

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 465.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

Apartments

WANTED PERMANENTLY, for a Gentleman and his Servant. A preference would be given where Stabling might be had for one or two Horses. Address to X. Y., at Mr. STRADMAN'S, Stationer.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, Tailor, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, (corner of Pueyrredon's buildings,) where he intends carrying on his business. From the satisfaction he has given during the time he conducted the trade at Mr. LINOSA'S, added to moderate charges and punctuality, T. T. feels the more confident in soliciting a share of that patronage, so decided in favour of his late employer.

For Sale,

At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for February, 1835; Do. do. for April, 1835; **EDINBURGH REVIEW**, for April, 1835; **BRITISH ARMY LIST**, for April, 1835.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have but little domestic news to communicate this week. This, however, ought not to be a subject of complaint,—it shows that our political atmosphere is unruffled. Bank Stock, and 6 per cent. Stock, it would seem, are “creeping up,” and this is a good sign. It is much better that they should rise by degrees, than rapidly; it renders the market more firm.—“Wisely and slow, (says Shakspeare's holy friar,) they stumble that run fast.

We received, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, London papers to 7th May, and Paris papers to 4th May.

The following are the details from Spain, as contained in these papers:—

“Bands of Carlists have approached close to Madrid; troops have been sent out to punish or repress their outrages, but they generally return before midnight, as if afraid of being caught themselves instead of hoping to catch their enemies. At Toledo and in Lamarcha, the factious have actually taken parties of the Queen's troops so sent out in search of them. Valdez already reports that new recruits are wanted for the army, and that he is about to change some of the generals of division. The Carlists say that Zumalacarregui has resolved not to give Valdez the chance of a victory, for that he will avoid a battle, and merely hopes to harass out the Queen's troops, as he has already done in so many instances. The health of Mina is said to be extremely precarious, and some of his late passionate and cruel orders are attributed to the irritation of his disorder. A French gentleman being challenged by a military party a few days ago, answered, as he supposed, loyally, “Viva Isabella Segunda!” and was instantly shot dead. The challenging parties were of course Carlists. It was reported at Paris on Monday that the Duke de Frias, the Spanish ambassador, had actually applied to France for her promised intervention, but the report was not believed. Another report, spread by the Carlists, was that Bergara had fallen into the hands of Zumalacarregui, and even details were given, but the news is not confirmed nor believed. The notorious General Moreno had succeeded in deceiving the French police, and had crossed the frontier on his way to join Don Carlos.

“It is said that the mission of Lord Elliott has been so far misinterpreted by both parties as to have greatly discouraged the troops of the Queen, and to have added in a corresponding degree, not

only morally, but physically, by means of voluntary levies, to the strength of the insurgents.

“We find, in a letter from Bayonne, dated April 25, that the interview between Don Carlos, Lord Elliott, Colonel Gurwood, and Colonel Wyldé, took place at Segura on the 20th. The writer adds—“It is understood that Don Carlos had evinced no objections to adhere to a more humane and civilized system of warfare than that which has hitherto been observed, but of course it will be necessary that a reciprocal understanding should also be agreed upon by the Queen's generals; consequently the results of Lord Elliott's negotiations cannot yet be ascertained.” At the date of the foregoing intelligence, General Valdez was advancing with a strong column in the direction of the Amescos, with the intention of attacking Zumalacarregui, who was there assembled with the whole of his forces. The accounts of a general action may be hourly expected.”

From the other parts of the Continent of Europe there was no particular news.

In England, Lord John Russell had lost his election for the County of Devonshire, there being a majority of 700 and odd against him, out of a body of 7000 electors. Mr. Parker, a Tory, had been returned. The County of Essex, also, had recently returned a Tory member, in opposition to one in the Liberal interest. These successes had put the Tories in great spirits; they were holding meetings, and giving political dinners, in all parts of the Empire. They eulogize Sir Robert Peel in most enthusiastic language, calling him the greatest Statesman that has appeared since the days of Pitt,—a true patriot, an honest man, &c. &c. A vast number of addresses had been presented to the King, expressing confidence in the “Peel Ministry.” Four hundred members of the Bar have addressed to Sir Robert Peel an assurance of their confidence; and the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, were to give him a grand dinner at one of the city halls, on 11th May,—the application for tickets had been so great, that the Stewards were only allowed one ticket each. Sir Robert Peel had received, to 5th May inclusive, 738 addresses from the most opulent towns of the United Kingdom.

A duel took place on 4th May, in the Regent's Park, near London, between Lord Alvanley, and Mr. Morgan O'Connell, son of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. Neither party were injured in the combat. The quarrel arose from Lord Alvanley having made use of offensive expressions, in the House of Lords, against Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to which the latter retorted in the House of Commons, by calling his Lordship a bloated buffoon.—A challenge was sent by Lord Alvanley to Mr. Daniel O'Connell; but the latter having forsworn duelling, owing to his having had the misfortune, some years since, to kill a man in a duel, his son took the affair up.

There has likewise been a political “war of words” between Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell. The former called the latter a traitor, and an incendiary. Mr. O'Connell, in consequence, at a public meeting in Dublin, uttered a terrible philippic against Mr. D'Israeli, part of which was as follows:—“In

describing Mr. D'Israeli as a descendant of a Jew, (without meaning to cast any imputation either on the name, or the nation, which he respected,) Mr. O'Connell said he verily believed that although the people of Israel were the chosen of God, yet there were miscreants amongst them also, and he (Mr. D'Israeli,) was one of those, for he possessed the quality of the impenitent thief who died upon the cross; and he (Mr. O'Connell) was convinced that that thief's name was D'Israeli. For aught he knew, this D'Israeli might be his heir-at-law, and now he forgave the descendant of the blasphemous thief who died impenitent upon the cross.”

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!
 FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
 Buenos Ayres, July 18, 1835.
 26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

Notwithstanding the Consuls of the Republic, in foreign countries, do not receive salaries, either from having ceded them to the public treasury, or from the understanding that they would perform gratuitously the duties of the Consulate,—the Government, in order to regularize and reform every branch of the public treasury, have ordered:

Art. 1. The 5th article of the law of the General Congress of 7th April 1826, which designates the salaries to be paid to the Consuls-General of the Republic, in Europe and America, is revoked.

2. The said Consuls are not in future to receive for any class of expences, which may not be previously designated by the Government.

3. Let this be published. ROSAS.
 FELIPE ARANA.

A decree, dated 15th inst., contains new regulations respecting the rations to be allowed to the troops on the frontiers, &c., both cavalry and infantry;—the Government having observed a great disproportion in the consumption of provisions, to the number of persons receiving rations.

The process against the individuals charged with the murder of Señor Felix Urioste, on 27th May last, in the department of Arrecifes, was transmitted to the Government on 10th inst., by the Camarista, Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza.—On the 14th, His Excellency the Governor issued the following sentence:—Daniel José Belen, Antonio José Belen, Segundo Cané ó Belen, and Juan de la Cruz Torres, to suffer death in the Plaza of Arrecifes, and their bodies to be suspended upon a gullows for 8 hours.—Basilio Luque, José Antonio Bravo, Eusebio Belen, Rumaldo Belen, and Antonio Belen, to be present at the above execution, and to be flogged, under the gallows, by the common hangman—the three first to receive fifty lashes—the fourth, two hundred—and the fifth, one hundred; after which they are to be kept to hard labour for four years at Fort Federation.

A communication, dated 14th inst., from the Government to Señor Manuel Vicente de Maza, states that the Government highly appreciate his indefatigable exertions in bringing to justice the criminals implicated in the horrid murder of Señor Felix Urioste.

The process, sentence, &c., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst.

The murderers were in the employment of the deceased Señor Urioste, in the class of servants and slaves.

A communication, dated Corrientes, 3d ult., from the Governor of that Province (Rafael Aienza,) to the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, acknowledges the receipt of the Circular of 20th April, from the latter, giving an account of his election as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, with full powers, &c. &c., and felicitates him thereon; adding, that he is firmly persuaded the councils of General Rosas will be guided by judgment and moderation, and that, invested as he is with such high powers, he will be able to restore the country to its former prosperity.—That the Governor of Corrientes deeply deploras the horrid murders committed on the persons of those illustrious Chiefs of the Federation, Generals Quiroga, La Torre, &c.—That the province of Corrientes was one of the first which decided for the Federal system, and the political march of its Government having been constantly in conformity with that principle, the Province has in consequence been tranquil, prosperous, and free from the violence of party spirit which has desolated other Provinces of the Republic.

A communication, dated Santiago del Estero, 26th May 1835, from the Governor thereof (Felipe Ibarra,) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, upon the same occasion as the above, states that the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres, in investing General Rosas with full powers, has evinced its patriotism, and plainly pointed out that the time had arrived to put in action the most efficacious measures against the instigators of discord—that divinity which the implacable Unitarian faction so much reverence, and which has continually deluged the country with blood.—That it is scarcely credible, yet it is no less true, that the generous forbearance shown towards these dangerous men, has only had the effect of giving them fresh stimulus to prepare new calamities: that in their desire of vengeance, they view with indifference the blood which has flown in torrents for so many years in the provinces of the Republic, and they have even had recourse to assassination, in order to deprive the Republic of its most worthy sons, and involve it in anarchy.

The communication concludes by stating, that the Governor of Santiago del Estero is ready to co-operate with that of Buenos Ayres, in all that may tend to preserve the peace of the Republic.

In our No. 457, we noticed a pamphlet which had been published in this city, under the title of "*El Voto de América*;" or a brief examination of the question, whether or not it would be advisable for the new Republics of South America to accelerate the acknowledgment of their Independence, by sending Ambassadors to the Court of Madrid?

When we recommended the perusal of this pamphlet to every one interested in the question upon which it treats, we at the same time stated we did not agree in all which it put forth, but that it was not for us to enter into any controversy upon the affair. "*El Voto*," however, has been replied to in a very well written pamphlet, published at the *Imprenta Argentina*.—The assertion in the *Voto*, that some foreign agents wish to foment the misunderstanding which exists between Spain and her late colonies, is pointedly taken up.—"If the author alludes to Great Britain, (says the reply,) whose agents are those who most frequent our States, he is in our opinion mistaken. Every one knows that England did not determine to treat with us, until after the Minister Canning had made repeated and useless applications to the Cabinet of Madrid, in order that it might take the lead in the affair: which at least is a proof that Great Britain was not capable of the conduct imputed to her;—besides she had no motive for it, because the idea that the British trade must succumb to that of Spain, is only masking mock of the misfortunes of Spain."

The reply says, in effect, that although the acknowledgment of the Independence of the new Republics could not of course be indifferent to them, yet they do not need Spain, and, moreover, it would not become them to make the first advances. It rebuts the remark of *El Voto*, that

"Spain is now free and powerful," devoured as she is by civil war; and avers that if she was even in the state in which she was left by Charles V., she could not succeed in reducing South America. That it is now more than a century since the most interesting point of the Spanish territory has been a British colony; and if Spain has found it impracticable to regain Gibraltar, how is it to be supposed she can reconquer the new Republics of South America?

The "*Contestacion al Voto de América*," is a brief and spirited sketch. There is nothing studied in its arguments; facts are detailed, and "facts are stubborn things."

His Excellency the Governor received the congratulations of various Corporate Bodies of the Province, on 9th inst., (the anniversary of the Independence of the Republic,) viz.:—from the President of the Chamber of Justice, on the part of the Chamber; from the Inspector-General; from the President of the Clerical Senate, &c.—The latter said,—That the Provinces which now compose the Argentine Confederation, had been for three centuries colonies of a decrepit nation of Europe; that tired of giving to this nation repeated proofs of their affection and loyalty, without receiving any other recompense than contempt and ingratitude, they had resolved to act for themselves, and had accordingly, by unanimous consent, in full Congress held in the city of Tucuman on 9th July 1816, proclaimed themselves independent of Spain, her Kings, or any other foreign domination.

The Rector of the University, in his address, said—That the country had now every expectation of enjoying tranquillity, from the exertions of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency made a suitable reply to the aforesaid addresses; expressing his ardent hope that the devouring monster of discord would disappear from the Republic, and that the ties of union would be cemented amongst its inhabitants, under the system of Federation which had been proclaimed by the Provinces composing it; and that in thanking the God of Nations for delivering them from slavery, they might also evince their gratitude by making a good use of their liberty.

The Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

"EXCELLENT SIR,—The *Corps Diplomatique* have the honor to offer to Your Excellency their sincere congratulations, upon the anniversary of the Independence of the Confederate Provinces of the River Plate.

"Señor Governor: The anniversary of this event, so celebrated in American annals, as having elevated to the rank of an Independent Nation a people who, by their valour, constancy, and heroism, have shown themselves worthy of this estimable advantage, cannot but give pleasure to the Regency of Brazil, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor, Pedro II.; who in charging me with the honorable mission of drawing closer the relations of friendship and good understanding between the Empire and the Argentine Republic, ordered me, on all occasions which presented themselves, to manifest to the Government near whom I am accredited, the sentiments of sincere sympathy and good feeling which animates H. I. M. towards this Republic; and I fulfil it in this memorable day with increased pleasure, inasmuch as it is effectuated in presence of the illustrious personage who now presides over the destinies of this interesting Province, who, by his able administration, in so short a time liberating the country from the great evils which threatened it, gives assurance of unalterable tranquillity and future prosperity. Such, at any rate, are the wishes of the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, Señor Governor; and I shall be most happy if, during my residence in this capital, I may have the satisfaction to see these flattering expectations realized.

"I intreat Y. E. to transmit these sentiments of the *Corps Diplomatique*, to the Governments of the other Provinces of the Argentine Confede-

ration; and accept the expression of the profound respect and great veneration which I feel towards the person of Your Excellency."

His Excellency the Governor replied:—

"The Government, on receiving the congratulations of the Chargé d'Affaires of the Empire of Brazil, in his own name, and in that of the foreign *Corps Diplomatique*, on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of our political independence, cannot do less than accept them with the greatest esteem, as a sincere testimony of their generous wishes for the aggrandizement and happiness of the Argentine Republic.

"The Government feel the highest satisfaction in considering that the relations of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between foreign nations and this Republic, have not to the present moment suffered the least interruption; and with these grateful sentiments, expect that the augmentation of prosperity and general welfare to which the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation so justly aspire, and trust to obtain through the protection of the Almighty, will present to this Republic new motives to evince, as it has hitherto done, their attachment and fidelity towards all friendly nations, to whom they wish all manner of happiness.

"The Government likewise experience particular pleasure on hearing the sentiments of lively sympathy and good will which animate the Regency of Brazil towards this Republic; and the Government of Buenos Ayres, in its name, solicit the Chargé d'Affaires to whom they have the satisfaction to reply, to manifest to his Court the high esteem in which those sentiments are held by all the Provinces which compose it, and the sincerity of their efforts to correspond worthily to them. Lastly, the Governor proffers his thanks to the Señor Chargé d'Affaires, for the obliging and attentive expressions which he has addressed to him, and feels pleasure in answering them, by offering his highest consideration and esteem."

The Bishop of this Diocese, (Dr. Medrano,) and the Bishop of Aulon, (Dr. Escalada,) also addressed His Excellency upon the anniversary of the day; to which H. E. returned suitable replies.

General Vidal, Commander of the Guard of Honor given to His Excellency on the 9th, addressed H. E.; to the effect,—That eight years had scarcely elapsed since the Indians came with frequency to ravage even the very centre of this Province: their bloody incursions oftentimes interrupted the ridiculous applause lavished on an extravagant line of policy, which, while it was intent upon dazzling the Capital with the tinsel of false civilization, left the country districts a prey to the barbarity of a Government who, loudly proclaiming respect to property and security to persons, abandoned the riches of the country to the rapacity of the Indians,—for ever talking of liberty, and yet could tolerate with patience that individuals should be torn from their homes and carried into endless captivity.—That the unfortunate and brave Governor Dorrego had, in conjunction with General Rosas, formed a new line of frontier; this in part restrained the audacity of the barbarians. The mutiny of 1st December 1828, however, came; and amongst the many evils which it inflicted, was that of retarding the great work for the security of the country districts. The General then dilated upon the great exertions of His Excellency the Governor to render the Province secure from the further irruptions of the Indians: that the landholders and agriculturists, in particular, owed him a debt of gratitude; as a trifling mark of which they had on that day formed a guard of honor to his person. The General concluded his harangue by exclaiming—*Viva el General vencedor del Desierto!*—*Viva el Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes, y de la Paz pública!*—*Viva el Gobernador y Capitan-General de la Provincia, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas!*

His Excellency replied to the above in an appropriate speech, the conclusion of which was as follows:—

"General Rosas, then, in his character of Governor of the Province, accepts the guard of honor with which his fellow-citizens have honoured him; and requests the brave militiamen who compose

it, to wear mustachios during the time they are on service, to serve as an admonition to the impious Unitarians of their weakness and misery, and the necessity that they must submit to public opinion, so universally pronounced throughout the Republic."

The cavalry of the Guard of Honor given to H. E. the Governor, on 9th inst., made a superb appearance. The horses were all of bay colour, and in excellent condition: their trappings were of gold and silver, rich crimson velvet, red cloth and embroidery. The stirrups, spurs, and handles of silver. Señor Santa Coloma sported a bridle composed of silver chains, with *fadur* and *manea* both of silver. The steed of Señor Joaquín Arana, in addition to other splendid appurtenances, had a *testera* ornamented with pearls and brilliants. That of Señor Faustino Ximenes was richly caparisoned; as also those of many other gentlemen whose names we could not learn.

Amongst the deaths lately in this city, may be noticed those of Dr. Francisco Planes, Judge of the 1st Instance; and Colonel Miguel Rabelo.—The remains of the latter were deposited in the Cemetery of the Recoleta, on 12th inst.; they were accompanied to this their last abode, by a great number of Federals of the *Sociedad Popular Restauradora*, one of whom made a funeral oration over the grave.

THE MODERN BAYLON.

"Behold me now in LONDON—in that Titanic metropolis which is the envy and wonder of Europe; the heavings of whose mighty heart thrill to the uttermost regions of earth; whose merchant-flag is familiar with every wave, and streams in every port; who is the prolific foster-parent of all arts, all professions, and all trades; encouraging alike the adept and the quack, the honest man and the knave, and combining exhaustless wealth with abject penury, the most refined civilization with the grossest barbarism;—behold me in this paradox of a metropolis, placed in the very thick of its crowd, yet oppressed with feelings of the most forlorn solitude. Oh! there is no sense of desolation so complete as that experienced by a friendless stranger, on his first introduction to London. Talk of an Arabian desert!—it is smiling—animated—encouraging, in comparison.

"To meet a frown on every brow, a sneer on every lip; to be distrusted as an adventurer, and, with the purest intentions, to be perpetually misconstrued; to supplicate, where there are few or none to pity; to die of a broken heart in the midst of rejoicing,—of famine, in the midst of plenty; and then, as if the cup of wretchedness were not drained to the dregs, to be carried out of a workhouse on four rough boards, flung like a dog into his hole, with just a prayer or two mumbled coldly and hurriedly above one's remains, as if they were scarce worth salvation—this it is to be poor and friendless in London!

"To be the idol of every circle; to drivel like a fool, yet to be pronounced a sage; to be a gentleman, when it is manifest that you are his antipodes; to see woman's eye light up at your approach, and the fat porter at the great man's gate bustle forward at the hazard of his neck to usher you into the great man's presence; to be the 'Sir Oracle' of ton, and the hero of a fashionable novel; to be painted by Lawrence, and engraved by Finden; and when put to death by a licensed physician, to be followed to your long home by some dozen agouized acquaintances, while the parson prays his best above your gilt coffin, and a splendid mausoleum records your worth to all posterity—this it is to be wealthy and well connected in London!

"Oh London, thou art the rich man's Heaven, but the poor man's Hell!

"Oh London, who art the cradle and the grave of Hope,—how many aspiring pilgrims, some destined to achieve celebrity, but more to die neglected and broken-hearted, are at this moment, while I write, bending their steps towards thee! What acts too of folly, madness, and guilt, are at the same instant of time in course of perpetration within thy circuit!—Yet if sin profane thy name, the virtues, sure, redeem it by their presence.

"Oh London! who can listen to thy eternal whirl and roar—who can gaze on thy palaces, thy

temples, thy solemn gray cathedrals, or pause on the stately fabrics that span thy famous stream, scarce seen for the forest of masts which crowd and blacken above its bosom to an extent no eye can traverse,—who can pace the wondrous range of thy streets and squares, stretching away, as if to infinity, in showy splendour or sombre grandeur,—who can 'read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest' all this, and not feel every petty, personal consciousness of Self, swallowed up in an overpowering sense of astonishment and admiration?

"Yet, oh vain, ambitious, paradoxical London, lay not the flattering unctio to thy soul, that because thou art great, thou art necessarily immortal! Already the seeds of decay are at thy heart. Thou art dying by inches of a plethora. Thou art swollen and bloated with a dropsy, though thy massive shoulders and wondrous breadth of chest might seem to promise a lengthened life. Dream not then of immortality, but fall to thy studies, and learn wisdom from the past. Think of Rome, now the 'Niobe of nations,' but once queen-regent of the universe! What she is, thou must one day be. The time shall come when thy gorgeous edifices shall fall, like hers, in ruins to earth; when the grass shall grow in thy streets; when the owl shall hoot from thy roofless palaces, and the adder crawl into sunshine from among thy mouldering fanes; when Silence and Solitude (two mourners) shall sit with folded arms and weeping eyes beside thy grave; and the pilgrim from some far-off land, as he wanders through a scene of desolation, shall say—'And was this London?'"

—(The Mirror.)

Chinese Advertisement.—The following is a specimen of the manuscript bills, or advertisements, which it is the custom in China to stick up against the walls, when children have been stolen, apprentices have run away, &c.:—"Chang Chaouai, who issues this thanksgiving advertisement, lives outside the south gate, in Great Tranquility-lane, where he has opened an incense-smoking-mosquito shop. On the evening of the 12th instant, two of his fellow-workmen in the shop, Ne-abung and Atik, employed a stupefying drug, which, by its fumes, sunk all the partners in a deep sleep, during which they robbed the shop of all the money, clothes, &c., which they could carry away. Next morning, when the partners awoke, no trace was to be found of these two

men. If any good people know where they are, and will give information, a thanks-offering in flowery red paper of four dollars will be presented. Decidedly I will not eat my words. This advertisement is true. Ne-abung is about twenty years of age, short stature, has a white face, and no beard. Atik, whose surname is not remembered, is upwards of twenty years of age, is tall, and no beard. Reign of Taoukwang, 9th year, 9th moon, 3rd day."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, on moderate terms,

THE productive CHACRA, known by the name of the CHACRA de LOPEZ, about five leagues from Town, situated on the banks of the Riachuelo, in a fine sporting country. The LAND consists of 1800 varas of front, and 14 leagues in depth; all arable. The HOUSE is substantial brick-built Azotea, roofs in good repair, with eight spacious rooms; the Corridor, facing the North, is protected with iron rails. The Pigeon-House is very extensive, and well stocked. PEACH MONTE of 13 Squares, with an excellent Tuna fence. TALA MONTE, about 8 Squares. This Property will be Sold very reasonable, as the Owner is disposed to make a sacrifice.—Apply to Mr. J. C. THOMPSON, No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

Notice.

THE Trustees of the deceased MR. JOHN BAILEY, would treat with any Agriculturist, or Family, for Letting on Lease for a term of years, that CHACRA situate about 2½ leagues from the City, at the back of the Quilmes, and adjoining the Farm occupied by Mr. THOMAS EARL. The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and uniting every convenience of fire-places with chimneys, secondary offices, servants rooms, and an extensive floored Granary on the whole extent of the main building.

The Grounds are wholly and well enclosed with ample ditch, and live growing Tala fence on the inside; with subdivisions into fields by ditches and Pin fences, and within the enclosure is a small Dam containing standing water.

Immediately contiguous to the Dwelling, the ornamental planting, consisting of about ten cuadras of Durano, Membrilla, Guinda, and other minor plots of more rare fruits, is confessedly tasteful and delightful, and from which much useful firewood can now be cut, of great advantage to a Tenant, and beneficial to the plantations.

This Property is well known, and any Party desirous of entering into an agreement, will please apply at No. 187, Calle de Potosi.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF JULY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ribson, Dillon,	Rodger, Bredt & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	Anderson, Waller & Co.,	Loading for Cork or Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Fishburn, Wood,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zunaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Wm. Bell,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Montevideo, to load for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Jack Tar, McGregor,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Brig Tyro, Carter,	Zunaran & Treserra,	Montevideo, to load for a port in Europe.
Brig Durham, Spenceley,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Odessa, Denning,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore via Montevideo.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Fox, Dorr,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Claire, Simonet,	C. Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerrits,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
BREMEN.		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Visser,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Barque Hersieller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Temistocles, Chiappè,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Schr.-brig N. Sra. de la Assumpta, Durante,	Felipe Llavallo,	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Roccatagliate,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Henrique, Guerrero,	Felipe Llavallo,	Discharging.
Polacra San Antonio, Gallo,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Brazileira, Dias,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Mra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Helen,	Joaquín Almeida Rivero,	Pernagua.
Brig Independente,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Kees, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 11.—Wind W., slight rain.—Rain last night. Arrived, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 10th, to C. Galeano. Sailed, French frigate *Thïsbe*, (32 guns,) Captain De la Trésorière, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

July 12.—Wind N. W. No arrivals or sailings.

July 13.—Wind N. No arrivals or sailings.

July 14.—Wind S. S. W. Arrived, National schooner *Star* of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river. H. B. M.'s packet schr. *Cockatrice*, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 11th, with the Mail of H. B. M.'s packet *Lord Melville*, from Falmouth 9th May.—No Passengers.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo.

July 15.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Relampago*, Rizzo, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig *Amistad*, Ferreira, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast. National schr. *Star* of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

July 16.—Wind S.

Arrived, Dutch barque *Hersteller*, Vanderwind, from Amsterdam 24th April, with general cargo, to Hunge, Hutz & Co.

Brazilian brig *Independente*, Joaquin A. Myer, from Paragua 11th ult., with yerba, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

Sailed, United States' corvette *Erie*, (24 guns,) Captain John Perceval, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

July 17.—Wind S.

Arrived, American barque *Baring Brothers*, Hinekey, from Island Mayo 31st May, Montevideo 13th inst., with 204 moyes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Vessels posted to sail.

18th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

19th.—Leontine, for Rotterdam. Brilliant, for Falmouth.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig *Britannia*, Burgess, sailed from London 2d May, and Deal 4th do., for Buenos Ayres.

The British barque *Corá*, Whitley, hence 11th March, for Liverpool, put into Pernambuco 10th April, for a supply of fresh provisions; having lost nearly all her live-stock, owing to a accession of bad weather.

The American brig *Ladona*, Pedrick, from Montevideo 22d March, for Philadelphia, has also put into Pernambuco in April, under similar circumstances.

The *Florville* arrived at Liverpool 20th April; the particulars of her sailing hence were inserted in our No. 462.

Arrived at Liverpool.

April 11.—British ship *Mercury*, Pearce, from Montevideo 27th January.

At Falmouth.

April 23.—British brig *Pacific*, Gardner, from Montevideo 6th February.

At Bourdeaux.

April 7.—French brig *Nouveau Perseverant*, Metayer, from Montevideo.

At Havre de Grace.

April 8.—French brig *Tambour*, Oddo, from Montevideo 8th January.

9.—French brig *Jena*, Blonett, from Montevideo 26th January.

At Malaga.

March 23.—Sardinian polacre *Teils*, Pierangiolo, from Montevideo.

At Genoa.

April 20.—Sardinian brig *Americano*, from Montevideo 21st January.

At Trinidad.

March 23.—British brig *Amethyst*, Taylor, hence 21st January.

At Havana.

April 23.—American brig *Ceres*, Devereux, from Montevideo 27th January.

At Boston.

April 21.—American ship *Parachute*, Titcomb, hence 17th February.

At Philadelphia.

April 20.—American barque *Louisa*, Christopher, hence 19th February.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

14th ult.—Oriental brig *Montevideana*, from Montevideo 14 days.

24th.—American brig *Ann*, Chambers, from Montevideo 15 days.

27th.—H. B. M.'s packet *Lord Melville*, from Falmouth 9th May, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro. 3d ult.—H. B. M.'s packet *Lapping*, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 15th April, by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*. 17th.—H. B. M.'s packet *Skyland*, for Falmouth, without any Mail from Buenos Ayres.

Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—American brig *Amazon*, Hugg, from Baltimore 4th May, with 200 barrels flour, tea, rice, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

6th.—British barque *Lavinia*, Brown, from Liverpool 17th April, to Reon & Escobar & Co.

7th.—American brig *Baltimore*, Snow, from Cadiz 18th May, with salt, to Davison, Leland & Co.

Hamburg schr. *Carl Heinrich*, Valentin, from Hamburg 26th April, to Nebel.

8th.—Brazilian polacre *Catalina*, from Rio Janeiro.

10th.—Sardinian polacre *Concordia*, Ansaldo, from Barcelona 6th April.

Sardinian barque *Eolo*, Ganiello, from Genoa 24th March, Malaga 3d May, Gibraltar 9th do., Cadiz 23d do., with wine, &c., to José Gestal.

11th.—British brig *Mary Ann*, from Cadiz 17th May, with salt, to Lafone & Co.

12th.—American three-masted Steam vessel *Potomac*, R. Sutton, from Baltimore 25th April, Pernambuco 22d June, with coals, to Davison, Leland & Co.

Hamburg brig *John Nahmens*, from Hamburg, to Nebel.

Sailed from Montevideo.

1st inst.—British barque *Lo Barnes*, for Cork, for orders, Sardinian *zomaca Angola*, for Sta. Catalina.

3d.—American brig *Quito*, for New York.

9th.—French barque *Biondelle*, for Havre de Grace.—Passengers, Brigadier-General Martin Pueyredon, Lady, and Son; Monsieur Washington de Mendeville, and Son; Messieurs Guillaume Frantz, Seris, and Carriere.

Sardinian schr. *Bella Americana*, for Brazil.

American brig *Ranger*, for Maldonado and Brazil.

10th.—French ship *Rio*, for St. Maloes.

French brig *Uruguay*, for Marseilles.

STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, We understand that the Committee of the Foreign Schools, have resolved upon taking a Census of the Foreign Residents speaking the English language; with the view of ascertaining the actual state of Education among that portion of the community, and the best means, prospectively, of advancing the interests of the all-important cause in which they are engaged. This evidently must be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, owing to the great extent of this city, and the dispersed nature of the population referred to. Both time and labour will be necessary to accomplish the end proposed; but once accomplished, it may be rendered subservient to many, very many important social purposes; and we rest satisfied that the zeal, intelligence, and enterprise of the actual Committee, will not be found wanting on this occasion.

The importance of Statistical knowledge has long been under-rated, and there is reason to fear is still but imperfectly understood. The great principles of sound investigation, developed by Bacon, Locke, and Newton, have been nearly restricted to Chymistry, Astronomy, and the exact sciences; whilst in those more interesting concerns, they have been perversely content to dabble on through the mazes of hypothesis, as if a supposition of Aristotle were still entitled to cope with a demonstration of Newton. It must be confessed, however, that latterly more correct and enlightened views have begun to prevail; and it is worthy of remark, that in proportion as men have attended to fact and experience, has the science of political economy, of civil jurisprudence, and all the allied branches of social knowledge, been prized and advanced. Statistical facts are to the Politician or the Philanthropist, what Anatomy is to the Physician; presenting him the component parts of the subject on which he is to operate, in their simple and elementary state; by which he can more clearly perceive and distinctly comprehend their mutual relation and dependence, in the more complex forms in which they commonly present themselves. The classifications of age, sex, occupation, religious profession, &c. &c., are so many phases under which a community may be viewed; each affording data of the highest consequence, not only to the speculative philosopher, but, what is of far higher interest, to the practical Philanthropist. Let us hope that in the ensuing Census, due attention will be paid to this point; and that every possible particular will be carefully collected and recorded. To those engaged in the duty of collecting this information, the difference of trouble between a perfect and an imperfect Census, is not worth mentioning; and it may reasonably be expected, that individuals will feel pleasure in communicating such particulars as may promote an object of public interest, and unquestionable utility.

We have also long been of opinion, that a Civil

Register of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, is a grand desideratum in our British community; and if those about to be engaged in taking up the ensuing Census, can only dispose of a couple of columns, to distinguish those that are registered, and those that are not registered, in either the books of the British Consulate, or the Official Register of the Episcopal Chaplain, we are convinced that little else will be required to demonstrate, not only the utility, but the absolute and immediate necessity of adopting the measure now suggested.

In the belief, Mr. Editor, that these remarks and suggestions must meet with your approbation, and in the hope that they may promote in some degree the interests of our community,

We remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
AMICUS PUBLICUS.

THEATRE.

On 15th, was performed to a crowded house, the comedy of *El Café*, and the farce of *El Gastronomo sin Dineo*.

On 15th, for the benefit of the Director of the establishment, (Señor Antonio Gonzalez,) a variety of entertainments:—first, a *petit* comedy, called *El Ministro*; after which was sung "*Di tenti palpiti*," by Señora Luisa Quijano de Jimenez; then came a one act piece, *Yo Quiero ser Comico*, in which Señor Quijano gave a very good representation of an aspiring youth "wot wou'd be an actor." After which, Señor Vicente Robles, appertaining to the orchestra of this Theatre, performed a *rondo* on the French horn. The evening's amusements closed with the farce of *El Padre Confiado*: it was amusing; the burlesque French spoken in it by Señor Jimenez, caused much laughter, especially the "*tres obligo*." It was as *drole* as the French which now and then appears in that sad paper "The Age," when it wants to be witty upon Lord Brougham.

The house was extremely well attended—the boxes were nearly all occupied with ladies.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, thermometer 42 to 50.

On Sale,

SUGAR, of the best quality; also PORT WINE, in Bottles, Pipes, Hhds., and Quarters. At 106, Calle de la Piedra.

Just Received, and for Sale

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following CHOICE ARTICLES:—Gentlemen's very superior unbleached Cotton Hose, and half-Hose; Boys' do. do.; Gentlemen's stout coloured Worsted Hose; Ladies' white Cotton and black and white Worsted Hosiery, various qualities; Children's black and white Worsted Socks, various sizes; an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's superfine black and white Beaver Hats, (Christy's make); Gentlemen's superfine Dress Coats; Darning Cotton and Worsted; Narrow black Shoe-Riband, proper for shoe-binding; an assortment of Gentlemen's black and coloured Silk Cravats, Braces, &c. &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	—	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63	—		do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	9	16	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	63	—	63 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	140	—	150	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140	—	150	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63	—	6 13/16	per cent. prm.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions) dis. p. ct. prm.				
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	—	35	do. p. pesuda.
Do. country,.....	27	—	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12 1/2	do. each.
Nutra Skin,.....	28	—	35	do. per dozen.
Cinchilla Skin,.....	37	—	39	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	11	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20 1/2	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	16	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	350	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEY, Responsible Editor.