

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 571.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In one of our former numbers, we noticed the appearance in circulation of some Rioja coins, bearing the likeness of His Excellency the Governor of this Province. From a series of documents published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 21st inst., it appears that the Legislature of La Rioja, passed a law on the 7th July, 1836, ordaining, that as a mark of gratitude for the eminent services rendered by General Rosas to the Republic, the coin of that province should thenceforward bear his likeness with suitable inscriptions. On this enactment being communicated to General Rosas, he addressed the Governor of La Rioja, remonstrating on the impropriety of so high an honor, especially in a republican country, and requesting him to exert his influence in order to induce the Rioja Legislature to retrace the step it had taken.— This entreaty had not the desired effect, for the House came to the resolution of confirming its former decree, setting forth at the same time the strong considerations by which it was impelled. General Rosas however would not acquiesce in a measure which his "reason and his conscience" could not approve, and accordingly addressed a second remonstrance to the Governor of La Rioja, in which, urging with still greater force, the grounds of his dissent, he respectfully but peremptorily declined the intended honour. This new appeal after nearly a year's negotiation, produced a modification of the decree alluded to; for the Legislature of La Rioja, finally, although reluctantly, agreed to rescind that part of its enactment which ordered the likeness of General Rosas to be engraved on the coin; but it at the same time, determined to preserve the following complimentary inscription: "Eterno Lor al Restaurador Rosas."

This modest and patriotic conduct of His Excellency General Rosas, needs no commendation to be appreciated as highly as it merits; and we should think it will be thus appreciated by all impartial observers. At any rate, it forms a striking contrast with the proceedings we have noticed in other quarters, where monarchical decorations under the guise of republicanism, are grasped at with avidity.

We have seen a pamphlet, published in Guayaquil in January last, upon the subject of the affairs of Peru. It is written with no ordinary ability, and is calculated to make a deep impression on the minds of the South American Governments and people. General Santa Cruz's policy with regard to Peru is exposed in a very glaring light, and it is here proved from letters in his own hand writing, now in the possession of the ex-President of Peru, General Lafuente, that the project of the dismemberment of that country was conceived by Santa Cruz immo-

diately on his accession to the Presidency of Bolivia. The danger with which the aggrandisement of General Santa Cruz threatens the Ecuador is clearly pointed out, and the necessity of its determining at once to check his ambition is made sensibly manifest. Taken altogether, this pamphlet perhaps is only secondary in importance to the Manifesto issued by the Government of this Republic; and we regret that its length precludes us from giving it a place in our paper. We had begun to make some extracts, but finding we should only garble the affair, we have confined ourselves to this brief notice.

The Governor of Santiago del Estero, Don Felipe Ibarra, under date 26th ult., issued a proclamation to the Santiagueños, to the effect that the Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, had declared war in the name and with the full consent of the Argentine Confederation, against General Santa Cruz and his abettors. That no other alternative remained to the Confederation, to preserve the independence it had obtained after 28 years of immense sacrifices.

That every thing promises a prosperous result to the Argentines, in the war in which they are now engaged, taking into consideration their valour, love of country, and the talent of General Alejandro Heredia, Commander in Chief of the army of the Confederation.— That the exaggerated resources of the Conqueror and his apparent power, are of little import when it is remembered that his armies are composed of vile mercenaries, who cannot possess that devotion to country, and that sublime enthusiasm for liberty, which are the chief motives to great actions. They combat for the unbounded ambition of one man, without any other expectation than that of receiving their miserable stipend. The Argentines on the contrary, shed their blood in a cause the dearest and most sacred on earth which man can sustain; that of leaving to their children a country independent, free and happy.

That the advisers and agents of the tyrant Santa Cruz, continually vociferate the poverty of the Argentines, deducing therefrom that it will be easy to impose upon them the same yoke as that under which unfortunate Peru now bends. That they do not possess much riches it is true, neither do they need or care for these things; that the produce of their soil and industry is sufficient for them, to defund which they possess the same courage, which in other times broke the chains of Chili, Peru and Bolivia; and which latterly triumphed over an empire. That they are the same men who took prisoner the tyrant who now by a caprice of fortune has become the arbiter of two Republics; he who as the vassal of the King of Spain, combated against the warriors of American Independence. That the Argentines have not degenerated, notwithstanding their poverty; and the whole world will see what a free people can effect, when struggling against tyranny and a barbarous system of conquest, justly detested in this age of civilisation. They may in fact now exclaim with an American Congress, when similarly situated; "We have calculated the expences of this war, and we can find nothing so terrible as voluntary slavery." That honor, justice and humanity, call upon the Argentines to fight for the liberty gained at the price of so many sacrifices, and which their innocent posterity has the right to receive at

their hands. That they cannot resign themselves to the infamy of subjecting future generations to the misery which inevitably awaits them, if the vile oppressor of Peru be not firmly opposed, not only as it regards conquest, but that he may not possess the least influence in this country.

A prospectus is in circulation for the publishing in this city of a weekly journal, purely literary and social, avoiding all political matters. It states that there is an absolute want of a periodical of the nature in question, from the growing insulgence of the country, and to take it from its dependence upon foreign nations for literature. That the present moment, when the talented individual at the head of the Government of Buenos Ayres, is occupied in giving to public affairs a National and American feeling, would appear to be most opportune for the enterprise, &c. &c. &c.

It is proposed that the journal shall appear every Saturday, each number to contain 16 pages, two of which are to be devoted to musical subjects, forming a small pamphlet elegantly covered.

The subscription, to be six dollars per month; single numbers two dollars each. Subscriptions are received at the Printing office, No. 55, calle de la Paz, and at all the Book-stores in town.

The journal will appear as soon as the state of the subscription list warrants the publication.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 48 to 54.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd inst., contains various documents issued by the Governments of Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy and Salta, in purport the same as those noticed in our No. 569, from the Government of the Province of Cordova, viz:—relative to the war with General Santa Cruz, and the secession in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. These documents express the perfect accordance of the Governments in question, with the measures taken by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

A note dated Rioja 20th May last, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from Don Tomas Brizuela, states his re-appointment as Governor of Rioja, and investment with extraordinary powers, by a vote of the House of Representatives, notwithstanding his earnest wish to retire to private life, in furtherance of which desire, he requests the Governor of Buenos Ayres to decline giving his sanction to the appointment in question.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 21st inst., not only declining to accede to the request of Señor Brizuela, but stating that the House of Representatives of Rioja, had evinced its wisdom in passing and adhering to its vote, which he trusts will be complied with at every sacrifice; offering at the same time to Señor Brizuela, in common with the other Governments of the Confederation, the friendship and co-operation of the Government of Buenos Ayres in all that concerns the welfare of the Republic, the Province of Rioja, and the rooting out of the band of Unitarians.

We received by the brig Catherine, London journals to 5th May, and Liverpool to the 6th, being two days later than those by the Packet—they contain no particular news. The following article from the 'Morning Herald,' of 5th May, shows the confusion of ideas which prevails in Europe regarding our affairs in the River Plate.

"We noticed yesterday the contents of the Buenos Ayres papers respecting the financial position of that republic; but a further supply of papers, though of dates not so recent as those already acknowledged, have been received, the contents of which are calculated to shed some useful light upon its political condition.—The earlier part of the president's address to the congress was occupied with the external relations of the country, in which there is nothing particular to remark upon except the complaint which he makes, that, partly through the negligence, or something worse, of the agent of the republic in London, the trickery of the United States' government, or the remissness, wilful or accidental, of Lord Palmerston, as it may be, who was appealed to as an umpire, the claims of the Argentine republic for redress at the hands of the Washington government, for the gross outrage committed, in a time of total peace, upon the officers of the former at the Falkland Islands some years ago, have been postponed or trifled with. It is not worth while to enter largely into this controversy, which has been now for some time standing; but the unusual want of faith, or neglect of diplomacy relating to it, is mentioned by the president and noticed in the papers with some severity. It appears that the Buenos Ayres government sent expressly an agent to London to negotiate, under the auspices of the secretary for foreign affairs, with the North American mission for amends and satisfaction for the outrage in question. Lord Palmerston formally undertook, in June last, to interest himself in the matter, but did not persevere; and to the United States' diplomatic people here, it was not an attractive subject; and the minister of Buenos Ayres himself wrote to his government to say that his health would not permit of his making a voyage to the islands in question, and he requested to be permitted to return home. The government assented; but, in the meantime, they hear that this very minister is projecting an excursion to the United States, though his health would not allow him to visit the Falkland Islands. The negotiation was, therefore, brought to a standstill; but it has since appeared that the minister was really ill, and is returning to Buenos Ayres. The other instance in which the government complain of being ill-served by their diplomatists, is that of the mission at Lima. They had in that city under its late government, a consul-general named José de Riglos. But Peru came to lose its independence, ingloriously submitting itself to an adventurer named Santa Cruz, and Bolivia openly insulted Buenos Ayres, and the latter it was known to M. Riglos had many grounds of complaint. Yet, M. José de Riglos, the minister of Buenos Ayres, upon receiving a circular announcing the assumption of power by Santa Cruz, replies, without at all consulting his principals, "that by anticipation he has to express the gratification of the Argentine people at the change, and their ardent desire that the new organisation of Peru may establish its tranquillity," in the very teeth of the spirit and letter of his instructions. M. de Riglos made many efforts to wriggle himself out of the position in which he had placed himself; but the Buenos Ayrean government has since protested against the Peruvian proceedings. From these instances, and others which are mentioned in the South American papers, it would appear either that republican ministers are rude and ungracious task-masters to their diplomatists, or, that wanting that unity of view in respect to foreigners which more generally mark monarchical councils, they are served with less efficiency; but the president of Buenos Ayres himself spoke with severity upon part of these transactions."

We have translated the following from the 'Journal du Havre,' of April last.

EXPLORATION OF THE COAST OF CHILI.

Captain Langlois of the whaler *Gustave*, has related as one of the most interesting events of his voyage, a discovery which he made in the

Pacific Ocean, which being both useful and curious, we publish for the information of mariners.

"After remaining some time at anchor in the port of Husco without having found any whales, Captain Langlois determined to range the Chili coast more to the northward.

"On 3rd July, when steering parallel with the coast and at a short distance from it, he found to his great surprise that the land which in his charts was depicted as running in a right line from north to south, appeared to have various breaks and bends.

"In passing a point formed of sand and rocks, he saw beyond this strip of land a great extent of water, which gave him reason to suppose that the coast along which he was ranging, contained in some of its outlines a large bay. The charts which the Captain had at that moment before him, might well inspire doubts of the existence of such a bay, it not being marked in any of them. But it has so often occurred that navigators frequenting Chili and Peru, have had occasion to notice the errors of our hydrographers, that it determined Captain Langlois at once to make further observations.

"The weather was fine, and the vessel stood under easy sail towards the land, and Captain Langlois entered a bay which gave him good soundings, and after having navigated it for some time, the *Gustave* anchored close to shore in 17 fathoms water, in the windings of a spacious harbour, not less than six miles broad at its opening, and five in length. From the quantity of whale-bones scattered along the shore, the crew of the *Gustave* thought that their anchorage must be favourable for the whale fishery. The sterility of the coast and the high mountains with which it is environed, led to the supposition that this unknown land was not inhabited. But the crew on examining the place which surrounded their vessel more closely, perceived some half naked natives running away with little goats in their arms, evidently alarmed at the new comers.

"Captain Langlois in order to establish amicable relations with the poor fugitives, sent two boats on shore the crews unarmed, this pacific measure had the desired effect, and a good understanding soon took place.

"The mode of living of these poor natives seemed to be miserable enough, and their disposition mild and simple. Their huts were formed of whale bones; dried fish and the milk of their goats formed their chief sustenance. The only vessels they had seen were those which passed in the offing, and the appearance of a fine ship full of men like the *Gustave*, more alarmed than surprised them. They thought the ship was come to take away their goats, and destroy their huts—their only wealth.

"During a stay of 6 weeks in this hospitable harbour, to which Captain Langlois and his crew gave the name of French Bay, (*Baie des Français*.) the *Gustave* took two enormous whales, producing nearly two hundred and forty barrels of oil. Every thing leads to the belief that this bay in the favourable season, would be excellent for the whale fishery. Sheltered by the surrounding land from any winds that could be dangerous to shipping, French bay presents conveniences for a vessel of any size to be hove down.

"At a short distance from the anchorage fresh water was obtained, which although somewhat brackish, would be found very desirable for vessels who may have in vain searched for water along the coast. In penetrating into the interior of the country, some small mining establishments were discovered, and gold, silver and copper are dug from this soil apparently so barren. The miners appeared to know but very little of the environs of the place where they exercised their calling, and both they and the Indians spoke Spanish.

"All the extent of coast reconnoitred by the *Gustave*, can by a single dash of the pen be placed on the charts. These charts, although one of them was published in 1835, are full of errors, which for the honor of hydrography and the interest of navigators, it is necessary to rectify. Captain Langlois during his stay in French bay, effected this as it regards his own charts. Possessed of excellent chronometers, and under circumstances favorable for astronomical observations, he has been enabled to ascertain the exact longitude of the place, and after repeated observations has determined the situation of this bay, and as it regards the rest, it is comprised between Copiapo and Totoral,

these being the only remarkable points indicated on the charts.

FRENCH BAY:

South point entrance 27 40' south latitude, 73 26' west longitude."

Six Friars arrived on Sunday last, from Montevideo in the *Rosa*. They appertain to a body of fifty individuals of the same profession (Spanish and Italian), who left Gibraltar in the Sardinian brig 'Sardo Sardo,' bound to Arica, and which put into Santos leaky and short of provisions. The six persons above mentioned, declined to proceed to their original destination, and took a passage in the Brazilian brig 'Campeon de la Libertad,' for Buenos Ayres, which brig went into Montevideo with loss of anchors. The 'Sardo Sardo,' had sailed from Santos for Arica, with the rest of the Reverend gentlemen.

The Earl of Arran, (late Mr. Gore,) the successor of the late "good old lord," as he was termed by his Irish tenants, will chiefly reside at the family mansion, Sandersoncourt, Ireland. *Morning Herald.*

London in May last, was extremely gay, "the season" had just commenced, and Operas, Concerts and Balls were the "order of the night." The new singer, Madame Albertazzi, has made a great sensation in Europe—some of her admirers compare her to Malibran. The following is her history, which we have extracted from the "Musical World."

"Madame Albertazzi is a native of London, and is the daughter of Mr. Francis Howson, a teacher of music. Having manifested a disposition for singing, her father put her, in 1827, with Signor A. Costa as his articled pupil. She improved rapidly, and in 1827 M. Costa took her to live in his house, that he might superintend and perfect her instruction. In May, 1828, she made her first appearance in public at the concert of Madame Citadini, at the Argyle-rooms, and then gave every promise of future excellence. In June, 1829, she again sang at the King's Theatre, at the concert of Signor Craziani, and with increased success. In the same year she became acquainted with Signor Albertazzi, who was also a pupil of Signor Costa; and in November, 1829, she left Signor Costa's house to be married to Signor Albertazzi; she was then only 11 years and a half old. In August, 1830, she and Signor Albertazzi went to Brighton, where she was well received in concerts, and gave one herself. In 1831 she returned to London, and gave a concert on the 8th of June, at Mr. Rolandi's, in Berners-street. She and Signor Albertazzi left London immediately after, and in 1832 she appeared at Milan; from thence she went to Madrid; and her fame still increasing, she had an engagement for Paris. She there pleased highly in the *Cenerentola*. From thence she went to Turin, where she performed with success. Last season she again returned to Paris, and increased her reputation."

The Paris journal (*Le Temps*), of 30th April last, deplors the departure of the "Operistas" from Paris—they prefer (says the journalist) the brilliant gas sun of London, to the spring rays of the sun at Paris, a sun which has the great advantage over the other, of always being exact to time, that politeness of suns as well as of Kings. Put post horses to your landau, smack your whip coachee, and away for London; you will find plenty to drink there."

"We must now be content in Paris, with hearing of the triumph of these operistas in London. Happy actors? When their audiences are French, English or Italian; when their Theatres are called Favart, King's Theatre or the Scala. In these there is always the same enthusiasm, the same fanaticism."

"Madame Albertazzi was impatiently expected by her country folks in London. Her success at the King's Theatre in the part of *Cenerentola*, has been immense; frantic applause followed every part she sung, twice she was called for by the audience, and on her ap-

pearance, incessant shouts and bravos sanctioned one of the most splendid triumphs ever obtained on the English stage. At the second representation of *Cenerentola*, the enthusiasm increased. The lovely Madame Albertazzi, is at the height of favor with the fashionables of the King's Theatre—Madames Pasta and Teghioni had arrived in London, and sat in the second circle of boxes to witness the triumph of the British songstress, the divine Albertazzi."

THE LAW OF KISSING.

"On Tuesday week, at the Middlesex adjourned sessions. Caroline Newton was indicted for assaulting Thomas Saverland, and biting off his nose. The complainant, whose face bore incontestible evidence of the severe injury inflicted, stated that on the day after Christmas-day he was in a tap-room where defendant and her sister were. The sister laughingly observed that she had left her young man at Birmingham, and had promised no man should kiss her while absent. Complainant regarded this observation as a challenge, especially it being holiday time, and caught hold of her and kissed her. She took it in good part as a joke, but defendant became angry, and desired she might have as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Complainant told her if she was angry he would kiss her also, and tried to do it. A scuffle ensued, and they both fell to the ground. After they got up complainant went and stood by the fire, and defendant followed and struck at him. He again closed with her and tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle he was heard to cry out, "She has got my nose in her mouth." When they were parted he was bleeding profusely from the nose, and a portion of it, which defendant had bit off, she was seen to spit out of her mouth on the ground.—The defendant, a fat, middle-aged woman, treated the matter with great levity, and said he had no business to kiss her sister, or attempt to kiss her in a public house—they were not such kind of people. If she wanted to be kissed, she had a husband to kiss her, and he was a much handsomer man than the defendant ever was—even before he lost his nose. The chairman told the jury, it mattered little which way their verdict went. If they found her guilty, the court would not fine her more than one shilling, as the prosecutor had brought the punishment on himself.—The jury without hesitation acquitted her.—The chairman told the prosecutor he was sorry for the loss of his nose; but if he would play with cats, he must expect to be scratched. Turning to the jury, the chairman afterwards said, "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that if a man attempt to kiss a woman against her will, she has a right to bite his nose off if she has a fancy for so doing." "And eat it too," added a learned gentleman at the bar. The case caused much laughter to all except the poor complainant." *London Paper.*

The Paris journal '*Le Temps*,' has been lately enlarged, and rendered equal in size to most of the London journals. It now contains a good deal of interesting and amusing matter, and gives its police reports in the jocosse style of its London brethren,—for instance, under the head *Police Correctionnelle*, in a recent number we read, that Madame D., ex-milliner, wife of an ex-naval officer, had imbibed (probably from the conversation of her husband,) such a passion for navigation and voyages, that she could talk of nothing else but ships, harbours, starboard, larboard, masts, yards, sailors, privateers &c. &c. &c.

One fine morning when her husband awoke, he found the place in the bed which used to be occupied by his better half, cold and deserted, he instantly 'jumped up,' made enquiries, and discovered that his wife had quitted Paris, he pursued, overtook her at Stutgard and brought her back to Paris, repentant and pardoned.

A month afterwards she ran away again, the husband again pursued and traced her to Boulogne, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and finally to Carlsruhe, where he saw her walking with a young man, who said he had only been two days acquainted with the lady, and that he was acting as her *cicerone* and interpreter. This did not satisfy her husband, they came to blows, but afterwards "made it up," and the married pair returned home.

A few months subsequent to this, the husband found a letter addressed to his wife from the

young interpreter, this produced a very angry discussion between Monsieur and Madame D., and occasioned an appeal to the police on the part of the lady. Her husband was cited, and he made his appearance at the police office.—In the report, he is described as a fine young man, of about 27 years of age, and his wife a young and pretty woman.

The following dialogue ensued.
The President.—Madame, of what do you complain.

Madame D.—My husband is very jealous, very hasty, and very wicked.

President.—Is that all.

Madame D.—He struck me with his fist, and locked me up in a room for a whole day.

President, to the husband.—What have you to say to this.

Monsieur D.—Sir, I adore my wife, she ought not to have acted as she has done.

President.—But you struck her.

Monsieur D.—I had reason to do so.

President.—If you have cause of complaint against your wife, you ought to have appealed to the law and not your fist; you should separate from each other.

Monsieur D.—Separate! why I idolize my wife.

Madame D.—I demand a separation, I will not live any longer with a jealous man, who locks me up and beats me.

In the end, the husband was condemned to six days imprisonment.

The same paper (*Le Temps*), gives an account of the departure from Paris, of some envoys from Madagascar. It seems that one of them had been very ill at Paris, and at the point of death, owing to the rigour of the climate, and the extreme severity and length of the last winter. He however recovered, and with his companions visited all that was to be seen in Paris, but they continually complained that the sun was not visible. One day, M. Garnot asked them what they would wish to see on the morrow? We should like to see a little of the sun if possible, said one of them. But the sun did not appear. They declared they had not seen it even once during their residence in France, and for that reason wished to return home,—adding that the French must be a very unhappy people to be without the sun so long.

When the Persian ambassador visited London, in December 1809, the Minister (Mr. Percival), expressed his regrets that the visits of the sun in London at that period of the year, were like Angels, "few and far between;" the ambassador replied that, the light emitted from the Minister's eyes, compensated for the absence of the sun.

"Blackwood's Magazine" of February last, contains an interesting article on the fur trade, from which the following are extracts.

The discovery of the South Shetlands, sixty-three degrees south latitude, in 1818, added surprisingly to the trade in fur seals. The number taken from the South Shetlands in 1821 and 1822, amounted to three hundred and twenty thousand. This valuable animal is now almost extinct in all these islands, owing to the exterminating system adopted by the hunter. They are still taken on the Lobos Islands, where the provident government of Montevideo restrict the fishery, or hunting, within certain limits, which insures the annual return of the seals.—At certain seasons, these amphibia, for the purpose of renewing their coat, come up on the dark frowning rocks and precipices, where there is not a trace of vegetation. In the middle of January, the islands are partially cleared of snow, where a few patches of short straggling grass spring up in favourable situations; but the seals do not resort to it for food. They remain on the rocks not less than two months, without any sustenance, when they return much emaciated to the sea. * * * * *

From the foregoing statements, it appears that the fur trade must henceforward decline. The advanced state of geographical science, shows that no new countries remain to be explored. In North America the animals are slowly decreasing, from the persevering efforts and indiscriminate slaughter practised by the hunters, and by the appropriation to the uses of man of those forests and rivers which have afforded them food and protection. They recede with the aborigines before the tide of civilisation, but a diminished supply will remain in the mountains and uncultivated tracts of this and other countries, if the avidity of the hunter can be restrained within proper limitations.

And yet, are we to conceive that those curious and valuable breeds of animals are not to be kept on the earth? May they not be domesticated? The common cat is the most domestic of all animals, yet the cat is a tiger in miniature, and all its natural qualities of form and temper seem intended for savage life alone. The claws by which it could climb trees, of whatever height, the extraordinary balance of limb, by which, from almost all heights, it comes on its feet to the ground; the eye made for night hunting; the singular elasticity of frame by which it can wind its way through brambles, rains, and the intricacies of the forest; the slyness, suspicion, and distrustfulness of its temper, are as obviously fitted for savage life.—Yet it is metamorphosed into the sleek, petted, purring sleeper by the fire-side, submitting to be pulled about by the rough play of children.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 27th of July 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
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 Adelaide, Taylor.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Ann and Mary, Wilson.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Catherine, Toay.....	Dickson & Co.....	Loading for Antwerp.
American.		
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Arctic, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Alyone, Julius.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Conkling.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
French.		
Brig Courrier de la Rance, Leroy.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Bresilien, Anabanc.....	C. Cochard.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Danish.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Altona.
BPrincessin Carolina Amalia Guntherzen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Spanish.		
Brig Juan, Gueso.....	F. Llavallol.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.		
Galliot London Packet, Kuckens.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Bremen.
Sardinian.		
Polacca San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
Schr. brig Semo, Salvador, Terezano.....	F. Llavallol.....	Discharging.
Hamburg.		
Schr. brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.		
Brig Rufina, Santos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Brig Carolina do Rio, Faria.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Zumacca Alianza, Magalhans.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for ports of Brazil.

Foreign vessel of War.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 23.—Wind S. foggy in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian zamaca Nova Luz, Pedro Ferreira Denis, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 39 mules, some boxes of candles &c.

July 23.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

British brig Catherine, (212 tons,) William Toay, from Liverpool 7th May, with general cargo, Lickson & Co.

Passenger, Mr. Edward B. Scales.

The Rebecca was under weigh, but anchored at night S. E. of the outer roads, from strong head wind.

July 24.—Wind E. rain nearly all day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Rebecca, Felix Cresswell, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 129 bales with 903 quintals hide cuttings, 80 bales with 1970 arrobas wool, 496 bags with 715 quintals cocoa, 5000 horns and 40 dry hides. Shipped in Montevideo, 4238 dry hides, 870 horse do, and 13 tons bones.

July 25.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

July 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 27.—Wind N. W., hazy, slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 28.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

In sight a barque, supposed Isabel Segunda.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 29th inst.—Rubicon, for Liverpool.
" " London Packet, for Bremen.
On 30th.—San Antonio, for Malaga and Genoa.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

April 11th.—Swedish barque Susan, Grill, hence 20th January.

AT BALTIMORE.

About 24th April.—American brig Orleans, from Montevideo. *

AT LONDON.

In April.—British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, hence 19th February.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 20th inst.—Spanish barque Isabella Segunda, from Barcelona 21st April, Malaga 17th May, with wine, oil, &c., to Zumaran and Treserra.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

On 16th inst.—French brig Nouveau Perseverant, for Bourdeaux, despatched by Pierre Requier, with 7658 dry hides, 1061 salted do, hair and wool.

" " Spanish brig Indio Oriental, for Cadiz, with 11,339 dry hides.

18th.—Brazilian zamaca Ermelinda, for Pernambuco, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 1600 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry hides, 600 arrobs tallow.

" " Brazilian zamaca Nova Providencia, for Pernambuco, despatched by M. G. da Costa, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 250 arrobas tallow.

" " H. B. M's packet Coscatrice, for Rio Janeiro. Passenger, Don Carlos Geronimo Villalobos, Chargé d'Affaires of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to Brazil.

* We were misinformed as to the arrival of the brig Orleans, Atkins, hence at New York. No accounts have yet been received of her arrival.

The American brig Rose, has been condemned at Montevideo.

THEATRE.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 23rd inst., was repeated to a full house, the comedy of *El marido de mi muger*.

On 25th, was performed *Indulgencia para todos*, the scene in Madrid, and relates to a Spanish country gentleman, whose ideas are thought by his friends to be too antiquated for the present day; and in this opinion they were joined by the lady of his love. It was therefore resolved by the confederates to endeavour to reform him in this respect, which having effected, the affair ends happily.

In the farce, Señor Felipe David personated a servant who was in love with his master's daughter, but not having courage to declare his passion, he writes a letter to her, and meets with a rebuff.

The house was not very full.

On 26th, for the benefit of Señor Cator, the comedy of *Pablo y Virginia*, in which the drolery of Felipe David as the negro Domingo, excited much laughter,—he jumped and danced about the stage reminding one of the lines—

"Wheel about, turn about, do just so,
Every time I turn about, I jump Jim Crow."

The *Gran terceto serio*, danced by Señores Cator and Coya, and Señora Cator, at the end of the first act, and the boleros by the same party after the play, had considerable merit.

The house overflowed in every part.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

On 22nd inst., this Company performed the comedy of *El fanatico por la nobleza*, for the benefit of Señor Juan Coya. Part of the plot relates to an old gentleman, who is continually talking of his pedigree, and the "genealogical tree" of his family, boasting also, that he had educated his daughter according to the principles of the old school; she however marries a disciple of the new school.

A duet from the opera of 'Eliza y Claudio,' was attempted by Señores Viera and Moreno.

Some new boleros, to very dull music, were well danced by Señor J. Coya and Doña Isabel.

The farce of *El Ladron burlado* followed.—One of the characters—an old miser, is represented reading a London newspaper, which he throws aside terrified, on coming to a paragraph stating that the British Parliament were about to pass an act, ordering the throats of all old miser's to be cut.

The audience was numerous, but not so much so as we could have wished, considering the professional merit of the *beneficiado*. It was notwithstanding an elegant and select audience. In the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; some Señoras and Señoritas lovely as *Mayo*, and a charming bride, the

"PERI OF THE SOUTH."

The sermon preached by Dr. Felipe Eiorondo y Palacio, at the Cathedral on 9th inst., upon the occasion of the anniversary of 9th July, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st inst.

A PUZZLE FOR THE CURIOUS.

Those of our readers who may happen to have more time upon their hands than they can conveniently make use of, will, no doubt, be much obliged to us for the following curious statement, which will occupy some portion of it. We imagine that a few will find it a "poser." A gentleman married a lady, whose brother soon after married the husband's daughter; in course of time, each party had a child, the former a daughter, the latter a son,—therefore the first-mentioned lady is mother to her brother, sister to her daughter, and grandmother to her nephew; her little daughter is niece to her sister, aunt to her cousin, sister to her uncle; the young man is brother to his father and mother, son to his sister, uncle to his wife, and brother to his niece; his wife is sister to her father and mother, daughter to her sister; his little son is grand son to his aunt the elder lady, and cousin to his aunt the little girl!!!

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

AT CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE.
No. 40, Corner of Calle de la Piedad and Paz.
Fresh butter, received this morning, Saturday, at 14 rials per lb.
Monte grande cheese, at 8 rials per lb.
Madeira wine, at 5 dollars per gallon.
Best old French brandy, at 8 dollars per gal.
Do. do. do., at 6 dollars and a half per gal.
Gin, at 5 dollars and a half per gal.

By Permission of the Authority.
To the lovers of the fine arts, and of the glories of the great Captain of the age.

200 Numbers at 20 dollars each.

RAFFLE.

Of a collection of six large pictures, of the best artists of Europe, representing the great Captain as follows:—1. Napoleon's farewell at Fontainebleau. 2. His return to France from the Island of Elba. 3. The battle of Waterloo. 4. His death in the Island of Santa Helena. 5. A combat with two Roman dragons against robbers. 6. The confession of a robber. These will be raffled for with dice, in two chances, the four first pictures for the highest number, and the two last for the lowest, so that those who have not the luck to throw the highest number, have the chance of winning the two last named pictures; which in point of composition and engraving yield to none in merit. This raffle will take place immediately, the list being nearly full, and the day of its taking place will be announced in the daily papers. The pictures may be seen at No. 25, calle de la Cathedral, and in the said house I have opened my Jeweller's shop, and offer my services to all who may wish to avail themselves of them.

FELIX TIOLA.

FOR AN ESTANCIA.

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

FOR SALE.

POUND PINS, for sale at No. 30, Cathedral street, in front of the Cathedral. 1293t.

A SCHOOL.

FOR CHILDREN OF 9 YEARS OF AGE & UNDER.
MRS. BRADISH and daughter, propose to their friends and the public, to undertake the care and instruction of children of the above age, and every endeavour on their part will be used for the improvement of their scholars.

School hours from 9 o'clock in the morning till one, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Calle de Cangallo, No. 78. 2

NOTICE.

IT is respectfully requested, that the 'ATHENÆUM' for April 1837, may be returned to No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	133	a	134 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	132	a	133 do. do.
Plata macaquins.....	73	a	8 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	83	a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	83	a	51 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	53	a	54 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....			no demand
Exchange on England.....	6	a	6 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	320	a	
Do. Montevideo.....	83	a	84 per patacon
Do. United States.....	83	a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	35	a	37 dis. p. pesada
Do. country.....	29	a	31 do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	28	a	29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	24	a	25 1/2 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11	a	12 do. each.
Natria Skins.....	33	a	4 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	30	a	33 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	10	a	16 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	30	a	21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	24	a	25
Deer skins per dozen.....	10	a	11
Hair, long.....	53	a	60 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	31	a	34 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	18	a	19 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	13	a	14 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	125	a	580 per mil
Flour, (North American).....		a	name per fan.
Salt, on board.....		a	per fan.
Discount.....	1 1/2	a	2 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 132 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.