

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 544]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1837.

[Vol. XI.

### BUENOS AYRES.

It appears by a long series of official documents published in the late numbers of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, that Chili has actually declared war against Peru. Señor Egaña, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of the former Republic near that of the Protector Santa-Cruz, returned to Valparaiso on the 7th ult., without having laded from the squadron which conveyed him to Callao. This step of the Minister was occasioned by the Peruvian Government having refused to allow the Chili squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Blanco Encalada, to anchor within gun-shot of the shore; and by the demand of the same Government of a guarantee from Señor Egaña, that the schooner of war *Colocolo*, which was to be permitted to enter the port at the disposal of the said Minister, should not be employed for any but pacific purposes, and that the rest of the squadron should not seize, embargo, or detain, whilst the proposed negotiations were pending, any vessel under the Peruvian flag. The answer of the Minister, giving the assurance that the operations of the squadron would be confined to preventing the junction of Peruvian armed vessels and the fitting out of any new naval armament, not being deemed satisfactory, these preliminary negotiations for the disembarkation of the Minister were broken off, by the latter formally announcing to the Protectoral Government, that it might consider war declared by the Chilean Republic against the Northern and Southern States of Peru. Even without the occurrence of this incident, it would seem that a rupture was inevitable, inasmuch as one of the conditions which the Chilean Minister was instructed to insist upon, was the restoration of the independence of Peru, and its liberation from Bolivian thralldom.

On the 8th of December the Peruvian corvette *Libertad* arrived at Valparaiso, from Huanchaco, and was delivered up to the Chilean Government by her commander and crew, to aid in reconquering the independence of their country. The *Libertad* had been sent by General Santa-Cruz to Guayaquil, in order to be fitted out there, together with the brig *Congreso* and other vessels; but on the day following her departure from Huanchaco, she changed her destination. The Chilean Admiral had sailed for Guayaquil, in quest of the other Peruvian vessels.

The war thus commenced, cannot surely be of long duration. Will the Peruvians support the Protector Santa-Cruz? At any rate, he may well exclaim with Macbeth—

"This push  
Will cheer me ever, or dis-seat me now!"

The Government of Chili had applied to Congress for the impeachment of the Judges of the Court-Martial who tried General Freire, the leader of the revolutionary expedition from Peru, who had been merely sentenced to temporary banishment by the aforesaid tribunal.

### ARRIVAL IN BUENOS AYRES OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL ESTANISLAO LOPEZ, GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA-FÉ.

His Excellency Governor Lopez, Lady, three daughters and two sons, arrived in town on Sunday last, from Santa-Fé. There were considerable demonstrations upon the occasion. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, three guns were fired from the fort, as a signal for the troops of the garrison to assemble. They formed two lines, in single files, from the Fort, along the Plaza de la Victoria, Calle de la Federacion (late Plata), to the Plaza de Lorea; as follows:—

Guardia Argentina, Commandant Quevedo,	200 men.
Marines, Commandant Baza,	140
Escort, Colonel Valle,	120
Battalion of Patricios, Colonel Escalada,	450
Battalion of Restauradores, Colonel Raveio,	400

TOTAL, - - - - - 1310 men.

The whole were under the command of General Rolon. Each regiment had its band of music—(five in all).

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres proceeded a short distance from town to meet the visitors, and at half-past 6 in the evening the whole party arrived in the Plaza de Lorea.

There were six carriages, and a cart. In the first carriage were Governor Rosas and Governor Lopez, and Aids-de-Camp;—in the second, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, of the Province of Buenos Ayres;—in the third, General Pacheco, &c.;—in the fourth, the Lady and family of Governor Lopez;—in the fifth, the servants;—in the sixth and in the cart, the luggage.

The carriages were accompanied to town by numerous horsemen, consisting of the Chief of Police, the employés thereof, and more than five hundred citizens. The exterior of the houses and buildings in the streets through which the procession passed, were decorated with flags. Flowers were also scattered from the azoteas, by ladies and others, upon the coach which contained the two Governors, and rockets and other fire-works discharged. The procession, during its passage from San José de Flores to the Fort, was saluted with repeated vivas for Governors Rosas and Lopez, and for "la Esposa del General Lopez," and "la Federacion,"—with exclamations of "¡Bueran los Unitarios!" The spectators were numerous,—probably more than 25,000.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort, in honor of the arrival of Governor Lopez.

Dr. Lepper, and the Hon. Edward John Upton, accompanied Governor Lopez from Santa-Fé to this capital. Both, we hear, are highly pleased with their journey, and the attentions they received from said Governor.

Governor Lopez and family occupy apartments in the Fort. Colonel Joaquin Ramiro, one of the Aids-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, is commissioned to attend upon the visitors.

The infrequency of crime in this Capital, compared with other cities of the same magnitude, has often been a subject of remark; and of late years it has more and more decreased. This was noticed in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by Don Baldomero Garcia, who, from the nature of his employment as Judge of the first instance in criminal cases, is most capable of knowing. He said that the Government deserve every praise for the diminution of crime in this city.—That considering its great population, it is extraordinary that so few offences are committed.—That two years since they were so frequent and enormous, principally that of murder, that the whole population was kept in alarm;—that ordinary measures could not put down this dreadful evil, notwithstanding the efforts of the magistrates, and other functionaries.

Since the establishment of the Nightly Watch, night robberies are never heard of. Upon the whole, offences against person and property are so rare, that Buenos Ayres may be considered at this day, as the most orderly city of its size in the world.

H. B. M's. sloop *Fly*, saluted the town on 18th inst., with 19 guns; which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

### Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, January 13, 1837.

28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, in virtue of the credentials presented by Don José Joaquín Pérez Mascayano, has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—Don José Joaquín Pérez Mascayano, is recognised in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili, near the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

2.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.  
*Felipe Arana.*

The House of Representatives, in its sitting of 13th inst., appointed the members Señores Inocencio Escalada, Juan Alsina, and Laureano Rufino, as the Committee to examine the accounts of the general expences of the Province for the years 1834, 35, and 36;—Señor Miguel Riglos, as President of the Committee of Public Credit, and Señor Juan del Pino, Vice-President. And, same date, the President of the House, Señor Manuel V. de Maza, addressed, in the name of the House, a letter of condolence to Señor Juan N. Terrero, upon the death of his brother, the Rev. Dr. José María Terrero.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 13th inst., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th.

Under date 22d ult., General Mariano Armaza forwarded a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, in answer to that of the latter of 16th ult., wherein the Government of Buenos Ayres declined to receive General Armaza as Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, from the informality in his credentials. General Armaza states, that although his credentials were addressed simply to the Government of Buenos Ayres, yet it was meant as Chargé with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation; and enters into a variety of explanations upon the subject.

The Minister replied to the above on 14th inst., to the effect, that the Government of Buenos Ayres did not conceive this a fit opportunity to enter upon the affair; and that the note of General Armaza should, as he had requested, be published in the daily papers of this city.

(See last page.)

(Extract from the London Gazette of 1st Nov., 1830.)

“Foreign Office, October 31.—The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Jun., as Consul at Liverpool for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.”

(From the London Mercantile Journal.)

*The growing intercourse between this Country and the United States.*—All commercial men must be well aware of the increasing intercourse between this country and the United States of America. The first houses in London are identified in bills of exchange with the leading houses in the States; and this they would not be, were it not for the great confidence which is placed in the solidity of American houses. The fact is, that the States are daily increasing in their commercial importance, and are extending their connection to all parts of the civilized world. Free from national debt, their institutions all based on the broadest foundations, with great tract of country to spread over, and increased in population by parties repairing there from all parts and carrying with them what they have learnt and acquired here, they have every means of increasing in mercantile importance, and wealth as its inseparable concomitant. What is it but the growing commercial importance of the United States that has caused the late great sensation and perplexity in our money market? The men who a dozen years ago were consigned to obloquy by the opprobrious term of “Yankees,” are now lifting up their heads on high, and are stretching their arms abroad,—they are treated with respect, because they are no longer to be despised; and amongst the commercial communities of the world they are taking their place. The United States, though but in their infancy, have all the materials of mercantile magnitude in them. Everybody sees this now, and many people have begun to feel it. There seems to be every disposition on the part of our principal mercantile men to transact business with the Americans; and they show no lack of disposition to cultivate this intercourse with us, or with any other nation. Free almost to perfection from protecting duties, owing to their being free from a national debt, which encumbers us, and which has originated protecting duties, they can open their ports to all nations, and all nations back again can take their produce. Such a country is sure to grow in greatness and importance.

#### MR. FORREST.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American actor, has made a great impression in London. He appeared at Drury-Lane Theatre on 17th October last, in a new tragedy which he brought from the United States, called “The Gladiator,” in which he was eminently successful. His grand effort, however, was in “Othello.” The newspaper *Atlas*, speaks of this as follows:—

“The appearance of Mr. Forrest on Monday night in the character of *Othello*, which is considered in America to be his *chef d'œuvre*, attracted a full and critical audience to this theatre. We have seldom witnessed the exhibition of more intense anxiety than the public manifested on this occasion. The death of genius on the English stage—the recollection of Mr. Kean's triumphs in this particular character—and the uncertainty which prevailed as to Mr. Forrest's qualifications for so great a part—were circumstances that surrounded the performance with unusual interest.

“As we make it an inviolable rule in our theatrical criticisms never to look at the opinions of our contemporaries until we have expressed our own—and even then but rarely—we are not aware by what standard Mr. Forrest has been tried; whether by a reference to the constitution of the character itself, or by a comparison with those actors, especially Kean, who excelled in his delineation. But, maintaining that it would be not only unfair to one performer to test him by comparison with another, whose attributes, perhaps, might be so individual as to render comparison absurd, but that such comparison would set up faults and conventional standards in the place of nature, we judge of Mr. Forrest's performance by a reference to the play. If we observe that, since the days of Kean, we have had no actor capable of approaching his excellence, and that in many parts Mr. Forrest was equal, and in some few superior to that great tragedian, we shall have discharged all we desire to say on that point.

“Mr. Forrest's voice, action, and figure, admirably adapt him for the part of *Othello*, which he performed throughout with great dignity of manner and depth of feeling. Having formed

some slight conjectures as to Mr. Forrest's merits from his performance of the *Gladiator*, we confess we were unprepared to expect so much truth, earnestness, and power, in his delineation of one of Shakespeare's greatest conceptions. He has evidently studied his original with a critical and searching mind, and not contenting himself with points, he has mastered the character.

“In the address to the senate, he gave two new readings of great propriety, and which may be considered a decided improvement upon the way in which the lines are ordinarily delivered. For example:—

Rude am I in my speech,  
And little bless'd with the seal phrase of peace,  
For since these arms of mine had seven years pith,  
Till now some nine moons wasted, they have used  
Their dearest action in the tented field,  
And little of this great world can I speak,  
More than pertains to feats of broil and battle;  
And therefore little shall I grace my cause,  
In speaking for myself.

We do not recollect an instance where this was not read—

In speaking for myself.

“The other reading was of still greater importance; it is in that passage where he describes the anxiety with which *Desdemona* used to listen to his recitals.

She'd come again, and with a greedy ear  
Devour up my discourse: which I observing,  
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means  
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart, &c.

The application of this emphasis to the charge brought against *Othello*, by *Brabantio*, of having employed magic art, is obvious; and Mr. Forrest's manner of revealing it considerably enhanced its effect.

“The first scene between *Othello* and *Iago*, was played by Mr. Forrest in a subdued tone, to which our actors have not accustomed us. Slow to suspect, *Othello* hovers over the abyss before he takes the fatal plunge. Mr. Forrest embodied this view of the opening of the temptation, with great skill. Through the terrible scenes that follow, he rose to a height of grandeur which places him at the head of living actors in England. In one particular passage he drew down an expression of admiration, such as we have seldom before witnessed in a London theatre. The passage to which we allude is that beginning, or rather ending, with

I had rather be a toad,  
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon, &c.

The look of ghastly horror with which the utterance of this passage was accompanied, electrified the audience, who rising in all parts of the house, continued for several minutes to greet the performer with most enthusiastic applause.

“Mr. Forrest has had the good taste in we believe more than one instance, to restore parts of the original text left out in the acted copies. In the following passage, occurring in the fourth scene of the third act, where *Othello* declares himself determined upon vengeance, the lines in italics are restored by Mr. Forrest.

Iago. Patience, I say; your mind, perhaps, may change.  
Ourselves. Never, Iago; like to the Postick sea,  
Whose icy current and compulsive course  
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on  
To the Proponentick and the Hellespont;  
Even so my bloody thoughts, with violent haste  
Shall ne'er look back, ne'er ebb to humble love,  
Till that a capable and wide revenge  
Swallow them up.

These lines were delivered with extraordinary vehemence and rapidity, the actor embodying that image of impulsive course in his action and articulation. Mr. Forrest introduced an innovation in the last scene of which we cannot altogether approve, although its immediate effect is probably striking and impressive: instead of entering the chamber of *Desdemona* with the light in his hand, he is discovered at an open casement, as if he had chosen that spot to ruminate upon the murder he was about to commit. We will not now enter into this point, but as we shall have many opportunities hereafter of returning to the subject of Mr. Forrest's performance, we will reserve some further observations which we desire to make, for a fresh occasion.”

The London journals, with few exceptions, speak in the same glowing terms of Mr. Forrest. The exceptions we have noticed, describe him as being a clever actor, but that his efforts betray more study than passion. The *Morning Herald*, of 27th October, says:—

“We have intimated that Mr. Forrest's *Othello* contains much reminiscence of the performance of Kean. Some persons seem to consider this subject for congratulation to him: we deem it a poor compliment for any man of genius or origi-

nality. But we congratulate Mr. Forrest upon his having grown independent of his original, and only recommend him to rid himself thoroughly of the several fragments of pure mannerism, after that great master, such as ‘May the winds blow,’ &c., in the second act, which still hang disjointedly about his performance. He must ever succeed, as he does succeed, by qualities which are his own, and which do him honour. He cannot read the *Othello* of Shakespeare with the learned spirit of Edmund Kean, nor attain that very sublime of action, which, in Edmund Kean, was spontaneous; but yet he can command at will our ready sympathies by that which can never be successfully mocked—genuine passion, at once fervid and manly. In this great essential he has the advantage of most of his competitors. At the fall of the curtain, last night, as before, Mr. Forrest was called forward by the house, and cheered in the most enthusiastic manner.”

#### FANCY BALL.

“A visor for a visor! what care I  
What curious eye doth quote deformities!”

SHAKESPEARE.

“You used to talk,” said Miss Mac’call,  
“Of flowers, and flames, and Cupid;  
But now you never talk at all.  
You’re getting vastly stupid.  
You’d better burn your Blackstone, Sir,  
You never will get through it;  
There’s a Fancy Ball at Liverpool—  
Do let us take you to it.”

A grand Fancy Ball took place at Liverpool on 7th October last, which is stated to have been the most superb thing of the kind ever seen in that city, or perhaps in England. The characters were numerous in the extreme, and generally well supported. Mr. William Rodger, Jun., and Mr. Charles Hargreaves, late of Buenos Ayres, personated Buenos Ayres Gauchos. The *Liverpool Standard* of 11th October, has a Supplement, with full details of the affair. In one part of it, it says:—

“The first object that met our view, as we entered the refreshment room, provoked our risibility. It was Julius Caesar, with the conqueror's wreath on his brow, swigging deeply at a pot of porter, while Brutus stood philosophically by, mulling at the length of the draft, and patiently waiting for his share. The conqueror of the world, as he handed over the nearly empty vessel, drew a deep inspiration, expressive at once of satisfaction at the liquor, and of the length of time during which his breath had been suspended.—Brutus finished the pot, and we did mark Anthony looking extremely dissatisfied, as he declared that ‘Brutus was no honourable man,’ as he had not given him his fair share of the liquor. A fine old gentleman, dressed as an Admiral, advanced to the table and asked for a cup of tea. ‘I’m afraid I can’t get any tea,’ said the waiter, ‘but I can give you some wine.’ ‘Very well,’ said the Admiral, ‘grape or canister—its all the same to us of the navy.’ ‘There’s nothing to pay here, so you’ll have no shot,’ said the facetious Figaro, who happened to stand by.

#### FIFTH AND SIXTH GRAND FUNCION OF THE LAUNDRESSES OF BUENOS AYRES.

“Four-and-twenty Washerwomen all in a row,  
Four-and-twenty Lavanderas, all in a row;—  
They mustered from all parts—  
From the *Boca*, with cigars de hoja,  
With their *Capitana*, a well-known anciana,  
To join their *compañeras* with splendid banderas  
Down below!”

They said they’d have a *funcion*,  
And swore they would be merry.”

The *funcion* given by the Washerwomen of the Retiro district, took place on Sunday, 8th inst. On several previous days flags were displayed on “Washerwoman's ground,” and the British flag and American flag were conspicuously planted close to each other on the Alameda. When Señor Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of London, landed on 5th inst., he was welcomed by a deputation of these *fair ones*, with standards. On the afternoon of 8th inst., about four hundred of them, uniformly attired in white dress, red sash and ribands, turban of white and red, with gold band and feathers, each carrying a flag colour red and white and red, marched through the streets in procession, two by two, preceded by a band of music, to the Governor's house, in order to escort thence to the Retiro their Presidentess, laundress to His Excellency. The *vivas* during these proceedings were incessant.

At the Retiro, a place for dancing (with an awning) had been portioned off, carpeted and de-

corated; the portrait of His Excellency the Governor was placed inside over the entrance door. The band of the regiment of *Patricios* were in attendance, and early in the afternoon the ball commenced under the awning, and in various rooms of the house contiguous. The spectators at one time were so numerous, and encroached so much upon the dancers, that it was found necessary for soldiers to interfere to keep them back. At half-past 10 at night we arrived at the scene of merriment, and remained there until nearly 3 o'clock on Monday morning. It is well known that the Washerwomen of Buenos Ayres, from constant practice and observation, excel in dancing,—not in the "Moll-in-the-Wad" style of the sisterhood in England, but in the graceful Minuet, Contra-dance, Quadrille, Media-Caña, Federal (Montonero), &c. &c., all of which were exhibited to perfection on this occasion. The ladies were well supported by their partners, who were chiefly of the military. One of them, a dashing handsome young sergeant of cavalry, upward of 6 feet high, attracted much attention. Several of the dark beauties eyed wishfully this

"Dragon, with his long sword, saddle, bridle." The greatest order prevailed; no drink save water was allowed. It is true one or two ladies elicited symptoms of radicalism respecting priority in dancing; but the *hasteneros* (masters of the ceremonies), determined Tories, soon silenced them. Many of the Señoras who did not dance, amused themselves with smoking the cigar. About 2 in the morning, one of the gentlemen of the company exclaimed,—"¡Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes!" "¡Mueran los Unitarios!—Mueran los Unitarios!—Mueran los Unitarios!" "¡Vivan las Lavanderas del Retiro!" These sentiments were loudly cheered. The dancing was kept up until sun-rise. Fortunately the complexion of the lady dancers set at naught Byron's lines—

"The morning now was on the point of breaking,  
A turn of time at which I would advise  
Ladies who have been dancing, or partaking  
In any other kind of exercise,  
To make their preparations for forsaking  
The ball-room ere the sun begins to rise;  
Because when once the lamps and candles fail,  
His blushes make them look a little pale."

The weather during the night was delightful. We enjoyed the exhibition, and were pleased to see this portion of the community so happy:

"Its a poor heart that never rejoiceth."  
On 9th inst., the Laundresses of the district of the beach near the Fort, had their *funcion*. An awning, decorated with flags bearing inscriptions, "Federacion o Muerte,"—"Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes," &c., under which dancing was to have taken place, was erected on the beach in front of the Fort; but the tide came strongly up in the afternoon, and the awning was obliged to be struck. The company then adjourned to the house of our washerwoman, Doña Bernarda de — (we do not know her surname), where the dancing continued all night.

We have been particular in noticing these *funciones*, from their singularity. They were got up in due form, each having a *Lady* President, a *Lady* Treasurer, a *Lady* Counsellor, a *Lady* Secretary, &c. Bernarda, above mentioned, was one of the *consejeras*. The subscription amongst the laundresses for these entertainments, amount (as we are told,) to more than 2000 dollars.

List of Secular Clergymen, and Friars, who came passengers in the Sardinian polacre *Tetis*, from Cadiz, and arrived in Buenos Ayres on 6th inst., to be placed at the disposal of the Right Reverend Bishop of this Diocese:—

*Secular Clergymen*.—Pedro Joaquin Duran, President of the Commission; Miguel Vidal, José Antonio Perez.

*Franciscan Friars*.—José Maria Floyos, Manuel de Castro, Manuel Acevedo, José Maria Ojeda, Diego Jimenez.

*Capuchin Friars*.—Ramon Roda, Manuel Maroto, José Miguel Colomo, Domingos de Lima, Juan Azuga, Francisco Mercier.

*Carthusian Friar*.—Leon de Mier.  
*Barfooted Trinitarian Friar*.—Francisco Terroba.

*Roses and Thorns*.—"What a bed of roses your life must be," said an enthusiastic young romancer to a married man who had a very handsome wife, but a very bad-tempered one. "I am no judge of flowers," was the reply, "but I know that I feel the thorns."

The *Retreta*, on Saturday evening, attracted a numerous assemblage, particularly of ladies.—The Calle de la Victoria was thronged. The music played by the band was not first-rate.

*Bathing*.—The bathers in the river during the week, have mustered tolerably strong. There were however but very few ladies amongst them, owing to the unsettled weather.

THE WEATHER this week has been variable, with some showers of rain,—thermometer 76 to 83.

#### RIO GRANDE.

The accounts from the Brazilian province of Rio Grande are very contradictory. Some aver that the Revolutionists there have recently sustained a severe defeat, whilst others assert the contrary. The Montevideo journal *Universal*, of 14th inst., announces the arrival in that city, on 12th inst., of General Juan Manuel de Lima é Silva, Commander-in-Chief of the Republican forces in Rio Grande; and states that the object of his visit is to obtain medical advice respecting a wound he received in the action of 2d June last.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Wants a Situation,

**A**S HOUSEKEEPER; or to make herself generally useful in the house, an English female. She would be happy to obtain a situation in any foreign or native Family, or in that of a Single Gentleman. The most respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 186, Calle de Esmeralda.

#### Bookbinding.

**E**. REINCKE respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that being now sole Proprietor of the BOOKBINDING BUSINESS formerly conducted by MR. LORENZO ORRE, and being well furnished with all instruments requisite for gilding, &c., he hopes, by paying the greatest attention to such orders as he may be favored with, to share a part of their patronage  
N. B.—Engravings and Printings cleaned, and Maps varnished.

Calle de la Piedad, No. 43.

Buenos Ayres, 14th January, 1837.

#### WILLIAM BUTLER, TAILOR.

No. 73, CALLE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD.  
**B**EES leave most respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has commenced business as above; and hopes by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, to merit a share of their patronage.

#### Real Sherry Wine,

**O**F A SUPERIOR QUALITY, just arrived, in quarter casks, perfectly conditioned and clarified.—For Sale per quarter-cask, or in quantities to accommodate Purchasers, at extremely moderate price, attending its quality.

Calle de la Reconquista, No. 20.

#### Notice.

**R**ECENTLY ARRIVED, and are now Selling at No. 94, Calle de la Victoria, a large and beautiful assortment of COLOURED WORSTEDS, proper for Rugs; with Canvases and Needles for the same.

#### To Let,

**O**NE OR MORE NEAT DRY ROOMS, forming the upper story of a house in an eligible situation in this city, are to let to GENTLEMEN, with the use of extensive *Asoteros* which overlook the whole City, the country around, part of the Inner and the whole of the Outer Roads of the Port.—For particulars, enquire at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. N. B.—Spanish and English spoken in the house.

#### Situations Wanted.

**A** MAN AND HIS WIFE are desirous of obtaining situations as COOK and STEWARD in an English Family. The most unexceptionable reference as to character can be given from their last place.—Please inquire at No. 1244 Calle del Perú (late Calle Florida).

#### Notice.

**A**N ENGLISHMAN of sober habits, who can give unquestionable references as to character, and having a Wife, wishes to engage himself to take charge of a flock of sheep, by receiving an interest in their increase.—Apply to Mr. JAMES BLACK, near the Church of Santo Domingo.

#### Notice.

**A** YOUNG MAN recently arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation; preference would be given as Under Clerk in a Merchant's House.—Address A. B., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Buenos Ayres DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1837.

**T**HE first sheets are in Press, and the whole will be published by the beginning of the New Year, or as soon as all the necessary materials for its completion are collected. In getting up this work, the plan proposed is of a more comprehensive nature than any hitherto attempted in this city; it being the Editor's intention, by the amplicity and correctness of its information, to make it correspond, as far as possible, to the interesting object for which such publications are designed.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF JANUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Caraboo, Fell, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteaway, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton, .....	McCrackan & Jameson, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nympb, Smith, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Louisa, Abel, .....	Ferdinand Delisle, .....	Loading for Halifax.
Brig Eve, Keay, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn, .....	Browwell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Harriet, Cooper, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Orleans, Atkins, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier, .....	Blanc & Constantin, .....	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon, .....	John Best, Brothers, .....	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brig Philadelphie, Maersal, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Montevideo to load for Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Hiram, Wardinger, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Maria, Solter, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Galliot Juliana, Poodts, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Restaurador, Puig, .....	Jacobo Paravicini, .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Schr.-brig Caridad, Carvalho, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Indio, Marcan, .....	F. Ilavallot, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Poicere San Antonio, Gallo, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	.....
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiole, .....	Zunaran & Terserra, .....	Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco.
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo, .....	M. S. de la Maza, .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocagaliete, .....	Amadeo, .....	Discharging.
Brig Laura, Colombino, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	.....
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Valiente, M. T. da Silva, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Cuatro Hermanas, Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Feliz, da Silva, .....	J. P. Carneiro, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, Maia, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Fly, (18 guns), Captain Russell Elliott.

#### AT ENSENADA.

British barque Castrics, Mondel, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.  
Danish ship Dioskuren, Wulff, to C. H. Andersen, loading with mules for Bahia.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 14.—Wind N.—Colonia and the opposite coast visible.

### No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schooner Relámpago, Estevan Rizzo, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gerónimo Rizzo, with 800 bags, with 208 bags flour, both the produce of this country.—Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. George Frank, and daughter; and Señor Emilio Alvarez, son of General Alvarez;—and for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Edmund Burton.

January 13.—Wind N., veered to S. E. in the afternoon, with slight rain.

Arrived, National schooner Ana Constanza, Agustín Ceppi, from Montevideo 11th, in ballast, to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, American brig Abby M., Samuel Hutchinson, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowanland & Co., with 3378 quintals jerked beef.

January 12.—Wind E.

Arrived, National brig Argentine, James Harris, from Patagonia 14th December, Bahía Blanca 5th inst., with 820 fanegas salt, 2000 dry hides, &c., to Edward Lamb. Passengers from Patagonia, Señores Ignacio Leon, José Buez, Benito Bosques, Julian Leon, Francisco Leon, wife, and two children, Mr. William G. Dayton, and the Señora Gregoria Hidalgo and child. Passengers from Bahía Blanca, Señores Máximo Corren, Faustino Tesera, Segundo Sotoca, Juan Arambulo, wife and child, Señoras Cecilia Masida and Margarita Robledo, and Messrs. John Urea and James Brown. She also brought 22 prisoners.

National schooner Constellation, Charles Rolfs, from Santos 4th inst., with 926 sacks sugar, 20 bags and 18 rolls tobacco, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

January 17.—Wind E. - Slight rain.

Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, (18 guns), Captain Russell Elliott, from Plymouth 18th October, Rio Janeiro 13th ult., arrived at Montevideo 26th ult., sailed thence 15th inst.

January 18.—Wind E.

### No arrivals.

Sailed, National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

January 10.—Wind E., veered to S. in the afternoon, nearly a gale, with hoary rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

National schr. William Stewart, from Montevideo 18th, in ballast, to Stewart & Agell.

National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 18th.

January 10.—Wind S.

### No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish barque Susan, Andrew H. Grill, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 455 dry hides, 9 bales with 755 doz. ostrich skins, 10 doz. with 370 doz. goat skins, 27 doz. with 1300 doz. deer skins, 1 bale with 400 lbs. ostrich feathers, 2 bales with 275 d-z. calf skins, 1 bale with 220 slunk-calf skins, 42 bales with 1322 arrobas horse hair, 100 doz. with 2315 doz. sheep skins, 235 doz. with 5204 arrobas wool, 4 boxes Morocco leather.

In sight,—A schooner-brig.

The Henri & Louche, for Genoa and Cete, and Ere, for Montevideo, are to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American ship William Penn, arrived at Rio Janeiro about 2nd inst., from the United States, and it was supposed would proceed to the River Plate.

Vessel on the berth at Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres, on 1st November, in addition to those noticed in our last. Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro. 6th inst.—Argentine schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Boggiano, hence 18th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

11th inst.—Oriental schooner Perseverance, Smith, from Patagonia 3d inst., with 277 fanegas salt, to William Parry.

15th.—Argentine schr. Experiment, Barnreuter, from Patagonia 7th inst., with 87 pipes and 4 barrels oil, 2300 seal skins, 150 fanegas salt, to Leland.

18th.—Sardinian pinnace Concepcion, Piaggio, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to José Gestal.

American brig Amazon, Jacob W. Hagg, from Lisbon 54 days, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

15th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Appointments.—Dr. Estaquio J. Torres, to be Assessor to the Counsellor-General for the Poor and Minors. The Canon Manuel Perda Saravia, to be Ecclesiastical Fiscal. D. Eusebio Medrano, Pablo Hernandez, and Manuel Medrano, to be President, Vice-President, and Treasurer for the Nightly Watch. Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, to be President of the Directive Committee of the Hospital for men; and Dr. Felipe Elortondo Palacios, to be Director of the Public Library, vice Dr. J. M. Terrero, deceased.

The following Officers of His Sardinian Majesty's frigate Euri dice, 40 guns, which is now in the port of Montevideo, came passengers to Buenos Ayres in the packet schr. Luisa, on 17th inst., and reside at Borelli's Hotel:—Capitán de fragata, the Chevalier Serra; Señor Toton, Lieut. de caza-seas; the Chevalier Maineri, seas Lieut. de vaisseau; and Lieut. Cacioli.

This brig Argentine, on her passage here from Patagonia and Bahía Blanca, observed the whole extent of country from Bahía Blanca to Cape Corrientes, nearly 250 miles, to be on fire; supposed from the effects of lightning. The conflagration could be seen 50 miles from the shore, and the smoke extended 20 miles out to sea.

We have received Montevideo journals to 18th inst. They contain a despatch, dated 26th ult., from the Commandant of the Brazilian province of San Pedro del Sud, Bruto Manuel Ribeiro, to General Ignacio Oribe, Commandant-General of the country districts of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in answer to the complaints of the latter that undue protection was afforded to General Fructoso Rivera, and the other anarchists who, foiled in their attempts to revolutionize the Oriental State, had sought refuge in the Brazilian territory of Rio Grande, where they, with the cognizance of the Brazilian authorities, sought again to create disturbances in said State.

The Brazilian Commandant positively denies that such is the case; averring that it is the interest as well as the duty of the authorities in question, to do every thing in their power to add to the friendly understanding between the Empire of Brazil and the Oriental Republic. That at the time General Rivera and his partisans emigrated to the province of Rio Grande, it was thought advisable to take some of them into Brazilian pay, to act against the rebels who were in arms against the legal Government of the Province; and that if General Rivera, or any of his companions, had engaged in occult correspondence against the Government of the Oriental Republic, it was in direct opposition to the orders of the Brazilian Government, and decidedly without his, the Commandant's, knowledge.

## THEATRE.

On 15th inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Montoro, principal prompter and occasional performer, the one act piece of "El Negro sensible." It relates to a black slave in one of the Spanish settlements, who having had his child stolen from him, is inconsolable thereon, and vows vengeance upon the thief. The child (a boy), falls into the hands of a Spanish lady, who makes a great pet of him. He is in the end restored to his father.—The child was personated by a little how-legged black boy about 5 years of age; his appearance on the stage caused much amusement, particularly when the lady (Señora Funes) put him to sleep.—Had she sung "Hush thee my darling," the effect would have been complete.

In the farce, an intriguing servant assumes the disguise of a gentleman, and by sheer impudence manages to withdraw a young lady from the protection of her uncle, and places her in the hands of her lover, his master: thus in a manner obliging the uncle to consent to their marriage.

There was some tolerable singing during the evening, by the Señora Bigatti, Señor Montoro, and the Amateur we before noticed. The two latter sang "Al Pidea di aquel metallo," from "El Barbero."

The Chinese Dance was repeated. It is a pleasing affair, and rendered more so from the charming music introduced in it from the "Cenerentola."

The bugle-band of the Marines were stationed behind the scenes, and played some pretty music between the acts,—that from "Tancredi" was well executed.

The *funcion* altogether was good, and there was a good house. In the boxes were the Señora Ugarteche, and daughter; Doña Dominga Saavedra de Oromi, and other members of her family; Don Isidro Peralta, and family; Mr. Mandeville,

Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisbon, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Señor José Joaquín Pérez Mascayano, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili; Señor L. Barro, &c. &c.

Sherry.—Commentators have puzzled themselves to find out Falstaff's sherris sack: there can be no doubt but that it was dry sherry, and the French word *sec* dry, corrupted into sack.—In a poem printed in 1619, sack and sherry are noted throughout as synonymous, every stanza of twelve ending—

Giva me sack, old sack, boys,  
To make the nunes merry;  
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth  
Is a cup of old sherry.

Intuitive Affection.—"There are three things," said a wit, "which I have always loved, without ever understanding them: painting, music, and woman."

Wed,

Here, on the 17th inst., aged 2 years and 8 months, GILBERT, third son of Mr. GILBERT RAMSAY, Teacher.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

Messrs. BUNGE, HUTZ & CO., have from this day authorised Messrs. FRANCIS AUGUST BANKFIELD and FREDERICK SCHULTEN, to sign jointly for them, per procuratione.

Buenos Ayres, 9th January, 1837.

BUNGE, HUTZ & CO.

### Old Sherry Wine,

IN Barrels and Quarter-Casks.—A small quantity, just arrived, is on sale at

No. 150, Calle de la Victoria.

As this Wine has come to special order, it has not been brandied, as the generality of Wines are; and can be recommended as pure and genuine Juice of the grape.

### Annals for Sale.

THREE COPIES of the "FLOWERS OF LOVELINESS," also copies of the "FORGET-ME-NOT," for the present year. At the Stationer and Book-seller's Shop,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

### Just Opened,

## A CHEAP PAINT WAREHOUSE,

Situated one square from the Cathedral towards the Retiro, in front of what is denominated

"Mr. Puddicombe's corner."

PAINTS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS are sold by Wholesale and Retail.—Green Paint of the first quality, which now sells at other Warehouses at 2 dollars and at 18 cents per lb., can be had at this Cheap Warehouse at 12 cents per lb., mixed or unmixed. Red Lead, Red Ochre, dry White Lead, Whiting, Glim, Verdigrise, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Boiled Oil, Brushes; White, Vermillion, Yellow, Black, Blue, Rose and Pink Paints, and those of other colours, can be purchased at a very low price; as also Lamp Oil, and Papering for Rooms, with Borders, &c. &c.

In the same Warehouse, Paper-Hanging and Painting of all descriptions is performed, and Canvas Ceilings put up, in the best possible manner.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a	do. do.
Plata macayano,.....	04 a	do. do. Jorone.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 a	7-18 do. each.
Do Patriot & Palacanos,.....	7 1/2 a	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	7 1/2 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 a	pence per a/c.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	280 a	200 dls. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 7-10 a	7 1/2 p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	28 a	20 do. p. patacon.
Do. country,.....	22 a	24 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	21 c	25 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 a	20 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a	11 do. each.
Nutrin Skins,.....	34 a	4 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34 a	35 do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	8 a	12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	41 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a	28 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12 a	13 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a	550 do. per mill.
Flour, (North American),.....	10 a	13 do. p. fanega.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a	2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDBER, Responsible Editor.