

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 524.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have not received any Montevideo journals of a later date than 24th ult. A private letter from the Banda Oriental, states that on the 19th ult., a body of "Riveraists," commanded by one Ortiz, made an attack on the town of Soriano, but were repulsed by the inhabitants, after some hard fighting.

The decree in our journal of this day, respecting the Jesuits, we think will be read with some interest.

We have been again requested to call the attention of the Authority, to the detention which boats of merchant vessels arriving here from Montevideo are in general compelled to endure on their way to shore. On Wednesday last, the boat of the French brig *Louis*, was detained four hours astern of the guard-vessel *Sarandi*, waiting the visit of the Surgeon of the Port; and during this long period the Captain and those that accompanied him were obliged to remain in the boat, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The injury it inflicts upon the commerce of this port is very great—to say nothing of private inconvenience.

"The esteemed note of the Vice-Consul of France, Monsieur Aimé Roger, and the solemn expression of the French subjects, which we published jointly with it in our No. 3,964, is an act alike honorable to its authors, satisfactory to our Government, to the others of the Confederation, and to the country in general. This proceeding of the Vice-Consul and French citizens, is as praiseworthy, as is noble the origin from which it emanates, and the object to which it is dedicated. Here may be seen, likewise, the result of that justice whose influence stimulates the most elevated sentiments, and gives to gubernative acts the popular and estimable character which dignifies and renders them useful to the country.—The just and friendly conduct, in every sense of the word, of our Government towards the French nation, in the melancholy occurrence of the death of its worthy Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, has excited in the Vice-Consul and French citizens these sentiments, so congenial to their national character, and which they have so honorably expressed, as well in the documents to which we refer, as in others which have previously met the public eye. These are important facts, which contribute to strengthen even more, if possible, the friendly relations and good understanding which exist between France and the Argentine Confederation."—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 3,967.)

SALTA.

We have received accounts from Salta, which speak in glowing terms of the tranquillity that the Republic now enjoys, and which, they observe, is exemplified by the *fetes* which took place on occasion of the late anniversary of the National Independence (9th July,) in the Province of Salta, "the last hold (says our correspondent,) which, till a few months since, discord and anarchy preserved in the Confederation."

These *fetes* were as follows:—

At sun-rise on the morning of the 9th of July, three regiments, *viz.*, the "Alabarderos de la Guardia," the "Cazadores Argentinos," and the First Regiment of General Belgrano, were paraded in the Plaza; and on being formed in square, the Act of Independence was read to them.

At the accustomed hour, the troops formed in two lines from the Government House to the Cathedral, through which the Governor passed, accompanied by the various corporations, and employes, civil and military. After Divine Service, the Governor and those who accompanied him

partook of a banquet of fruit, confectionary, &c.; another was laid out for the officers of the army.

At sun-set the troops again assembled, to witness the ceremony of withdrawing the national flag, which had been flying all day at the consistorial houses.

In the evening there was a theatrical representation,—entrance gratis.

On the 10th, a distribution of rewards took place, to those children of both sexes who excelled in morality and filial love; and also to those who have distinguished themselves in the sciences and mechanical arts.

In the afternoon, Señor Manuel Garrido gave an exhibition of rope-dancing, in the Plaza. In the evening there was another theatrical performance, the receipts of which were appropriated to relieve infirm mendicants.

On the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 10th July, the city of Salta was illuminated.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, August 26, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

Six members of the Company of Jesus having arrived in this city from Europe, who were received by the Government in a marked manner, and by the inhabitants of this Catholic country with general applause, have expressed their wish to be useful to this Province in the functions of their institute which may be conceived most necessary to its happiness; and the Government, considering that the opportunity has arrived to promote the re-establishment in this Province of the said Company, so respectable amongst us for the immense services which they rendered in other times to Religion and to the State, in all the Provinces which now form the Argentine Republic, in order to facilitate the attainment of this important object, in use of the whole of the public power with which it has been invested, has ordered and decreed:—

Article 1. The said six members of the Company of Jesus, shall be lodged, whilst they remain in this city, in the College which belonged to the expelled company of this name, and the keys belonging to the place now denominated the College shall be delivered to them, so that they may live in community, conformable to their Order; receiving in it all the other individuals of the Company who may arrive from Europe to follow their institute in this Province, and to establish the courses of studies which the Government may commit to their charge; in which case, if it were necessary the locality shall be augmented with the contiguous apartments belonging to the same edifice which may be most appropriate.

2. Let this resolution be communicated to the Reverend Bishop of this Diocese, &c.

ROSAS.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,
Agustin Garrigos.

A communication, dated Paraná, 13th ult., from Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the note from the latter, dated 2d ult., with the decree promulgated in consequence of the insurrectionary movement in the Oriental State of the Uruguay. That the simple reading of these documents were sufficient to convince him of their utility, and he (the Governor of Entrerios,) had therefore not hesitated a moment to second them, as the annexed document would prove.

The document alluded to, is a decree from the Government of Entrerios, dated 12th ult., prohibiting any inhabitant of that Province from aiding, directly or indirectly, those engaged in re-

bellion against the legal Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay; and that any one detected in infringing the said decree, shall be banished for ever from the *Sociedad Entre-Riana*, and considered as a traitor to the Republic of the Argentine Confederation, a disturber of public order, and punished according to the circumstances of the case, even with the penalty of death.—The preface to the decree states that such a proceeding is rendered necessary from the sacrifices of blood and treasure which the Argentines have made to obtain the independence of the Oriental State; as also to counteract the desperate efforts of the Unitarian Argentine emigrants, who, doubtless in the hope of disturbing the peace of the Argentine Confederation, have joined General Fructuoso Rivera, the leader of the rebellion in the Oriental State.

A communication, dated Paraná, 12th ult., from the Governor of Entrerios, to that of Buenos Ayres, in answer to the circular of the latter, of 2d ult., states, that as there cannot be a doubt that the perfidious and ferocious Unitarians are the chief agents in the rebellion promoted by General Fructuoso Rivera, in the Oriental Republic; and as it is not improbable that during the strife they may invade the Argentine territory, and disturb its tranquillity; it has therefore become a matter of necessity to take every precaution. That he (the Governor of Entrerios,) is ready to render the most active and prompt co-operation in an enterprise so truly Federal and patriotic; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres may count upon him in person, with two thousand brave Entrerianos he has the honor to command, who are now in greater part cantoned on the frontier of the Uruguay, to act as circumstances may require.

Communications from the Government of Cordova, to that of Buenos Ayres, under date Cordova, 24th ult., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst. They are in import nearly similar to those from the Governments of Santa Fé and Entrerios, as it respects the insurrection in the Oriental State. The Governor of Cordova (Manuel Lopez,) says that the iniquitous Unitarians are solely bent upon the desolation of the country, and cannot exist unless amidst slaughter and corruption. That to counteract their schemes, he the Governor, and the Province of Cordova, will lend every cooperation in a cause so sacred. That for himself personally, he is ready to sacrifice his life, and will obey with promptitude the commands he may receive from the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 31st ult., contains the accounts relative to the receipts and disbursements of the Subscription in aid of the Christian Captives recaptured from the Indians, in consequence of the expedition under the command of General Rosas. The general account is as follows:

RECEIVED.		Dollars.	cts.
Donation from the Merchants,	- - -	80,000	0
Do. from the Landholders,	- - -	58,803	1
Do. from those at Fort Independence,	650	0	
Do. from the Amateur Performance at the Theatre,	- - -	1,991	5
Do. from Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty,	- - -	1,000	0
Do. from Señor Nicolas Anchorena,	2,000	0	
Delivered from the Treasury,	- - -	4,000	0
		98,344	6

DISBURSED.		Dollars.	cts.
Aid to the Captives,	- - -	88,927	0
to Widows,	- - -	8,000	98,927
to Invalids,	- - -	300	0

Balance in hand, - - - 177 6

It appears from the documents, that of the 1,683 Christian captives recaptured from the Indians, it has been deemed necessary to give the pecuniary aid specified above, to 849 of them.

The London journals received by the last packet, contain the account published in our No. 468, relative to the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue. These journals continue in the error of calling General Quiroga "Governor of Buenos Ayres."

Considerable alarm of *hydrophobia* prevailed in London amongst a certain class of persons, but there appeared to be no foundation for it. One man, in his fright, said that three dogs had stared at him in the street; that he was sure they were mad; and requested the Magistrate to order them to be killed. Another, in a communication to a London journal, proposed that all the dogs in England be put to death, as being unclean, useless, and noxious animals. This barbarous proposition brought forth the sapient remark from the editors, that they "would advise that a great many dogs be killed, but not all." An old lady went to a magistrate and informed him that she knew a certain remedy for hydrophobia, which was to place a tub of water with two sticks in it at the corner of each street, and that then no dogs would go mad.

The affairs of Spain occupy a great portion of the English papers; and the little progress made by the Christians has naturally caused great surprise, particularly that no beneficial result followed the success gained in the sortie of the British Legion from St. Sebastian. "The Atlas," a journal in the Christiano interest, hints that they had prepared a leading article upon the bright prospects of the "Liberals" in Spain, which however they should refrain from publishing, in consequence of recent gloomy reports from that quarter.

(From the United Service Journal.)

INTERVENTION IN SPAIN—BATTLE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

A second edition of that egregious infraction of civilized warfare and the rights of nations—the Antwerp tri-comedy of neutral coercion, or 'Killing no murder,' is being enacted on the north coast of Spain. It appears that the British auxiliaries had been marched from Vittoria to the coast, and thence conveyed by sea to St. Sebastian, which had been for some time closely invested by a small corps of Carlists. The opportunity of attacking the latter, and dislodging them from their intrenchments, which completely blockaded the place on the land side, appeared favourable to the well-known capacity of the British for a *coup de main*; and the gallant leader of the auxiliaries, availing himself of this bull-dog propensity, and lending it all the impulse of his own daring spirit, sallied, with a very superior force and means, from the fortress before day-light on the morning of the 5th of May, and having assaulted the Carlist lines during several hours with spirited but desultory efforts, was repulsed with severe loss. At this critical moment, the new theory of neutrality, sagaciously invented to occupy the idle, check population, and propagate liberalism by the bland and rational persuasion of bombs, came into practice, and turned the fate of the day. The British steamers Phoenix and Salamander, having on board batteries and battalions, opportunely reached the scene of action, under the conduct of the British commodore. The fresh auxiliaries were landed, while the marine artillery of His Britannic Majesty's steamer Phoenix, shelled the Carlist defences with a novel and irresistible effect. The legionaries backed by their reinforcements, and pioneered by Lord Palmerston's peace-preservers, were thus enabled to resume the offensive, and penetrate the breaches made by the amicable mariners of "non-intervention." The devoted "brigands," overpowered but unyielding, being now reduced to their last cartridge and less than a thousand combatants, and having lost their brave chief Segastibelza, killed by the fragment of a shell which tore his skull away, retired to a short distance from their lines, from which the Anglo-Christinos have not since ventured to advance. * * * Thus, under cover of the British flag, heretofore the rallying banner of the oppressed, was a dearly-bought and barren success achieved against native patriotism and loyalty, by the countenance of those consistent allies who, in the breach of St. Sebastian, "co-operated" to rescue from revolutionary oppression the identical "scoundrels" whom Englishmen are now exhorted to "skewer!" So readily does the march of intellect

reconcile principle with interest. * * It thus appears that, for the first time, Spaniards have successfully coped in the field with troops professing to be British; that the peasants of the Pyrenees, under great disadvantages, have fairly fought and foiled the latter—in many cases with their own weapon, the "cold steel,"—though very superior in numbers and resources; that while the auxiliaries have done only what was expected, and have apparently profited nothing by their success, the Carlists have far surpassed all anticipation, and established for their body an honourable reputation as soldiers. So far, therefore, from having caused for discouragement, they have evidently gained fresh incentives for continued sacrifices and vigorous exertion.

DINNER TO MR. FOX,

IN CELEBRATION OF THE MEDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

(From the Baltimore Patriot.)

A number of gentlemen of Baltimore having determined to express their approbation of the liberal course pursued towards the United States by the Government of Great Britain in the affair of the Mediation, took an early opportunity after the arrival of Henry S. Fox, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister, to invite him to a dinner to be given at Mr. Page's, in this city, on the 7th May.—Mr. Fox promptly accepted the invitation, and suitable preparations were accordingly made to signalize the event which the dinner was intended to celebrate. The Chief-Justice of the United States, the Vice-President and the heads of departments, the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, (including the Secretary of the British Legation, and the British Consul at this city,) the Commissioners of the Navy, the Maryland Senators in the United States Senate, the Representatives in Congress from the City of Baltimore, the District Judge of this district, and the Mayor of the City, were invited as guests.

On Saturday, 7th May, the company sat down to dinner at half-past 6 o'clock. The table was most sumptuously supplied with every thing to gratify the palate, served up with an elegance certainly never surpassed, if ever equalled, at any public dinner in this city. The liberality and the taste of the host, Mr. Page, were conspicuously displayed in the abundance as well as in the matchless cookery of his viands, in the delicacies which his research had provided, in the costliness, excellence, and variety of his wines, and in the rich embellishments with which the board was adorned. The room was decorated with portraits of the President of the United States and of William the Fourth, surrounded each with the flag of his country. For the taste exhibited in these and other arrangements of the feast, we are indebted to Colonel John Thomas.

Mr. Gilmer presided; assisted by J. Meredith, J. P. Kennedy, Dr. Macaulay, and J. S. Nicholas, as Vice-Presidents.

During the evening, the company drank the following toasts:—

1. The President of the United States.
2. His Britannic Majesty, William the Fourth.—We recognize in his late Mediation, on one hand the chivalrous courtesy of a gallant nation to an ancient and brave foe, and, on the other, an honourable acknowledgement of the ties of kindred to a people who have inherited with English law and liberty, a claim to share in the early triumphs of England's arms and arms. May this sentiment be the sure foundation of perpetual friendship between us and our fatherland.

The sentiment was received with a lively manifestation of good feeling by the company, and was responded to by Mr. Fox in the following language:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you, cordially, in the name of my Government and of my Country, for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and for the handsome form in which you have spoken of the late offer of mediation. That offer has been nobly responded to by the Government and by the people of America. We know that the office of peacemaker is blessed throughout all lands;—but how supremely gratifying, when the occasion is found for exercising that office towards a friendly and a kindred nation!—towards a people who feel and acknowledge the kindness of the act, and who well know the value of its results! Gentlemen, I may truly say that it is for the interest of the whole human race that America should continue to enjoy the blessings of peace,—for America knows how to turn those blessings to a noble use. When I behold the amazing, the unexampled progress which this country is making, in daily and hourly making, in all the paths of peaceful civilization, in arts and in literature, and in every noble enterprise of industry and commerce—when I behold these things, and when I reflect, on the

other hand, upon how nice a balance the event seemed lately to hang, whether all these happy pursuits, whether all these fair hopes, were not to be suddenly crossed and interrupted by the rude hand of war—I feel that it is a just cause of exultation to an Englishman, that the mediation of his Government has been in some degree instrumental in averting so cruel a calamity. I firmly believe that so long as friendship subsists between England, America, and France, they may command peace over the globe. I am as firmly persuaded, that a war now waged between any two of these three great liberal Powers, would retard, perhaps for generations to come, the general improvement of mankind.

"Gentlemen, in thanking you for the toast you have drunk to the health of my beloved Sovereign, I will add, that if ever there was a King in the world whose name may be hailed with pride and satisfaction in an assembly of freemen—in an assembly of American citizens,—it is King William the Fourth of England. For already, during the few years he has reigned, and under his generous auspices, a greater progress has been made in England, in strengthening and securing our free and popular institutions, than during long ages that preceded. As Americans, you are partakers, you are inheritors together with ourselves, of the glorious birthright of British Liberty; and I am sure that you behold with interest and affection the present course of public affairs in England. You there behold a King and his subjects, not madly struggling against each other for vain supremacy, but a Patriot King leading on a willing people in the great march of intellect and improvement; a government and a nation labouring cordially together, not to extend the dominions of their country by war, but to render its social and political institutions more free and more popular. This is the great work in which your brethren in England are now employed; and I am sure they have the good wishes of the people of America for their success.

"Gentlemen; my sincere and ardent hope is, that the friendship which now unites our two countries—the two great nations of kindred race that people America and England—may be as lasting as it is honourable and precious to both. We will all strive and study to cultivate and perpetuate it. We owe this to our common language, we owe it to the memory of our common ancestors. Americans will not forget that in England repose the ashes of their fathers;—and England will long look with pride and exultation upon America, as the noblest, the first-born, and the best-beloved of her children."

Mr. Fox concluded by offering the following sentiment:

"The United States of America.—May the friendship which unites the two kindred nations of America and England, be as lasting as it is honourable and precious to both."

This was followed by—

"Our Guest.—We tender him the cordial welcome due to the station he fills, and the name he bears; both deeply interesting to the affections of the American people."

This toast drew forth a second reply from Mr. Fox, which was delivered with much emotion:

"Gentlemen,—I am overcome with gratitude for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been good enough to drink my health. I want words to express my sense of your kindness. The friendly, and I may say the affectionate welcome which I have met with in America, can never be effaced from my recollection. If my conduct, as British representative in this country, shall in any way contribute to strengthen the ties of friendship which now unite America to England, that will indeed be the most fortunate circumstance of my life. Gentlemen, it has been my destiny, in the public service, to be for many years absent from my native country; but I assure you that I have felt, upon landing in America, as if I were at once returned to my family, and my home, and my native land. I have found myself among men who speak the same language, who have the same thoughts, habits, and feelings—who are governed almost by the same laws and institutions—who look back with pride upon the same pages of history—who delight in the fame of the same poets and orators; in short, I have found in America another England.

"Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to allude to the name which I bear, and to the affection with which that name is cherished in America. I thank you most cordially for that friendly allusion. I feel, indeed, in this country, a peculiar pride in being related by birth to a British Statesman, Mr. Charles Fox, who was the truest and earliest friend to America that appeared amongst my countrymen. If we might imagine that the spirits of great men that are departed could look back upon the world which they have left, how

would it cheer that generous spirit to behold the America of the present day!—to see that the greatness which he oftentimes in the British Parliament prophesied for this free and happy land, has been more than realised—to find those prophecies a hundred and a thousand fold fulfilled!"

Mr. Fox concluded with the sentiment:
 "The City of Baltimore.—Long may liberty and peace protect the industry and enterprize of her citizens."

General Smith, the Mayor of the city, rose to reply to Mr. Fox's last toast; and after some appropriate remarks, uttered with a firmness of tone that showed the vigour and animation of the veteran whose fire Time has not yet been able to quench, gave the following:

"The floating bulwarks of Great Britain and the United States—a host against the world. May they never again be found in hostile array against each other."

Buenos Ayres has lost another of its "Old Standards," in the person of Mr. Nalbro Frazier, who quitted this on Tuesday last, in the ship Leonidas. We believe it is not his intention to return hither; at least such was our impression on bidding him adieu—an adieu which may perhaps be for ever, but our esteem for him can never know abatement. His departure is universally regretted. To us he has always been the kind and attentive friend.

"Give me that man
 That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
 In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of heart,
 As I do thee."

Mr. Henry H. Jones also left in the same ship. Sincerely we respect him. He will be missed in the Commercial Room, where he was a constant attendant, and kept an excellent "look out."

The passengers in the Leonidas were attended to the place of embarkation, on Tuesday morning, by numerous friends,—in fact the Alameda and the beach were thronged upon the occasion. The lady passengers were conveyed thither in two carriages.

Tuesday was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; it being the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima, Patrona de esta América*. A salute in honor thereof, was fired from the Fort at 12 o'clock.—The day was fine, and even warm for the season. The streets were crowded with promenaders, and the suburban villages with equestrians.

Asses continue to be scarce in Brazil. Almost every vessel which leaves this port for that country, takes a portion of these "long eared" animals.

PENELOPE AND THE PRINCE.

Penelope Smyth and the Prince of Capua, found it difficult to get married. Princes do not marry Penelopes every day. Unable to obtain a license, banns were put up at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. It appears, however, that the Gretna-Green blacksmith had already united them. In the books of the Gretna Hymen, the following record is made:—"Gretna Hall, May 7, 1836.—Married here, this day, Carlo Ferdinando Borbone, principe di Capua, figlio di S. M. Francesco I., Rè delle Due Sicilie, in Italia, and Penelope Carolina Smyth, daughter of the late G. Smyth, Esq., of Ballynarry, in the county of Waterford, Ireland." Nor are these the only parties who have visited the Border Temple of Hymen within the last few days; for, on the 2d ult., we find Francis Butler Rhodes, Esq., of Westerley, State of Rhode Island, United States of America, and Rosalie Felicite Binet, Caen, Department of Cadraday, France; and on the 4th, John Skelton, Esq., of Leeds, Yorkshire, and Ruthetta Smithson, Barston, Greengate, Gansley, Yorkshire; followed by William Smithson, Esq., Wigton, Cumberland, to Isabella Graves, same place. Penelope and the Prince have been dashing about town in a beautiful green-painted close carriage, in which are emblazoned the Neapolitan Royal Arms. In this vehicle they have made frequent excursions to Richmond, Kew, &c.—They were married on the 23d. On the day before, the congregation of St. George's Church were asked for the third time whether any of them knew any just cause or impediment why the marriage should not be solemnized. The inaudible response was, "No;" but the banns on the Sunday preceding were, we are informed, forbidden by the Neapolitan Minister, Count Ludolf, attended by his Secretary, the Duke Regina, who advanced to the pulpit and said, "Yes." A communication, it is understood, took place in the Vestry-room between the Count and the Rector, in which the former said it was the will of the King of Naples that the marriage should not take place; but the Rector refused to entertain the objection. The happy and princely couple were congratulated upon the celebration of the ceremony, by a numerous party of friends who were present.—(*The World of Fashion*, June 1, 1836.)

The First Lesson in Music.—An Irish gentleman called on an eminent singing-master to inquire his terms. The Maestro said that he charged two guineas for the first lesson, but only one guinea for as many as he pleased afterwards. "Oh! bother the first lesson," said the applicant, "let us commence with the second."

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,
 By giving the following a place in the *Packet*, you will oblige your obedient servant,
 A SUBSCRIBER.

Buenos Ayres, 25th August, 1836.

EXTRACT FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. Farre, of London, says: "I have been mainly engaged as a consulting physician, and consequently cases of the disorganization of the body have perpetually come before me, and the disorganization from the abuse of fermented liquors, in common with every other variety of disorder.—The over-stimulation which too frequently ends in the habit of drunkenness in Great Britain, in every class, is the result of the brutish forcing system simply. If the circulation be habitually forced by undue exertion of body and mind, the man whose physical and metaphysical powers are thus always on the stretch must seek forcing power."

Questioned, if he was of opinion that alcohol, in any form, is wholly unnecessary to persons in health? "I believe it is wholly unnecessary."

Questioned: Does the addition of water merely, effect any change in the property of distilled spirits? "It does not. Diluted spirit destroys as effectually, although more slowly, than the undiluted spirit."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Church, on Wednesday the seventh day of September next, at One o'clock; for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of the Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
 27th August, 1836.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
 H. M.'s Consul.

"*British Packet*" Newspaper,
 WANTED TO PURCHASE, from April 1830, to 24th April, 1830. As also the following numbers of said Journal:—268, 291, 278, 280, 400, 410, 410, 420, 422, 424, 451, 450.—Apply at No. 60, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

ONE Single Gentleman (only), can be accommodated with APARTMENTS, &c. &c., in a Native Family.—Apply at the Altos of Puerreyton, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

View of Buenos Ayres.

THE original of which was executed by the late lamented Artist, MR. ADAMS, by whom a number of views of Buenos Ayres, similar in many respects to the one in question, were executed, which are now in the possession of several Gentlemen of this city, and highly esteemed as correct representations and works of merit. Copies of the above VIEW, may be had at the Stationer's, No. 20, Cathedral Street.

Price per copy—Ten Dollars.

Notice.

ENGLISH COAL of good quality, and being farge, very suitable for Families; on sale at moderate price by the Ton, or in smaller quantities, as may be agreeable to purchasers.—Apply to J. WHITAKER, No. 65, Twenty-fifth of May Street, facing the English Church.

Notice.

THOMAS LEWIS having taken to the business of LIVERY-STABLE KEEPING, lately carried on by MR. T. BOYD, takes this opportunity of informing his Friends that he is now in possession of a most excellent Stud of well-conditioned and carefully broke HORSES, at the same time having a collection of the best Saddlery and Horse Equipments.

T. L. flatters himself that he shall be able to offer to his Friends as complete an Equestrian turn-out as they can wish for, and on the most liberal terms.

Very safe and steady LADIES' HORSES, with suitable Equipments.—Horses taken in to bait, or stand at Livery; or to Let, by the day or month.

No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

THOMAS LEWIS, MARBLE-MASON, most respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the kind support hitherto given him; and takes this opportunity of stating that he has Removed to No. 19, Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where he will be happy to receive orders, and execute all commands with the same attention and despatch which has hitherto given so much satisfaction.

Every description of Marble Work made, fixed, or repaired. Monumental Inscriptions cut in Marble, in the most correct manner. Chimney-Pieces erected.

Sepulchral Vaults built, and Monuments fitted up, on the shortest possible notice.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Cork for orders, via Montevideo.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Philomela, Sprot,	Lafont, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Lowther, Murphy,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Calcutta, in ballast.
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Envoy, Dunn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Barque Governor Endicott, Pinel,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Navarino, Murray,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Olympia, Clapham,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloce, Pignoubiano,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeanne Estelle, P. Lamand,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Louis, Gekter,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
SPANISH.		
Schr.-brig Isabella II., Morales,	J. B. Udaondo,	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Altona.
BREMEN.		
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Eberfeld,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonieta, P. T. Vassallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Arlequino, Michelfoi,	Amadeo,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Guisano, Dodero,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cadix and ports in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Sousa,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Felix, Cruz,	J. P. Carneiro & Co.,	Brazil.
Brig Independencia, Maia,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Cacheco, Azeite,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Fyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Maria, Smith,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL, OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Cleopatra, (26 guns.) Captain the Hon. George Grey.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 27.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Tuscan brig Esperanza, Peter Shepherd, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Saenz de la Maza, with 8800 dry hides, 1000 horns, 3 boxes horn plates, 1 bale with 100 doz. calf skins. *Passenger*, Señor José Isidro Ortega.

Brazilian schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, José Rodrigues da Silva Lesa, for Bahia, despatched by Juan Bautista Soriano, with 2205 quintals jerked beef, 156 boxes mould candles, 34 lining hides.

Brazilian zumeca Nueva Providencia, Juan A. da Acunha, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1400 quintals jerked beef, salted tongues, about 300 arrobas tallow, and 8 asses.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

August 28.—Wind N.

Arrived, National brig Maria, Thomas Smith, from Bonavista 28th June, Montevideo 25th inst., with 74 moyer salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co.—*Passenger from Montevideo*, Mr. David Craig-dalie.

August 29.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National schr.-brig Mary Jane, John Gard, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, in ballast.

American brig Pioneer, Abner Goodhue, for Antwerp, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 12,331 dry hides, 5 bales with 115 doz. sheep skins, 3 lion skins, 3 tiger skins, 6 deer skins.

August 30.—Wind W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Swedish barque Lydia, Frederick Stahr, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2 bales with 224 horse hides, 28 doz. with 840 arrobas horse hair, 327 do. with 7115 arrobas wool, 8 do. with 260 doz. goat skins, 10 do. with 466 doz. deer skins, 3 do. with 420 doz. nutria skins, 1 bale with 100 goat skins, 52 seal skins, 15 dry hides and 1 lion skin, 3 bales with 140 dry hides and 188 slunk-calf skins, 2 do. with 40 doz. sheep skins and 43 dry hides, 4 do. with 88 doz. sheep skins, 19,400 horns.

American ship Leonidas, John Frazier, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 7496 dry hides, 5400 horns, 60 bales with 1591 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 80 doz. goat skins, 14 do. with 180 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 2120 doz. nutria skins, 30 do. with 600 doz. sheep skins, and some return cargo. *Passengers*, Mr. and Mrs. Nalbro Frazier, son, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dorr, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Jones; Mrs. William Torrey and child; and Miss Elizabeth Evans.

August 31.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

French brig Louis, Gekier, from Cette 13th June, Montevideo 28th inst., with wine, brandy, and general cargo, to Zumaran & Treserra.

September 1.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 2.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Spanish brig Veloz, Juan Puche, for Malaga and Barcelona, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 11,691 dry hides, 2 bales with 170 calf skins, 1 bale with about 30 quintals hide cuttings. *Passengers*, Señor Manuel Gonzales and his wife, and Señor Ramon Mayol.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Union Feliz, for Rio Janeiro.
4th — Arlequino, for Cadiz.
5th — Elizabeth, for Altona.
6th — Nautilus, for London.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 27th ult., at 11 A. M., Wind S. by E.—Sultana, hence 2nd. She had been abandoned off Point Indio since 26th, owing to strong contrary winds.
On 28th, at 11 A. M., 3300 lbs, hence 24th; at 2 P. M., Esperanza, at 10 P. M., San José de los Placeres, both hence 24th.—Wind N. W.
On 30th, at mid-day, Wind W. N. W.—Pioneer, hence 30th; at 10 A. M., Wind S. W.—Iguie, hence same morning.

Arrived at Montevideo.

26th ult.—Sardinian brig Caballo Marino, Francisco Dodero, from Bahia 24th July, 1853 run, etc.
24th—Spanish schooner Columba, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

29th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Hoag, for Rio Janeiro.

On Thursday last, Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, Brevet-Colonels Pinedo and Meza, Majors Pedro Ximeno, Segui, and Boneo, Captains Thorn and Green, Lieutenant Martioez Fontes and other officers, and Señor Argerich, first clerk at the Marine-Office, accompanied by the band of the Guardia Argentina in their best dresses, proceeded on board the National schooner of war General San Martin, in order to conduct thither the portrait of His Excellency the Governor. The portrait was saluted by the General San Martin with 21 guns, and placed in the cabin. Colonel Crespo addressed the officers and crew of the vessel; to the effect—that he had had the honor to convey on board the portrait of His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, Restorer of the Laws and Institutions of the Province, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas; to whom the citizens of Buenos Ayres had confided the whole of the public power, in order to save the country from the anarchy in which it had been so long involved. That it was their duty to combat the perfidious Unitarians, whenever they presented themselves in a hostile manner. That the "Heroe del Desierto" expected the true Federal would conquer or die on the field of honor. Colonel Crespo concluded his oration as follows:—"¡Viva la Federacion!—¡Viva el Exmo. Señor Gobernador, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas!—¡Vivan los Gobiernos de la Confederacion Argentina!—¡Mueran los Unitarios impios!"

Captain Antonio Toll, who is in command of the General San Martin, replied to the above; in tenor—that he received with tremulous hands the inestimable gift confided to him, and that the esteemed portrait of the Great Genius of South America, should be placed in the cabin. That he who had saved the country from chaos and confusion, would ever live in the hearts of all true Argentines. That if any on board the vessel should be so vile, so forgetful of his duty, as to betray the sacred cause of Federation, with the object that the enemies of it should enter the sacred place occupied by the image of the "Heroe del Desierto," he should be immolated; and that to profane that place, it will be first necessary to trample upon their dead bodies.

The General San Martin sailed on Thursday, for the purpose of cruising in the river Uruguay. She is armed with four brass guns, 8-pounders, and has 60 men.

The son of General Lavalleja, whilst flying a kite on Tuesday last, fell from the azotea of the house; but we are happy to state that he is recovering from the injury he sustained.

Wednesday being the day of San Ramon, bands of music paraded the streets to serenade the Ramons and Ramones.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, thermometer 44 to 54.

THEATRE.

On 28th ult. was performed "Marcelo; or, Which of the Three?" We have often had occasion to notice this play, which seems to be as great a favourite here as in Spain. It is the production of a modern author, Don Manuel Breton de los Herreros, and has been pointedly criticised by Don A. Galiano, who describes it as being without one single quality to entitle it to public favour. That its characters combine the faults of common-place and gross caricature; presenting a succession of absurd dialogues, with the single merit of possessing a flowing and melodious versification, wherein the style of the ancient writers, particularly of Lope de Vega, and Tirso de Molina, is very happily imitated.

Notwithstanding the above remarks, one cannot but be amused with the comedy in question. The contrast between the three lovers of Marcela, her rejection of them, with the observation that she had been married once and was not very happy in that "happy state," and the constant bustle throughout the piece, render it entertaining.

The three lovers each address a letter to the Widow. That from the Captain was couched in military language; he offered to be her "lifeguard." The Poet wrote in verse; and the Dandy, in dandy phraseology. Marcela, too, has a tabby cat called *Clytemnestra*. Puss is thus a namesake with the wife of Agamemnon. The cat kittens during the play; news of this important event is brought to Marcela at a time when she is in conversation with the Captain,—she instantly leaves the room to visit her feline favourite. The Dandy on hearing of the accouchement, hastens to Marcela to bespeak one of the kittens.

This comedy was respectably performed here

on the 28th. Señor Casacuberta was full of animation, and created much laughter from the mode in which he handed to his two rivals their hats when dismissed by Marcela, not supposing that his own dismissal was so near at hand. Señores Montoro and Castañera deserve praise. Doña Alejandra was the Marcela;—there was nothing to call for particular notice in her performance, except that she perhaps was more dignified in the last scene than other Marcelas we have seen at this Theatre.

A farce followed the comedy.

On Tuesday, "El Pintor fingido," in which Doña Trinidad was the Countess, and Señor Casacuberta the fringed artist, who in that character gains the affections of the former, and marries her. In the farce, two ill-tempered "blue stocking" young ladies appear. One of them rails against mankind; but their cause is taken up by an old lawyer, who attributes to womankind all the evils which have befallen the world:—

"What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?—
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye."

The house on the two evenings above mentioned, was extremely well attended, the boxes being occupied by beauty and fashion, including the *Espina*; and in the boxes were Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Señor Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili, and his lady; Captain Grey, of H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra, &c. &c.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Doña Manuela Funes de Casacuberta, a comedy translated from the German, upon which the English piece of the "Birth Day" is founded; with the farce of "El Soltero, ó no mas muchachos." Señor Gonzales reappeared after his long illness, and was received with deserved applause; he displayed during the evening some good natural acting. Manuela, in the farce, was very lively. She is popular, and the house was crowded to the ceiling and looked very brilliant, it being extra lit. It was a dress night,—bonnets were discarded, and very few of the ladies wore combs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication signed H., relative to an advertisement which has appeared during the week in the *Diario de la Tarde*, offering for sale an article appertaining to Shakspear, is more fitted for the pages of "The Age," London journal, than the modest ones of our Packet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, two or three beautiful Rooms (Altos), near the River.—Apply at the Store No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, corner of Calle de la Paz.

To Let,

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, two or three beautiful Rooms (Altos), near the River.—Apply at the Store No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, corner of Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a	do. do.
Plata monequina,.....	63 a 7	do. for unc.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas,.....	7 1/2 a	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	70 a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (no demand),.....	do.	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 a 7 1/2	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 a	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	1 1/2 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	1 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	31 a 32	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	26 a 29	do. do.
Do. weighing 33 to 24 lbs,.....	27 a 29	do. do.
Do. sailed,.....	22 a 23	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20 a 28	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8 a 13	do. per arraba.
Hair, long,.....	39 a 40	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 a 29	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	23 a 24	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 600	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a 14	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 Dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.