

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 587.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no news of importance to communicate this week; all that we could possibly glean will be found under the usual head, to which we refer our readers.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We received by the schooner Eufracia, Montevideo journals to 10th inst. The only news relative to the civil war in that territory, is conveyed in the following extract from the Montevideo paper *Universal* of 10th.

"We have advices from the army to 8th inst. Colonel Burgueño had joined it, and it was expected that on that same day, General Juan Antonio Lavalleja and Commandant Barreto with reinforcements from the department of Cerro Largo would do the same. The army, including the force of the above named officers, will consist of more than 2400 men; a number more than sufficient to annihilate the anarchist band; which indeed must shortly take place, notwithstanding the Chief of the rebellion endeavours to avoid a fresh combat, the movements of our army in pursuit must force him to fight: and the vehement desire which animates it to repair the reverse it suffered at Arapey, cannot be satisfied except by the complete defeat and chastisement of the rebels, which the valour and enthusiasm of the Defenders of the Laws promise; and which the nation has a right to expect from those who have taken up arms to avengo the insult offered to it."

The *funcion* of San Martin, which was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather, is to be celebrated to-morrow. Consequently the customary illuminations will take place on the evenings of this day and to-morrow.

We observe with satisfaction, that the practice of boys throwing stones in the streets, of which one of our Correspondents lately complained, has attracted the attention of the Authority, as will be seen by an Official notice from the Police Department in our paper of this day.

From the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst.

Address delivered by Colonel Antonio Ramirez, to the division under his command on 2nd inst., after reading the order of His Excellency our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

VALIANT SOLDIERS!—The government of the Province recognises the services you rendered in the action of the 2nd October last, in which you triumphed over a strong division of Chilian Indians, and has profusely recompensed our fatigues.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS:—Your martial virtues render you worthy the esteem of our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, and of your officers, and also of the respect of all federals: I feel pleasure in congratulating the officers and soldiers of this brave and worthy division which I have the honor to command. This glory is due above all to the Almighty who directs our steps; let us therefore reader thanks to the God of armies for a result so happy.

Let us give all the co-operation which depends upon the brave 2nd regiment, to the worthy magistrate who now presides over the destinies of the country, in order that under his auspice

the National Cause of Federation may be consolidated and secured, evincing at the same time our gratitude for the benefits he has dispensed to us.

¡Viva el Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes!
 ¡Viva la Santa Causa de la Federacion Nacional!
 ¡Viva el bravo Regimiento No. 2 de Campaña!
 ¡Mueran los impios Unitarios!
 ¡Mueran el tirano unitario Santa Cruz!

Donations to the Government in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a note from Don Pedro N. Rojas, Justice of Peace of El Monte, dated 10th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 1608 dollars, 76 horses and 31 oxen.

The government replied to the above on the 11th inst.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note dated 6th inst., from D. Felipe Larroza, to the Chief of Police, contains an offer to supply gratuitously the common prison with medicine for one year, in addition to the two years in which he has already effected that object. He states that the Republic being now engaged in war against the tyrant usurper Santa Cruz, it is the duty of every federal patriot to assist the government all in his power.

The Chief of Police forwarded the above-mentioned note to the government on the 7th, who replied to it on the 8th, thanking Señor Larroza for his patriotism.

Two notes dated 7th September last, from the government of the Province of Corrientes to that of Buenos Ayres, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst. The first approves on the part of Corrientes the nomination of General Alejandro Heredia, as Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate army of operations, acting against General Santa Cruz. The second gives to the government of Buenos Ayres full powers as it regards the war against General Santa Cruz, &c. &c. These notes are in answer to two dated 8th May last, from the government of Buenos, which that of Corrientes states would have been replied to before, but for the serious illness of the Governor Don Rafael Atienza; the delegate government not being instructed in what manner to act under the circumstances in question.

The government of the Province of Santa Fé, under date 2nd inst., addressed that of Buenos Ayres approving the decree of the latter of 31st August last, prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver. And annexed a copy of a decree issued in Santa Fé 2nd inst., containing the same prohibition as it regards that Province, until the war with General Santa Cruz be concluded.

Santa Fé, November 2nd, 1837.
 28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
 And 8th of the Argentine Confederation

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic.

The undersigned delegado Governor of Santa Fé, has received the esteemed note of Your Excellency dated 7th ult., annexing a decree of 6th ult., issued in consequence of Your Excellency having official intelligence of the death of His Majesty William IV., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who departed this life at Windsor on 20th June last.

The delegado Governor of Santa Fé, views this melancholy event with the most profound grief, inasmuch as it has deprived America, and especially the Argentine Confederation, of one of the best friends of its liberties. The undersigned therefore under those circumstances, and in the fulfilment of one of his first duties, has ordered those public testimonials of mourning that such an event demands.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

DOMINGO CULLEN.

(The Under Secretary.)
 MANUEL LEIVA.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a list of individual who have subscribed for the construction of a cemetery in the district of Pergamino, with the amount of each persons' subscription, and the manner in which the whole sum has been employed, viz., 2,834 dollars.

A note dated Exaltacion de la Cruz, 18th inst., from Don Cirilo Gelves, Justice of Peace of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, gives a detail of the clerical labours there of the Bishop of Aulon and three Jesuits, during 15 days, in which period 1500 persons received the sacrament, and 1327 were confirmed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a note from Don Pedro N. Rojas, Justice of Peace del Monte, dated 8th inst., addressed to His Excellency the Governor, with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 294 dollars, 182 horses and 1 ox in aid of the force on the frontier.

The government replied to the above on the 11th, expressing its thanks.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 30 persons, (12 males and 18 females,) from the 1st to 7th of present month in this city.

The President of the House of Representatives of the Province, Manuel V. de Maza, addressed three notes to the Executive dated 14th inst., stating that the House had on its sitting of that day, approved the accounts of the Committee of public credit and sinking fund, for the years 1826, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst., contains a circular dated 15th inst., signed by Señores Bonifacio Huergo, Simon Pereira, Felipe Senillosa, Juan N. Fernandez and Francisco Saenz Valiente, addressed to the Justices of Peace of the country districts, to the effect, that having obtained permission of the authority, they had come forward in order to promote amongst the landholders a subscription for an annual donation of horses for the use of government, for the years 1838, 1839 and 1840, and requested their assistance, &c. &c.

The same paper has also a list of individuals who in accordance with said proposal have made a donation of 701 horses, to be continued annually for the three years above mentioned.

The following important notice has been published in the daily papers of this week.

The Mint hereby informs the public that all Bank notes which do not bear the mark *Renovacion de 1834*, are not to circulate in this city from 1st January 1838, and in the country from 1st March of said year. It is therefore hoped that the public will hasten in what remains of the present year, to change the notes in question, in order to prevent the injurious consequences which have heretofore been felt.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief of Police has received the orders of His Excellency the Governor of the Province, to give notice, that every individual heard to make use of obscene or rude expressions in the streets or other public places; if boys, shall be placed in the regiments of the line, as drummers or trumpeters, and drilled morning and afternoon, in order that they may be corrected of a vice so injurious to society; and if men, shall serve as soldiers in the said regiments for 3 years; slaves shall be chastised for the first offence with fifty lashes in the common prison, one hundred for the second, and one hundred and fifty for the third.

Boys found in the streets or public places throwing stones, playing at *cañita*, *hoyito*, *changüita*, *manoncillos*, or in any other reprehensible act, shall be also placed as drummers or trumpeters.

The Commissioners, Alcaldes, Assistant Alcaldes, and Constables, are responsible for the punctual fulfilment of this order.

Buenos Ayres, November 10th, 1837.

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

DOG KILLING.

The killing of dogs in this city and its environs, commenced for the season on 31st ult., on which day, according to a note addressed to the Chief of Police, by Don Ciriaco Cuitiño, Commandant of the *Vigilantes á caballo* (Horse Patrol), 92 pair of dogs' ears were sent to the Police Department. This collecting of the ears as a tally upon the number of dogs put to death, is we presume a new practice.

Up to the 13th inst., there have been slaughtered according to the official notes of Señor Cuitiño, 454 dogs and their ears forwarded as above related.

Would that some less horrible mode could be devised to abate the nuisance of so many dogs in this city. It seems cruel thus to butcher the only animal which has been constant in his attachment to man—an attachment which no ill usage can alienate. However, having no remedy to offer, regrets are useless.

The following communication upon the subject from the Albany Daily Advertiser, will not be found uninteresting.

"ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO."—I believe a most eminent classic began his labors with these words, which probably mean "Give every dog a howling;" but as I am not a learned man, I cannot vouch that this is a faithful translation,—but this I know, that had the illustrious prince of poets lived at about 550 South Market street, he could not have written a single syllable about "dogs or men," for had he put two *stylos* upon the wax, it must have been amid the howlings of twenty or thirty dogs of all sorts and sizes, often in full chorus, as link, gaunt and ferocious as the famous Cerberus of olden time. I believe Shakspeare very pleasantly speaks of "Blanch, Tray, and Sweet-heart,"—then again we read on the subject of the canine race, that they were wont to give "sounds more musical than were ever hallooed to, or cheered with horns;" once more, we hear of a pack of hounds, whose notes were "attuned so musically, and in such harmony," that a traveller exclaimed to his companion, "hark! what heavenly music!" "Yes," was the reply, "but I cannot hear it for those d—d dogs;" but *de gustibus, &c.*

But now to be serious: the unusual number of useless dogs permitted to range our streets, is a nuisance so intolerable that it should be instantly

abated. No one can be a greater friend to the dog than I am; but there is reason in every thing. Hundreds in this city keep one or more dogs, who cannot afford them sufficient food; or who are so careless in this respect, that our side walks are encumbered, and our streets contaminated with scenes not proper to be mentioned in a public paper. The *valuable* dog, on which the owner knows to be the protector of himself and property, is scarcely ever found running at large; but it is a notorious fact that the major part of the owners of the canine race care not a straw what becomes of them—they receive not a morsel from their master's hands, and consequently they are haggard, thievish, and vindictive; and sometimes get rabid.

It is, Sir, not of the daily nuisance these dogs are guilty of, that I complain so mournfully, but of their nocturnal orgies; for just as "Morpheus throats his opiate balm over the slumbering eye-lid," so soon we are sure to hear such a "concert of sweet sounds," as would draw "iron tears down Pluto's cheek."

The day of "San Martin," 11th inst., was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The government procession to the Cathedral was deferred on account of the heavy rain which fell on the preceding day, and from the general aspect of the weather. The day however proved extremely fine, and two holidays coming together (Saturday and Sunday), enticed many persons to leave town, particularly equestrians.—The Alameda on both afternoons had a portion of visitors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

All who are acquainted with English poetry, are aware that the earlier poems of Mr. Thomas Moore, (whom by the bye the *Diario de la Tarde*, of Tuesday last has knighted,) were published under the name of "Little." The insertion in the *British Packet* of the following lines on that event taken from *Mood's Whims and Oddities. Second series.*—will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEE MAN.

It was a merry company,
And they were just all out,
When lo! a man of dwarfish span
Came up and hail'd the boat.

"Good morrow to ye, gentle folks,
And will you let me in?
A slender space will serve my case,
For I am small and thin."

They saw he was a dwarfish man,
And very small and thin;
Not seven such would matter much,
And so they took him in.

They laugh'd to see his little hat,
With such a narrow brim;
They laugh'd to note his dapper coat,
With skirts so scant and trim.

But barely had they gone a mile,
When, gravely, one and all,
At once began to think the man
Was not so very small.

His coat had got a broader skirt,
His hat a broader brim,
His leg grew stout, and soon plump'd out
A very proper limb.

Still on they went, and as they went
More rough the billows grew,—
And rose and fell, a greater swell,
And he was swelling too!

And lo! where room had been for seven,
For six there scarce was space!
For five!—for four!—for three!—not more
Than two could find a place!

There was not oven room for one!
They crowded by degrees—
Ay, closer yet, till elbows met,
And knees were jogg'ing knees.

"Good sir, you must not sit astern,
The wave will else come in!"
Without a word he gravely stirr'd,
Another seat to win.

"Good sir, the boat has lost her trim,
You must not sit a-lee!"
With smiling face and courteous grace
The middle seat took he.

But still by constant quiet growth,
His back became so wide,
Each neighbour wight, to left and right,
Was thrust against the side.

Lord! how they chided with themselves,
That they had let him in;
To see him grow so monstrous now,
That came so small and thin.

On every brow a dew-drop stood,
They grew so scared and hot,—
"The name of all that's great and tall!
Who are ye, sir, and what?"

Lord laugh'd the Gogmagog, a laugh
As loud as giant's roar—
"When first I came, my proper name
Was Little—now I'm Moore!"

DURING the last season—that is to say in the months of April, May, June and July, nearly the whole of the operatic talent of Europe, as also that of the Ballet, were congregated in London.

Of Tagliani, "the Atlas," in one of its recent numbers speaks as follows—

—DRURY LANE.

"The event of the week at this house was the return of TAGLIANI, who has re-appeared in the ballet of *La Sylphide*. A notice now-a-days of TAGLIANI is something in the nature of a bulletin; announcing what changes have taken place since we last saw her; whether the *spiritual* has vanished, and the material taken its place; whether she has lost her power of ethereal motion, or has acquired a nature still more akin to the skies; whether she has drawn down new enchantments from *elysium*, or lost in the murky atmosphere of earth those exquisite charms of manner which used to play round her like beams of sunlight. Nobody ever thinks of describing TAGLIANI, but rather of noticing whether she has fallen away from the Ideal, or whether she enhances it with a deeper tone of poetical ecstasy. Her style—if that may be called a style which is a sort of abstract of all conceivable grace—is familiar to the public.—It is not that she excels all other dancers, but that her excellence is of a kind which may be pronounced unattainable by all others. It is not merely that she does what others cannot do, but that she constantly *improves* the most charming fancies, which others never dream about, and which they cannot even imitate, except as the pellucid brilliancy of diamonds is imitated in the dim lustre of paste. TAGLIANI alone throws imagination into the perpetual flutter of the dance. We discern in her motions the varieties of a poem—the realization of an exuberant dream of fairy land. When the stage is occupied by any one else, we admire the rapid agility of body, the marvellous transitions of the glancing limbs, the precision, certainty, and accumulation of the bounds, springs, and involutions of the figure, trembling all the while lest some awkward plunge should jar the sweet music of the scene. But when TAGLIANI fills the eyes, we never think of these sources of admiration—we never anticipate a failure, for the presence of genius gives assurance of perfection—we never wonder at the elasticity of the music, but, suspended, as in a trance, by the surpassing creations of her plastic frame, in which all our conceptions of immortal beauty are on the instant modelled into Shapes, we instinctively colour them with our own thoughts, giving them a meaning as brief as flashes of light, but full of earnest and abiding images, we follow the unexpected and captivating changes with breathless interest, new phases of poetry rise upon us, crowds of phantasies float before us, and the mind becomes absorbed by spells which we try in vain to reduce to expression. The invention of TAGLIANI is not less remarkable than the invariable grace with which it produces its results. She appears to controul all the elements with which she performs her magic. The earth rebounds from her touch, the air sustains her, at will.—The ordinary laws of motion and gravitation appear to offer no resistance to her inexhaustible fancy; she plays with nature as if she could modulate it into any form or to any ends she pleased, and as if all its powers were but ministers to her fascinating caprice.

"Of this being, who scarcely seems to belong to our sphere, it is pleasurable to say that she is not perceptibly altered since she was last amongst us. She has, perhaps, rather less elasticity, the result of muscular conformation; but as if there was a compensating principle in her faulty organization, she sinks through the atmosphere with an appearance of reluctance, the natural consequence, as it were, of diminished gravity. But in all other respects she

is unchanged, except, perhaps, that there is a shade on her placid face of feelings not quite deep enough for melancholy, but which indicate the absence of enjoyment. We are not very sure that we have interpreted this saddening aspect of her features truly, and would desire to believe that it is the fear which lingers over objects of such interest that suggests a thought of the world's care in one so lavishly and felicitously gifted.

"The ballet of *La Sylphide* is got up with great care at this theatre, and, considering the slightness of its texture, and the nature of the materials of which it is composed, it sustains the attention of the audience over an extraordinary period of duration. It has the fault common to all gorgeous and elaborate ballets—it is too long; if it had no other merit, it would be sufficient to risk its favour with the public, that it runs the chance of fatiguing the audience with a piece in which *TALENT* appears. That part of her performance which elicited the most enthusiastic admiration was a dance, in which she was accompanied by the sweet and graceful divertimento of *MAXSEDER*. The second part, which corresponds with the allegretto of the music, was rapturously encored. After the fall of the curtain, she was called for by the audience, and she came forward to receive

The glorious meed of popular applause. Of which the first we know the second cause. This exhibition dissolved the illusion. The wearied performer, disenchanted of her art, was thus reduced to the vulgar level, like a bird that, at the height of its trackless course, felt its wings suddenly arrested, and dropped to the earth."

Nor is Pauline Duvernay forgotten in the English journals: this graceful dancer and graceful girl, was born in Paris, but has been so long in England, and is so great a favourite with the British public—that she is called "the British pet."

It is related of her that being teased one evening behind the scenes at Drury Lane Theatre, by a young Lordling, she exclaimed in English (which she speaks extremely well). "Be quiet my Lord, or I'll tell your mamma of you."

From a Baltimore paper.

LONDON.

The following, taken from a letter of a foreign correspondent of the Knickerbocker, affords a brief and vivid picture of the great outlines of the British Metropolis:

"I shall never forget my entrance into London. It was an epoch in my life. About two o'clock in the afternoon, while we were yet thirty or forty miles from the metropolis, a friend pointed out to me an indication of its "whereabout." A little above the horizon, and as far in the distance as I could strain my vision, lay a long line of watery-looking cloud, like the first faint distant view of the Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania, seen when the early morning light touches it in October. This was the smoke-cloud that always overhangs London, by the day never so fine or clear—a cloud, the extent and 'volume' of which may be gathered from the fact that vegetation is earlier by a fortnight on the west and southwest sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides—a circumstance alone attributable to the severity of the north and northeast winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the smokes belched by a million of coal-fires into the hazy air. About ten miles from London the carriages, wagons, carts, indeed vehicles of every description, began to thicken, and every eminence of the highway that overlooked a long onward reach of the road showed the mass denser and more dense, as it neared the capital.—'And this is London, is it not?' said I, as we entered upon a broad, continuous street, and saw others commencing on either side. 'Not yet; wait a bit,' said a bluff, aldermanlike coachman. We rose a slight ascent. 'That is London?' said the driver, with conscious pride, as he pointed with his whip; 'there's the *vil-lage*!' I turned my head—for with boyish eagerness I had been looking right and left—and before me lay the British metropolis, spread all round to the horizon in every direction; a thousand domes, towers, steeples, and turrets, piercing the dim atmosphere; St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, among them—a wilderness of architecture, thirty miles in circumference! It was a sight to be seen, but it

defies description; he is not a wise man who attempts it—and I forbear."

THE MODERN GERMANS.

The Germans, one and all, are an out of door people, and seek their chief enjoyments in the air. They boat not Italian skies, nor English gardens; but the alcove, the brunching covert, the sycamore walk, and a thousand seats, are filled in some part or other of the day (and always overflow on a holiday,) with happy faces, made still happier by the admirable music so gratifying to a German ear; which, being afforded gratis, is enjoyed by the poorest as well as the rich. All this eminently bespeaks the national character—content; and this pleasing feature lights up the whole countenance of the people whatever their avocations.—*Illustrations of Human Life.*

Mr. B—, of Nashville, has in his possession an oyster, which is so tame that it follows him about like a dog.—*American paper.*

PAINTING CATS.

GOTTFRIED MIND, a celebrated Swiss painter, was called the *Cat-Raphael* from the excellence with which he painted that animal. This peculiar talent was discovered and awakened by chance. At the time when Freudenberg was painting that since-published picture of the peasant cleaving wood before his cottage, with his wife sitting by, and feeding her child with pap out of a pot, round which a cat is prowling, Mind cast a broad stare on the sketch of this last figure, and said in his rugged, laconic way, "That is no cat!" Freudenberg asked, with a smile, whether Mind thought he could do it better. Mind offered to try; went into a corner, and drew the cat, which Freudenberg liked so much that he made his new pupil finish it, and the master copied the scholar's work—for it is Mind's cat that is engraven in Freudenberg's plate. Imitations of Mind's cats are already common in the windows of print-sellers.

RUSTIC SIMPLICITY.

A VILLAGE pastor was examining his parishioners in their Catechism. The first question

in the Heidelberg Catechism is this: "What is thy only consolation in life and in death?"—A young girl, to whom the pastor put this question, laughed, and would not answer. The priest insisted. "Woll, thou," said she, at length, "if I must tell you, it is the young shoemaker, who lives in the Rue Agneaux."

BAPTISMAL PROMISES.

ONE of the subjects for confirmation at a bishop's recent visitation, on being asked by the clergyman to whom she applied for her certificate of qualifications, what her godfathers and godmothers promised for her, said, with much *naivete*, "I've a year'd that they promised to give me half a dozen silver spoons, but I've never had 'em though."

PORK CHOPS.

It is related, that Puzoli, the celebrated artist, when he wished to summon Nightmare, and bid her sit for her picture, or any other grotesque or horrible personations, was wont to prime himself for the feat by supping on about three pounds of half-dressed pork-chops.

ARDUOUS BAPTISM.

An infant was brought for baptism into a country church. The clergyman, who had just been drinking with his friends a little more than usual quantum of the genial juice, could not find the place of the baptism in his ritual, and exclaimed, as he was turning over the leaves of the book, "How difficult this child is to baptize!"

Advertisement.

Passage to England or the Continent

THE VERY FINE NEW BRIG

BELLA PORTEÑA.

Will leave this port about 1st November, to call off Falmouth. Her accommodations are superior to those of any other vessel in the trade.

For terms apply to Captain Pyott, or to

PARLANE, MACALISTER & Co. Consignees.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 16th of November 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Bella Portena, Pyott	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Eve, Keny	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Paragon, R. Smith	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitely	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Amelia Mollifield, Forster.	Lafone, Barker & Co.	With mails for the West Indies.
Brig Lilly, Woolf	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for London.
Brig Elizabeth Moore, Comming	Alfred Barber	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Rushton, Gregory	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Brig Florence, Cundy	C. K. Horne	Loading for London.
Brig Delhi, Herbert	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
American.		
Brig Hortensia, Mussen	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Volta, Higgins	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Pioneer, Huskell	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Autana, M. Brown, Jun.	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Manchester, Homan	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
French.		
Ship Achille, Beliard	C. K. Horne	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Rouennais, Troude	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Spanish.		
Brig Esperanza, Netto	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Sardinian.		
Brig Henrique, Guarelli	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Pianetta, Scotto	P. A. Ploner	Discharging.
Danish.		
Brig Vigilant, Pimmerich	C. H. Anderson	Loading for Santos & Rio Janeiro.
Bremen.		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.		
Brig Sven, Gulderson	C. H. Anderson	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Preciosa, Molien	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.		
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Belon	J. A. Rivero	Loading for Paragua.
Zumaec Luisa, Cocheacá	Brazilian Legation	Discharging.
Schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga	J. A. Rivero	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rufina, Santos	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Paragua.
Brig Carolina do Rio, Taria	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
National (late Oriental).		
Brig Independente, Gahan	Dowdall and Lewis	Loading for Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain John Shepherd.

FRENCH. Brig Dassas, (32 guns,) Captain Hypolito Daguenez.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 11.—Wind S. S. W. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Sapho, (32 guns,) Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, for Montevideo.

French barque Phoenix, Yves Lescan, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 12,147 dry hides, 901 salted hides, 5 bales with 750 dozen nutria skins, 3 do. with 116 dozen sheep skins, 20 do. with 374 arrobas wool, 1 do with 25 dozen slunk calf hides, 1 do. with 80 dozen fox skins and 10 arrobas wool, 5 tiger skins, 269 lbs. old copper, 8 fanegas salt.

Passenger, Adolphe Campied.

In sight a schooner.

November 12.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Oriental schooner Relampago, (119 tons,) Estevan Risso, from Rio Janeiro 25th October, arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 10th, with sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to Gerónimo Risso.

National schooner brig Suspiro, (117 tons,) Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Cacique, José Joaquin de Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 2,000 quintals jerked beef, 300 dry hides, 1,000 arrs. tallow, 400 boxes tallow candles, ponchos, &c.

November 13.—Wind N. W. strong.

No arrivals.

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

(At night,) Spanish brig Galgo, José Pons, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran and Treseira, with 5,329 quintals jerked beef, 200 arrobas tallow, 37 boxes candles.

November 14.—Wind S. W. strong in the morning.

No arrivals.

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

November 15.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Hannah, James Barrell, for Rotterdam, despatched by R. and J. Carlisle, with 9,550 dry hides, 98 lining hides 899 salted do., 7,360 horns.

British barque Amelia Mulholland, Gabriel Forster, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the West Indies.

November 16.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 17.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish barque Catherine, George Thomsen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 3331 quintals jerked beef, 2164 dry hides, 24 pipes, 5 half do., 4 quarter do., 26 barrels and 4 sacks with about 1200 arrobas tallow, 8 casks whale oil, 10 barrels nails, 1 bale ponchos, 850 small boxes tallow candles.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 10th inst.—Brazilian schooner brig Novo Libramento, Antonio José Zu Mat, from Santa Catalina 30th ult.

" Portuguese schooner Josepha, Juan Antonio Viera, from Banguala 10th September, to M. G. da Costa.

" Sardinian brig Pylades and Orestes, A. Guardello, from Pernambuco 8th ult., Santa Catalina 19th do., to M. Vilardebo.

" Sardinian brig Vigilante, Juan del Pino, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to José Gestal.

" French barque L'Eucalduna, Paisement, from San Juan de Luz 16th August, with 350 boxes wine, &c.

THE WEATHER, has at last set in warm and seasonable. On Saturday the thermometer was at 69, on Monday 76. The average of the week 72.

A report got afloat here at the beginning of the week, that war had taken place between Russia on one part, against France and England combined. The report came by way of Montevideo, on the authority of a vessel which left Rio Janeiro on 10th ult. We have accounts from Rio Janeiro of a later date, which do not mention a word upon the subject, and English papers to 22nd August, have not the least mention of such an event. The rumour may have originated in the sudden departure of the French line of battle ship 'Hercule,' from Teneriffe, to join the French squadron in the Mediterranean. She had on board the Prince de Joinville, and her destination was supposed to be the Brazils.

THEATRICALS.

On 11th inst., was performed *La Ajemsta Ganada, Los dos Calaveras*, and the farce of *Perico, el Empeador*. We were too late for the first piece. 'Los dos Calaveras,' are two scamps in Madrid, who not only bilk an old lady with whom they lodged of her rent, but under promise of marriage, one of them borrows of her 2000 reals, and sells the furniture of her house to his own father. An execution is put in the house on said furniture, the attorney mistaking the father for the son. The attorney is a scamp too, and tries hard to get a bribe from the old gentleman, but failing in this, he declares that during his practice of 36 years in the Law Courts of Madrid, he had never met with so gross an insult as the refusal to bribe him conveyed. The two scamps promise in the end to reform. Doña Manuela as one of the Calaveras, was in male attire, and looked a pretty little man.

Señores Gonzales and Cordero, formerly of this theatre, and lately of that of Montevideo, appeared in the above pieces. They add to the numerical strength of the Company, which now consists of seven. The "strike" with the remainder still continues.

In the farce, the young wife of Perico, the Empeador (Paviour), thinks her spouse a non-such in talent; "sabe, (she says to the Alguacil,) que es la honra del mundo mi Perico."—Two blind beggars, a man and a woman, are introduced, they are both hypocrites and rich. The former arranges his money in military order on the table, from the pesos which he calls a common soldier, to the doubloon a general officer. The Paviour discovers the hypocrisy of the beggars and exposes them.

On 12th, *El marido de mi muger* was repeated. A farce followed, in which a drunken French coachman having upset his master's carriage in the streets of Madrid, receives a thrashing for his negligence from the servants of a French physician in said city, in conformity to the contents of a note written by his master.

On 16th, *La Conspiracion Descubierta*. We have more than once described the plot of this piece, and how Mr. Brown a tailor, having cloth given him to make 12 capotes for 12 Conspirators, cabbaged enough to make one for himself, and thus undesignedly discovered the plot.

A one act piece called *El pobrecito pretendiente* followed, in which Señor Casacuberta enacted admirably a poor pretender who lives by his wits. His manner of tripping along the stage was laughable in the extreme.

Rope dancing by Master Gervacio, and the farce of *Engañado quien Engaña*, closed the entertainments of the evening. It was midnight ere the curtain finally dropped.

The house on the evenings above mentioned was but thinly attended.

The Manager should if possible come to terms with the Performers who have seceded from the Theatre. It is true, that like the Duke of Newcastle, he may say, "I have a right to do what I like with my own," but this scarcely applies in the present question, particularly in a city where there is but one Theatre, and that Theatre the only source of amusement the people have. The dissentient performers have stated their case in a printed exposition. We trust the manager will do the same, and enable the public to hear both sides.

IMPROPRIETY OF BURYING IN CHURCHES.

In the voyages and travels of Hasselquist, a Swedish physician, he observes, concerning bu-

rials, in churches and towns: "The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, which is owing chiefly to the many fine plants which grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. The Turks are much more consistent than the Christians, when they bury their dead without the town, and plant over them such vegetables as by their aromatic and balsamic smell can drive away the fatal odours with which the air is filled in such places. I am persuaded that by this they escape many misfortunes which affect Christians, from wandering and dwelling continually among the dead."

The great Sir Matthew Hale was always very much against burying in churches, and used to say, "that churches were for the living, and the churchyards for the dead." He himself was interred in the churchyard of Alderley, in Gloucestershire. The best arguments for burying in gardens and fields will be found in Mr. Evelyn's *Sylva*, p. 625.

In Mold Church, in Flintshire, is an epitaph on Dr. William Wynne, written by himself, in which are these words;—

"In conformity to an ancient usage,
From a proper regard to decency,
And a concern for the health
Of his fellow creatures,

He was moved to give particular direction for being buried in the adjoining churchyard,
And not in the church."

In 1776, the King of France prohibited the burying in churches.

In America, the practice of burying in churches is not yet abolished, either by law or by common sense. But ideas of a better mode are gradually advancing among them; and in time we shall probably observe an absolute divorce pronounced between the church and the cemetery, so that they shall not only cease to be one and the same, but even be removed from each other's neighbourhood.

Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. WARWICK INGLIS, a native of London, to SARAH, third daughter of Mr. John Simons, of this city, and lately of the County of Buckingham, England.

Died.

At Montevideo on the 10th instant, ELLIN DEVIS, wife of Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General at that place.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	141 a 142 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	139 a 140 do.
Plata macuquina	8 a 8½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	84 a 84 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	84 a 84 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	52 a 53 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand
Exchange on England	5½ a 5½ pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350 a
Do. United States	84 a per patacon
Hides, Ox, best	28 a 33 dls. p. pessa
Do. country	27 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28 a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	25 a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	9 a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3 a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33 a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7 a 11 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24 a 26
Deer skins per dozen	10 a 12
Hair, long	53 a 57 do. do.
Do. mixed	26 a 29 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18 a 20 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11½ a 12½ do. per arr'ba
Horns	123 a 450 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a none
Salt, on board	14 a 16 per fan.
Discount	¼ a 2 pr ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142 dollars. The lowest price 139 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.