sample of the style of head-dress characteristic of most of these figures—certainly very extraordinary, and probably the first specimen of the kind submitted to public notice. The large ear-rings with pendants or lappets, as well as the position of the arms and hands, are also characteristic; while the back view shows the fan-like carving common to four of the figures, and most likely emblematical.

Plate, No. 2.—Presents drawings of heads in terra cotta, from the ruins of Teotihuacan. These appear all to have formed ornaments of, and to have been broken from, articles of coarse domestic pottery, and are introduced here to show that the arts could not have been very low with a people who, with such coarse materials and for such common purposes, could fashion heads on so small a scale, exhibiting so much character and expression, as in figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 seems intended to show a peevish male countenance of sixty or seventy years; and that of No. 2, the emaciation of extreme old age, which may sometimes be observed in subjects of warm climates.

Figures 3 and 4 are specimens with features common to that of great numbers found at

\* The modern traveller in New Spain must own at every step his obligations to Humboldt, for directing his attention to almost every point of interest, and he will have many occasions to be astonished how so much and such diversified information could be amassed by one man in so short a space of time. The subject was, however, too vast not to leave room for omission in some parts, and equivocations in others; and to supply deficiencies, the researches of the modern traveller are to a great extent limited, and at the risk of appearing to cavil at the writings of a traveller highly and justly celebrated.

Teotihuacan, and may therefore have resembled the people by whom they were fashioned, their chief peculiarity seems to consist in the size and expansion of the forehead.

(Concluded)

### COLOUR OF THE EYE.

That the colour of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case need not at this time of day be proved; and those whose eyes are brown or dark-coloured, should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury from various causes than grey or blue eyes. Light-blue eyes are, *ceteris paribus*, generally the most powerful; and next to these are grey. The lighter the pupil, the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

### HINT TO LOVERS.

Reading by moonlight, or gazing steadfastly on the moon for any considerable length of time, is a common practice with many young people, but one which cannot be too strongly censured. Even total loss of sight has sometimes been the consequence of astronomers pursuing their observations of the moon for too long continued a period, without sufficient intervals of repose; and in all cases the sight is more or less dimmed and weakened by exposure to such influence.

### MADAME CATALANI.

Sir A. B. Falkner, in his *Tour*, notes:—I have great pleasure in speaking about Catalani, if it was only for the devotion she feels for England, which amounts to a passion, and is shown in every thing she says or does. Catalani, in fact, swears by England—she has English grates, English carpets, English chairs, English bedsteads and bed curtains, and the beds are covered with our counterpanes. She never speaks of England but with enthusiasm, and, if her arrangements will permit, she does not despair of passing the remainder of her life on our shores. Catalani is an universal favourite in all the best society at Florence, on account of qualities that will long survive her voice, for it need hardly be remarked that her vocal powers are a little on the wane.

### CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.

The following is an advertisement extracted from a periodical paper published in Canton:—"I, Achen Teu Chinchun—a lineal descendant of Cao Boi Roche Chinchun, the celebrated sculptor and carver in wood, who through his unremitting studies to promote rational religious

worship, by the classical touches of his knife and chisel, has been honoured by the emperors, kings, and rajahs of the east, and supplied them with superior idols for public and domestic worship, now humbly offer my services in the same theological line, having travelled from hence at a considerable expense to perfect myself in anatomy, and in copying the most graceful attitudes of the human figure, under those able masters, Nollekins and Bacon. Achen Teu Chinchun is now in possession of casts of the most approved models and Elgin marbles, he is ready to execute to order, idols from twelve feet high, well proportioned, down to the size of a marmoset monkey, or the most hideous monster that can be conceived, to inspire awe or reverence for religion. My charges are moderate; for an orang-outang, three feet high, seven hundred dollars; ditto, rampant, eight hundred; a sphinx, four hundred; a bull, with hump and horns, six hundred and fifty; a buffalo, eight hundred; a dog, two hundred; ditto couchant, on hundred and fifty; and an ass, in a braying attitude, eight hundred and fifty—the most durable materials will be used. Of stonary granite, brass, and copper, I have provided sufficient to complete orders to any extent—Perishable wood shall never disgrace a deity made by my hands. Posterity may see the objects of their fathers' devotions unsullied by the inclemencies of the seasons, the embrace of pious pilgrims, or their tears on the solemn prostrations before them. Small idols for domestic worship, or made into portable compass for pilgrims; the price will be proportionate to the size and weight. Any order, post paid, accompanied by a drawing and description of the idol, will be promptly attended to, provided that one half of the expense be first paid, and the remainder secured by any respectable house in Canton."

### Advertisement.

### THOMAS LEWIS.

BEGS leave to return his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the Public generally, for the very extensive patronage he received during the last season, and assures them that he will make every exertion to merit future favours. T. L. is preparing more extensive accommodations for horses to stand at livery, and having selected and added to his studs some excellent and well broke horses, flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate his friends in the ensuing season to their satisfaction, and with credit to himself.

No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

Horses taken in to bait, and every attention paid to horses entrusted to his charge for the purpose of being taken care of. Horses to be let, by day, week or month. Excellent equestrian equipments.—Charges moderate. j9 3t

### Foreign Merchant Vessels In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of July 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson.....	John Best, Brothers.....	Loading for London.
Brig Thomas Leech, Coull.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Rubicon, Anderson.....	John Best, Brothers.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Anabella, Anstruther.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Rebecca, Cresswell.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Adelaide, Taylor.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>American.</b>		
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Arctic, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Alcione, Julius.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Conkling.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>French.</b>		
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Danish.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Altona.
BPrincessin Carolina Amalia Gunthersen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Juan, Gueso.....	F. Llavallo.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Bremen.</b>		
Galliot London Packet, Kuckens.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Bremen.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Polacra San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
<b>Hamburg.</b>		
Schr. brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, Santos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Brig Carolina do Rio, Faria.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

### Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (26 guns.) Capt. William Broughton.

## MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

**July 15.—Wind E. strong.**  
**Arrived,** National schooner brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, (59 tons,) Juan Bautista Boggiano, from Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Felipe Llavallo.

**July 16.—Wind E. strong in the morning—slight rain.**  
**Arrived,** National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Carlos Galeano.  
 Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Alexander Martinez.

**July 17.—Wind S. W.**  
**Arrived,** Brazilian brig Carolina do Rio, (163 tons,) Antonio Machado de Faria, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., with coffee, tobacco, rice, sugar, farina, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

**July 18.—Wind S. S. W.**  
 No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** National schooner brig Casualidad, Joaquin Antonio Passage, for Santos and Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro, with 65 pipes, 41 half do., 3 quarter casks, 35 barrels, 1157 bladders, 9 paunches tallow and grease, 2 bales with 50 dozen sheep skins, 50 do. with 256 arrobas wool, 13 do. of jergas, 314 quintals jerked beef, 50 barrels salted beef, 300 salted tongues, 50 barrels flour of this country, 50 cheeses, 1000 strings onions, 1967 boxes tallow candles, 6 asses.

National schooner Buenos Ayres, Agustín Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with flour of this country, &c. &c.

Oriental schooner Relampago, Estevan Rizzo, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Geronimo Rizzo, with flour and wheat of this country, and domestic goods.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. Theodore Sheafe and Captain Richard Sutton.

British barque Ocean Queen, James Carnie, for Liverpool, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 511 dry hides, 6215 salted hides, 3791 dry horse hides, 777 salted horse hides 19,350 horns, 76 pipes with 2840 arrobas tallow, 61 bales with 2065 arrobas horse hair, 43 do. with 8589 dozen nutria skins, 41 do. with 820 dozen sheep skins, 10 do. with 305 do. lamb skins, 285 bales with 5580 arrobas Cordova wool.

Passenger, Mr. Christopher Nicholson.  
**July 19.—Wind E. thick fog in the morning.**  
 No arrivals.

**Sailed,** Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

**July 20.—Wind E. N. E.**  
 No arrivals.

**Sailed,** French brig Jeune Estelle, Pierre Lamaud, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 7692 dry hides, 500 salted hides, 58 bales with 2007 arrobas horse hair, 4 do. with 251 dozen sheep skins, 412 lbs. of tortoise shell, (in pieces).

Passenger, Monsieur Jaime Lassalle.  
**July 21.—Wind E.**

**Arrived,** Brazilian zumaca Alianza, (134 tons,) Justino de Oliveira Magalhães, from Parnagua 3rd inst., with yerba &c., to Juan Balbin Soriano.

British brig Ann and Mary, (211 tons,) Joseph Wilson, from Riposto (Sicily), 22nd April, arrived at Montevideo 17th inst., sailed thence 19th, with 354 pipes wine, to Rennie Macfarlane & Co.

French brig Bresilien, (207 tons,) Pierre Maubanc, from Havre de Grace 25th April, arrived at Montevideo 4th inst., sailed thence 19th, with general cargo and 25,800 tiles, to Casimir Cochard.

Sardinian schooner brig Santísimo Salvador, (62 tons,) Natal Terezano, from Genoa 10th February, Gibraltar 16th March, arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 19th, with general cargo, to Felipe Llavallo.

### Shipping Memoranda.

**Vessel posted to sail.**  
 On 23rd inst.—Rebecca, for Liverpool.

**Vessels past Point Indio.**  
 On 19th inst.—Wind N. at 11 A. M. Casualidad, at half past 11 P. M. Ocean Queen, both hence 18th.

**ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.**  
 On 26th ult.—Oriental brig Montevideo, from Montevideo 14 days.

30th.—H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 14th ult., Montevideo 17th do.

Portuguese barque Armonia, from Montevideo 24 days.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

12th.—British brig Planter, Gibson, from Cape de Verdes 12th May, with 112 tons coal, 105 moyos salt to Briscoe, Steward & Co.

18th.—Brazilian brig Campeon de la Libertad, from Santos 10th ult., to Cunha.  
 " Sardinian po. acre Tetis, from Santa Catalina 5th inst.

" American schooner brig Sailors, from the Falkland Islands 1st inst., with 35 pipes oil &c.

14th.—British brig Europe, from Lisbon 10th May, with 501 Moyos salt, to Parlano, McLean & Co.

16th.—Sardinian brig Anibal, J. A. Agustino, from Corunna 17th May, with general cargo, 17,000 tiles and 101 passengers, to Figueroa.

17th.—French ship Rio, from San Malo 16th May, to Bertram & Co.  
 " Brazilian brig Feliz Americano, from Bahia 12th ult.

### AT NEW YORK.

About 24th April.—American brig Orleans, Atkins, hence 1st March.

### NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 16th inst., was repeated to a full house, the drama of *Los Caballeros de la Banda*.

On 18th, for the benefit of Señor Antonio Castañera, the play of *Maria Estuarda*, as translated from the German of Schiller, into French,—thence to Spanish, and it has come out dreadfully mutilated, from this double translation. In Schiller's "Maria Stuart," there is an impassioned scene, in which Mortimer, declares his love to the Scottish Queen, which she delicately evades, so as not to drive to despair her frantic lover; also a fine scene between Elizabeth and Davison, when she hands him the warrant for the execution of Mary. And one in which the two Queen's have an interview in the park of Potheringay, and a soliloquy by Mary on being allowed again to breathe the open air, after a long and close confinement: this soliloquy is thought to be a master piece of Schiller's, and has been set to music in Germany. All these scenes are omitted in the Spanish play. But Schiller in his "Maria Stuart," has not strictly adhered to historical facts, he has been too severe upon our glorious "Queen Bess," and too partial to Mary.

The part of Elizabeth, was on this evening very indifferently personated by Señora Funes; it ought to have been in the hands of Doña Trinidad or Doña Alejandra, the latter represented the unfortunate Mary, and rendered the character very impressive. She gave with much effect the line, "*Isabel—hija de Ana Boleyna*."\* Señor Casacuberta was a good representative of Lord Leicester, his attire was superb, in which was conspicuous the order of the garter.

After the play Señor Francisco Coya danced the *Solo Ingles*, in the same scientific manner as heretofore, and in the same unsuitable dress.

The farce of *Los tres novios imperfectos*, followed, in which Felipe David was rapturously encored in the "old ditty, (which we insert literally as given to us by a Spanish lady.)

"En tiempo de Mari Castaño,  
 Un vieja soia cantar;  
 Unos pollos chchorritos  
 Que co-co-rían por el corral.  
 Pio-pio-pio-par."

The house over-flowed in every part owing no doubt to the popularity of the *beneficiado*, and of the play, and not to the showers of rockets sent up on the preceding evening from the front of the theatre to announce the benefit.

On 20th, *La dama Sutil*, which we have before described. After which *Los maridos solteros*, in which two married Military officers pass themselves off as single men, but they are in the end detected, and brought to shame and repentance by their own wives. It is an amusing piece.

A farce followed, founded on, or at any rate, it is the same story as that of the English man of war sailor, who having leave of absence to visit his friends in London, arranged before hand with an Inn-keeper at Portsmouth, to pay his expenses up and down, the signal of which at the different inns on the road, was to be a twist of his hat on his stick. On his return to Portsmouth, one of the passengers by the coach (a Jew), bought the supposed charmed hat at a great price, and gave a grand entertainment, thinking the hat would provide for all expenses, finds to his cost the deceit practised upon him. The house was elegantly attended.

\* The name of the ill star'd Ann Boleyn, is still used as a term of reproach amongst Spaniards and their descendants.

### EUROPEAN COMPANY.

This Company performed on Saturday last, the comedy of *Amar desconfiando*, which relates to a Marchioness who has suspicions of her lover's sincerity, but finding them unjust she marries him.

The *boleros* were danced by the two Señoras Coya's, and Doña Isabel, they played the castanets in admirable unison, and it was altogether a charming dance—the lady looked as fascinating as ever.

The farce of *Un liberal* followed, which possesses considerable merit and good sentiments, and was highly applauded. The scene is at the time of the French Revolution in 1794.

The audience was tolerably numerous, the pit and cazuela being well attended,—the boxes "so, so."

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 47 to 52.

### Died.

On 10th inst., at Montevideo, Dr. Francisco Lambi, Minister for the Home and Foreign Department of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

### Advertisements.

#### FRESH BUTTER.

**B**ROUGHT in from Monte Grande this day 22nd of July, to be sold at 2 dollars per pound, at Charles Zeigler's store, No. 40, corner of Paz and Piedad.

### THEATRE.

THE performances announced for the 19th inst., for the benefit of Felipe Coton, could not be fulfilled, on account of the indisposition of the Srta. Manuela Funes de Casacuberta; they will positively take place on Wednesday next, the 26th, viz.—the 3 act comedy and grand spectacle of

### PABLO Y VIRGINIA.

PABLO, by Señora Alejandra Pacheco.  
 VIRGINIA, by Señora Manuela Funes de Casacuberta.  
 DOMINGO, (the negro), by Señor Felipe David.

Between the first and second acts, will be danced a *pas de trois*, by Señores Francisco Coya, Coton and Señora Coton.

After the comedy, the above-named will dance the *boleros a tres*, "de la Matraca." The whole to conclude with the farce of *Los tunos castigados*.  
 The performance to commence at half past six.

### FOR AN ESTANCIA.

**W**ANTED a man and his wife or two single persons, the former for piece work the latter for House-service, apply at Mr. Ludlam's.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	134 a 134½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	132 a 123	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7½ a 8	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	8½ a 9	do. each.
Do Patriot and Pataciones.....	8½ a 9½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	52 a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	no demand	
Exchange on England.....	2 a	pençe per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	310 a 320	
Do. Montevideo.....	6 a 8½	per patacon
Do. United States.....	36	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	29 a 32	dis. p. pesada
Do. country.....	28½ a 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	28½ a 30	do. do.
Do. salted.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	4 a 4½	do. per lb.
Chinchili Skins.....	33 a	do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	10 a 17	do. per ar'bu
Sheep skins per dozen.....	20 a 21	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	24 a 27	
Deer skins per dozen.....	9 a 11	
Hair, long.....	5 a 58	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	31 a 35	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15 a 18	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	13 a 14	do. per ar'bu
Horns.....	125 a 600	per mil
Flour, (North American).....	a	name
Salt, on board.....	a	per fan.
Discontt.....	1½ a 2	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 135 dollars. The lowest price 132 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pençe. The lowest ditto 6 pençe.

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 ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.