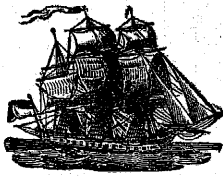


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 546.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

We wait with some impatience the arrival of fresh intelligence from Chili, as the next accounts must inform us of the commencement of hostilities. The following are the conditions which the Government of Chili insist upon as essential to the re-establishment of a friendly understanding between Peru and Chili:—

- 1.—Honorable redress for the violence committed on the person of Señor Ventura Lavalle, Chilian Chargé d'Affaires to Peru.
- 2.—The Independence of Bolivia and El Ecuador, which Chili views as necessary to the security of the other South American States.
- 3.—The acknowledgment of the sum of money which Peru is indebted to Chili, both on account of the loan and of the assistance given in the war of Independence, and of the indemnity to which Chili is entitled for the injuries occasioned to her by Freire's expedition.
- 4.—Limitation of the naval force of Peru.
- 5.—Reciprocity as regards commerce and navigation, by each State placing the other upon the footing of the most favoured nation.
- 6.—Exemption for Chilians in Peru, as well as for Peruvians in Chili, from every forced contribution on plea of loan or donation, and from compulsory service in the army, militia, and navy.

The Peruvian Minister in Chili, Señor Olañeta, had proposed an armistice, to give time for the adjustment of peace, to which Chili had refused to accede. In the course of the negotiation which was carried on, Señor Olañeta accused the Chilian Government of endeavouring to enlist Buenos Ayres and the Ecuador in its cause. The Government of Chili acknowledged that it had done so, and that by so acting it did not wish to raise up defenders for its own peculiar interests, but for the general cause of the South American States, whose equilibrium had been disturbed by the incorporation of Bolivia and Peru,—an incorporation hatched in mystery, and consummated under the empire of force, by General Santa-Cruz.

We have received the journal *Universal*, of Montevideo, to 30th ult. It states, on the authority of the *Mercantil* of Rio Grande, that Colonel Silva Tabares has been surprised and made prisoner, by a force of 200 and odd Republicans, commanded by David Cauavarro, who (as the *Mercantil* reports), passed from the Oriental territory to that of Rio Grande. The *Mercantil* takes occasion thereon to accuse the Government of the Oriental Republic with having acted perfidiously. The *Universal* replies to this, and asks how the Government of the Republic can be responsible for the conduct of an officer with a body of armed men, who momentarily set foot on a desert part of its immense extent of frontier. That even France, whose frontier is so well garrisoned, could not, in 1832, prevent a body of armed refugee Spaniards leaving Bayonne, entering the territory of Navarre, and returning a second time to France: yet the Spanish Government never thought of complaining upon the subject.

The *Universal* of 28th ult., contains details from the Lisbon and Brazilian journals, which we trust and think are intended as an appendix to the hoax respecting the Moon. These details are to the effect, that a most frightful catastrophe has befallen Peking, the capital of China; which, they aver, has been submerged with its three millions of inhabitants and the immense treasures it contained; and that fetid water now occupies the place where Peking once stood! This dreadful event is attributed to the sea, which doubtless having communication with the interior of the globe, has sapped the foundation of the unfortunate city. A Lisbon journal, in giving the horrible relation, exclaims—"Where are Peking's three millions of inhabitants!—They no longer

exist. *Hic Troja fuit*. Troy left its ashes, and the place where it existed,—but of Peking, nothing of this will be found! In the unfathomable depth of the earth repose now the enormous ruins of a city which can count thirty-nine centuries of existence.—and its celebrated bell, of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight, will no longer call the people to their festivities."

Mr. George Colman the Younger, died at Brompton, near London, on 28th October last. "The Times," in noticing his death, says as follows:—

"Mr. Colman was born on the 21st of October, 1762, so that he had just completed his 74th year.—His early education commenced at Fountain's Academy, Marylebone; he afterwards went to Westminster School, and next he entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his vivacity and the quickness of his parts; but his father thought fit to send him to King's College, Old Aberdeen, to arrest by its strictness of discipline the very great gaiety and unrestrained sprightliness of his youth, and to remove him from those allurements that too often impede the habits of studious discipline, and retard the progress of the pupil's career. There are many stories of the pranks and vagaries of young Colman in his early days, but they were not tainted with anything vicious, or that could lower him in the estimation of his associates or friends. After finishing his studies, probably stimulated by the high character of his father as a dramatist and literary man, when he came to London he commenced dramatic author. His father, as everybody knows, was 'George Colman the elder,' as he used to be called, at one time the manager of Covent-garden Theatre, and, among other pieces, joint author with Garrick of the *Clandestine Marriage*. The works of 'George Colman the younger,' are well known, and it is remarkable that he received for one of his plays a larger sum than was ever before given for a dramatic performance. This was his *Johu Bull*. His connexion with the Haymarket Theatre was occasioned by his marriage with Miss Morris; and he afterwards sold his interest in the concern to the present proprietor, subject to the payment of an annuity to Mrs. Colman, from whom he had long lived separate. Among the many popular pieces written by him are—*The Surrender of Calais*, *The Mountaineers*, *John Bull*, *The Iron Chest*, *The Poor Gentleman*, *The Heir at Law*, *The Law of Java*, &c. When Mrs. Colman died, Mr. Colman married Mrs. Gibbs, the celebrated actress, who made her first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, as Miss Logan, in 1783. He had two sons, not the offspring of the marriage with Miss Morris, one of whom was in the army, and died some years ago; his other son had a place in the Lord Chamberlain's office, but has for some years been resident abroad. At one time Mr. Colman hoped that his son might succeed him in the office of Examiner of Plays; but it will have been seen from our paper of Saturday, that Mr. Charles Kemble has been appointed his successor. The situation is worth 500*l.* a year. For many years Mr. Colman had been subject to severe attacks of the gout."

Official Documents.

Two documents, dated House of Representatives Buenos Ayres, 27th ult., signed Manuel V. de Maza, President, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th ult.: one requests the Executive to convey to the citizens who formed the guard of honor on the opening of the sessions of the fourteenth Legislature of the Province, on 1st ult., the thanks of the House for this homage rendered to the Representation.

The other is addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General

Juan Manuel de Rosas,—to the effect, that the House had attentively considered the Message of His Excellency on 1st ult.; and entering as it does into a luminous detail of his administrative labours during the last year, and the general state of the country, it cannot but be viewed as highly honorable to His Excellency. That placed by the law, and the voice of his fellow-citizens, at the head of public affairs, his Government had displayed a vigour hitherto unknown here. That the powerful arm of His Excellency had re-established order, restrained crime, and rendered anarchy impossible. That Buenos Ayres, in peace with all the Provinces of the Confederation, only aspires to draw closer the ties of fraternity which impious hands of Unitarians had loosened. That the public revenue urgently requires the protecting hand of His Excellency, reduced as it has been by prodigality and other causes, into a state both deplorable and dangerous. That the system of economy, reform, and publicity in financial matters now pursued by His Excellency's Government, bid fair to redeem the revenue from its embarrassments, &c. &c.

On 30th ult. the Inspector-General, by order of His Excellency the Governor, forwarded to each individual of the guard of honor which attended the opening of the fourteenth Legislature of the Province on 1st ult., a copy of the vote of thanks to them from the House of Representatives.

A list of the individuals forming said guard, was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst.

The House of Representatives, in its sitting of 30th ult., authorized the creation of 17 millions of 6 per cent. Stock, to be negotiated by the Government within the Province, and not sold at less than 60 per cent. The regulations respecting the new issue, are, in import, the same as stated in our No. 543.

A note, dated 31st ult., from General Mariano B. Rolon, Colonel of the battalion Guardia Argentina, and the Rev. Juan A. Argerich, to His Excellency the Governor, solicited the attendance of His Excellency at the Church of La Merced, on 2nd inst., it being the day of "Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria." Patrona of the battalion of the Guardia Argentina.

Don Agustín Garrigós, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, replied to the above on 1st inst., stating that His Excellency would, if possible, attend the Church upon the occasion in question.

The regulations respecting Carnival playing, as stated in the decree of 8th July last, and published in our No. 517, were republished during this week in the daily papers.

A note from the Captain of the Port (Francisco Crespo), to His Excellency the Governor, dated 31st ult., complains of an article which appeared in the *Diario de la Tarde* of 30th ult., which praises the Adjutant of the Port, Juan Francisco Segui, for his activity respecting the brig Monteiro, which had got aground, in a manner that would lead to the idea that the Captain of the Port had no part in the measures taken; whereas all that was done was by his orders, inasmuch as on hearing of the accident he had ordered the Adjutant immediately to send Turner, the Pilot, to the brig, which was effected; and by the same orders Miguel Suarez, the Pilot from whose neglect the vessel had grounded, was placed in confinement, and only released by the intercession of those interested, and the knowledge that he had suffered severely from illness, which rendered him at times insane. Under those circumstances, the Captain of the Port had dismissed Suarez from the pilot service.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst., contains two documents issued by the Government of the Province of San Juan, relative to new regulations in various branches of the administration of said Province.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th ult., contains a long decree issued by the Government of the Province of Salta, inviting natives and foreigners to form settlements on the frontiers of the *Gran Chaco*, and on the margins of the River Bermejo; and offering grants of lands, &c. It proposes to erect three towns on the coasts of the Bermejo, the first to be called "General Rosas," the second "General Lopez," and the third, "Protector Heredia." The preface to the decree is in tenor: that the Government earnestly desires to augment the population on the coasts above named; that it may, at no distant time, lead to the exportation of the produce of the Province to the littoral provinces, and thence beyond sea; that the fertility of the soil offers every advantage to settlers; and that there can be no fear from the Indians,—on the contrary they, from habit, and the tranquillity they have observed for so many years, will assist in agricultural labours.

A circular, dated 29th September, 1836, from the Government of the Province of Salta, to the other Governments of the Confederation, states that discord having entirely ceased in the Argentine Provinces, no time so proper as now to enter into arrangements with each other which may tend to foment the industry of the country, and draw closer the ties of friendship and good understanding which so happily exist, &c. &c.

RIO GRANDE.

The accounts from the Province of Rio Grande, brought by the brig Trafalgar, relate that in the towns of Puerto Alegre and Rio Grande everything was quiet: the country districts, however, continued in a disturbed state. A body of the revolutionists, under General Neto, had been defeated; but no decisive blow had been struck which might lead to the expectation of the termination of the civil war. The President of the Province, D. Araujo Ribeiro, had resigned, and was about to proceed to Rio Janeiro. Brigadier A. José F. de Brito, had taken his place.

No foreign vessels were at Puerto Alegre on 8th ult.

In the port of Rio Grande, on 23rd ult., there were:—

British brig General Wolf, loading for Liverpool. American ship Extio, loading for New York. American schooner Rosina, loading for New York. Belgian brig Hironelle, and a French brig, destination unknown.

From the "Philadelphia Gazette," of 16th November last.

MONOPOLY.—There appears to be a strong feeling of jealousy, towards the United States, on the part of the *Bank of England*. This feeling manifests itself in different ways; but in whatever shape it may resolve itself, and how complicate soever may be its measures, it will find in this country, to use a homely phrase, "a tough customer." By reducing the loans and extending the interest on American securities, it hopes to check and reduce the prices of cotton, and other great staples of the United States. This was doubtless suggested to the Bank, by the great stockholders in the manufacturing districts of England, who are tired of playing as they have done and must of necessity continue to do, into the hands of American producers and merchants. The temporary effect of this movement may be to diminish the foreign value of our staples, but will ultimately make the monied exchanges between the two countries more favorable than before.

This state of things, however, should it be brought about, will of course be of very short duration. As a measure of retaliation, the importers of our Atlantic cities, from Portland to New Orleans, will limit their orders for foreign commodities of every kind; and the British manufacturers will find to their sorrow, that they have prompted unwise motions to their great minister of mannan. The best authorities of the press in England, declaim bitterly against the operations of the Bank with respect to America. The clear-sighted conductors of that mighty engine, understand the relations between the two countries far better than the monied powers, whose indiscretion they deplore. They know—or if they do not now, they will know—that America is not to be bullied in any matter. The King understood this, when he offered his mediation between France and the United States; Parliament understands it; and so do the disinterested people of the United Kingdom.

One thing is certain: there can be no check to the prosperity of this country—thank Heaven!—let the Bank of England do what it will. That haughty institution will yet be taught, and that speedily, that there is a power which spreads itself over a continent in the West, whose interposition

will be decisive against its attempts to usurp the supreme dominion of the money market—a power which will neither quail nor tremble at its yea or nay. Our merchants and manufacturers have only to concentrate their energies and patronage at home,—to do themselves, as they can do if they list, what they now hire the trans-Atlantic producers to do for them, and they can cripple and palsy for a time, the energies of all the Lancashire cities of England. Let the presiding powers in her great golden temple in the metropolis make but one open move toward a system of monied oppression, and how much soever she may plume herself upon her power at home and over the continent, she will ascertain to her cost, that there is a country where her monopoly will struggle in vain for dominion. Nothing can be more mad and futile than movements like those of the Bank of England to which we have alluded.

TORENO'S HISTORY OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

"Blackwood's Magazine" of November last, contains remarks and extracts from the above work. It says in one part:—

One event, however, concomitant with, or consequent to, if not produced by the measures of the *Cortes*, we mean the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, is pretty certain to prove permanent, though whether for good or for ill to either party, it is not as yet quite so easy to pronounce or predict. We shall give the *Conde's* view of the relations between and separation of Spain and America, and apprehend that his introductory remarks upon the former will appear as original to the reader as they did to ourselves. We must confess, we never before saw or heard the tyranny of Spanish domination over the Colonies denied, or even disputed.

"There is nothing in which foreigners have shown themselves so unjust or absurd, as in their judgments of the Spanish colonial system. To hear them, it would seem as if the great and illustrious men who conquered America, had planted the Castilian banner there for the sole purpose of devastating the country, of turning rich and flourishing fields into barren deserts; as if an advanced state of cultivation had been compatible with the rude condition of the American aborigines. Undoubtedly, the Spaniards did commit great and reprehensible excesses, but only such excesses as almost ever accompany conquest, and not surpassing those that we have, in our own time, seen perpetrated by the troops of nations calling themselves most highly civilized."

"The population of the colonies, independently of the Philippine islands, amounted to 13,500,000 souls; of these a very small proportion were Europeans, who alone were interested in preserving the connexion with the mother country. At first there had been but two races, the conquerors and the conquered, or Spaniards and Indians. . . . Subsequently the division of *castes* has multiplied to infinity. The first of these consists of the children of Spaniards, born in America, and called Creoles. Next in rank are the *Mestizos*, or offspring of Spaniards and Indians; and lowest of all are the Negroes imported from Africa, together with the various shades of colour resulting from their union with the other races. The Creoles enjoyed equal rights with the Spaniards; and, subject to very few and slight restrictions, so did the *Mestizos*, provided the father were Spanish and the mother Indian; in the contrary case they were classed with Indians. . . .

"Of those several Transatlantic *castes*, the Creoles were the most desirous of change. They thought themselves aggrieved—they were well-informed, and surpassed all other natives in wealth and influence.* The Indians, although numerous, and in some districts inclined to sigh for their original independence, were deficient in cultivation, as well as in the qualities and means requisite for daring enterprise. The children of Africa could take part in the contest only as auxiliaries, at least at first.

"The supreme power was exercised, under the various titles of viceroys, captains-general, or governors—by military chiefs, responsible for their conduct only to the King, and the Madrid council of the Indies. But their authority was partially counterbalanced by the *audiencias*, which in America, besides administering justice, acted, under the name of *acuerda*, as councils to the viceroys.

"A ruinous abuse had long been practised by the *alcaldes mayores* (local magistrates) upon assuming office; it was called *repartimiento* (allotment), an ill-sounding word, and was this. Under

pretence that a sharp spur was necessary to make the natives work, the new magistrates allotted to every Indian within his jurisdiction a certain portion of goods, on his own, the *alcalde's* discretion, as to selection, quantity, and price, to be paid for within the year in agricultural produce, of which also the *alcalde* fixed the price. Being thus at once parties and judges, the *alcaldes* commonly made handsome fortunes in their five years of office.

"Don José de Galvez, afterwards created Marques de Sonora, having discovered the evils resulting from such a system, upon being appointed by Charles III. Minister for the Indies, abolished both *repartimientos* and *alcaldes mayores*, supplying the place of those magistrates by provincial intendants, a very great improvement in American administration."

Other improvements followed, chiefly in finance and education; together with so much relaxation of commercial restriction, that—

"America was permitted to trade from several of her ports with the whole coast of Spain, provided the trade were carried on by Spanish subjects. The effect of this concession was the doubling of the trade within a very few years, and the diffusion of the consequent profit through all the provinces of both hemispheres.—(Toreno's word, not ours, as we should hardly have ventured on calling Spain a hemisphere.)

"Under an administration thus improved, and with increasing opulence, the Transatlantic provinces grew in vigour, and were preparing to walk without the leading-strings of Spain. The tie betwixt them was, indeed, still strong; but other causes concurred to weaken it. Amongst the chief of these must be reckoned the Revolution of the Anglo-American United States. . . . Next came the French Revolution, sowing in America, as in Europe, ideas of liberty and restlessness. . . . An attempt at insurrection was made in the Caracas, in 1796, when the war with England broke out; but at that time the instigators were the Spaniards Picornel and General Miranda, both of whom might be said to be foreigners. . . . For Miranda, though born in Venezuela, had been years absent; and being a general of the French Republic, imbued with its doctrines, thought more of them than of the situation and prejudices of his native land."

"When the throne of the Spanish Bourbons was first overthrown, all the Transatlantic provinces displayed such genuine enthusiasm in the cause of Spain, as checked the few who panted for innovation. . . . But as this first glow of zeal subsided, and misfortune followed misfortune in the Peninsula, public opinion gradually changed, and desires for independence germinated anew, especially in the Creole youth of the middle classes, and in the inferior clergy. The English, dreading the fall of Spain, encouraged such feelings, as did the French and King Joseph's emissaries with different views, their object being to detach these regions from the Government established at Seville or Cadiz, which they termed insurrectional. The Anglo-Americans encouraged them, especially in Mexico; and, lastly, they were encouraged on the Rio de la Plata by the emissaries of the *Infante* Doña Carlota (the Princess of Brazil), then residing in Brazil, whilst Brazil's independence of Europe offered an example to South America somewhat similar in effect to that given by the independence of the United States to the North. . . .

"The first explosion occurred without previous concert amongst the several provinces, for which America offered no convenience. Caracas, a region accustomed to conspiracies, was the first to revolt; and did so, as has been intimated, upon receiving the news of the loss of Andalusia, and the dispersion of the Central *Junta*. . . . The *Junta* that assumed the government declared that it held the supreme authority, only until either Ferdinand VII. should reascend his throne, or till a lawful government should be established by a *Cortes*, including American deputies."

We have seen a Prospectus of two publications upon the subject of Law,—one of which is in the Press, and the other in preparation. The first is an Essay for a new Elemental Exposition of the Civil Legislature of this country; the second, a Preliminary Fragment to the Study of Law.

The necessity of an elemental work which should embrace, in a precise and clear mode, the fundamental principles of the civil legislation of this country, has given rise to the first-mentioned publication. The defects which at present exist in this respect, are fully detailed in the Prospectus.—The object of the second publication, is to give a correct idea of the spirit of the civil rights of the people, which may serve as an introduction

* This last should seem a very odd ground of dissatisfaction, yet it is clearly stated as such.—(Blackwood.)

to the study of civil law. The Prospectus contains luminous details, worthy general attention; and opines that under the system of Federation, this country will yet rise to prosperity and happiness. In page 4, we read—

"El primero que haya tenido el valor de elevarse á la concepcion y realizacion de estas vistas, es el Gran ROSAS. Su profundo instinto anticipó contra las teorías exóticas. La juventud es llamada á seguir sus trazas en los otros elementos de civilizacion, en filosofia, arte, economia nacional."

The "Fragmento Preliminar" will form a quarto volume of more than 140 pages. Price, 6 dollars to subscribers; and 8 to non-subscribers. Names of subscribers are received at the Printing-Office, No. 55, Calle de la Paz; and at the principal Libraries in this city. The work will be forwarded to subscribers, from the Printing-Office, with their names annexed.

An advertisement, to serve as a Prospectus for a new publication entitled "El Cancionista Argentino," has appeared in the daily papers of this city. After stating the principles upon which the work is founded, it says that civilized nations have ever made it a point to possess a Repertory of Canciones (songs), yet hitherto Buenos Ayres has been wanting in this respect.

The price of each copy to subscribers, is twenty reals; to non-subscribers, three dollars. Subscriptions are received at the Printing-Office, No. 55, Calle de la Paz; 46, Universidad; 72, Reconquista; and 130, Victoria.

Buenos Ayres Directory, and Almanack, for the year 1837.

The above work was published on Tuesday last, and certainly comes nearer the mark than any former essay of the kind in this country. It is really a "multum in parvo." It contains the personnel of all the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical departments; as well as the foreign institutions; the residence of all householders engaged in mercantile trading, and mechanical pursuits; and some highly interesting statistical details are appended, of the exports and imports for one year. We select, from other curious and authentic particulars, the following:—

Effective force of the Army.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Troops of the Line, of the three arms, in actual service, | 5,300 |
| Active Militia, | 7,000 |
| Discharged Veterans, ready to take up arms when called upon, | 8,000 |
| Total, | 20,300 |

The Births in the eleven parishes of this city, during the year 1836, is stated at 3,211

The Deaths during the same period, without including those in the hospitals, 2,755.

It appears that the mortality of children during the year, exceeded that of adults, by 80.

The marriages during the year, in the eleven parishes, were 412.

The movement of the foreign Protestant population, is given as follows:—

| | |
|------------|----|
| Births | 63 |
| Deaths, | 55 |
| Marriages, | 19 |

The Editor has not affixed his name to the work, but it is generally understood to have been got up under the superintendance of Mr. James Kiernan. He doubtless enjoys many facilities for the compilation of a publication like this, yet the great labour bestowed upon it is evident.

SEVENTH & EIGHTH GRAND FUNCION OF THE LAUNDRESSES OF BUENOS AYRES.

On Monday last took place the celebration of the *funcion* given by the washerwomen of the section on the beach, situated from the north end of the Alameda, to the premises of Don Carlos Galeano.

Early on Monday afternoon this division of washerwomen, in number about 150, attired in white dress, turban, gilt ornaments, red sash, and red ribands, each carrying a flag, colour red white and red, went two by two, preceded by the band of the regiment of *Patrios*, to the private residence of His Excellency the Governor, to escort thence to head quarters the *Presidenta* of all these *funciones*, (His Excellency's Laundress).

An awning, decorated with banners, the interior thereof carpeted, had been erected on the beach, and the band having taken their station, dancing commenced under the awning at 4 p. m., and continued until sun-set. Minuets, Quadrilles, the Contra-dance, Media Cafa, &c. &c., were performed by these dark ladies and their partners, in the same grand style we have so often described. At 8 p. m. the lady washerwomen formed two deep, the band struck up "the Battle of Itzaingó," and away they marched to the house of the *Señora Madre* of His Excellency the Governor, near the

Church of San Francisco, where they halted a short time and then countermarched, and made a final halt at an antique mansion in the Calle de la Paz, in which they intended to have dined. A quarrel however took place, and at 10 p. m. the *funcion* closed.

The *vivas* amongst the parties concerned in this *funcion*, were incessant during the day. Those we heard were for "El Restaurador de las Leyes," "La Federacion Argentina," "Generals Lopez, Pacheco, Pinedo, and Rolon," "La Presidenta de las Lavanderas." One *viva* caused considerable merriment—it was for "Las Señoras Morenas," (black ladies). There were also exclamations of "¡Mueran los Unitarios!"

On Tuesday, the washerwomen of that section on the beach situated from the premises of Don Carlos Galeano to the Calle de Tucuman, gave their *funcion*. It differed but little from the previous ones; viz.: processions with flags; an awning, and dancing; white dresses, &c. &c. In the evening there were fire-works and a bonfire in the Calle del 25 de Mayo; and the ball continued until the following morning, in a house in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, to which no one was admitted except by tickets.

For several days previous to these two *funciones*, banners were placed on the beach; and on Monday and Tuesday, part of the street Twenty-fifth May was decorated with flags. On Sunday evening, a portion of these fair washerwomen had a dance in a house in the Calle del Parque,—admittance also by tickets.

The greatest order prevailed throughout.—Verily this is "the golden age" for the washerwomen of Buenos Ayres.

Bathing.—The bathers of both sexes, in the river, were numerous on Tuesday morning and evening,—the weather being sultry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Sherry Wine,

OF 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.

Education.

M^R. BRADISH proposes to instruct a limited number of the YOUTH of both sexes, as Day Scholars, (boys not above 9 years of age). Hours of study: from 9 o'clock in the morning till 1; and from 4 to 6 in the evening, during Summer.

INSTRUCTION.

Latin, Spanish, English, and French Languages; Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Music.

The greatest attention will be paid to the general improvement, conduct, and moral principles of the Children.

Calle de Cungallo, No. 78.

Private Lessons given to families and individuals, in any of the above branches.

To be Sold,

THE Interest and Good-Will of the well known and long established FONDA DE LA PAZ, Calle de la Paz, a square and a half from the Plaza de Victoria. From its central and commodious situation, as well as possessing numerous Apartments, with every requisite to render such an Establishment desirable, makes it well worthy the attention of any active person wishing to conduct such a business.—For further particulars, apply to RICHARD PRICE, on the Premises.

Annals for Sale.

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

No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

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.

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 reals per lb., can be had at this Cheap Warehouse at 12 reals per lb., mixed or unmixed. Red Lead, Red Ochre, dry White Lead, Whiting, Gline, Vardisgrease, 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 Ceiling put up, in the best possible manner.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2nd OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Caraboo, Fell, | Charles Tayler & Co., | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Frisk, Whiteaway, | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Core, Hamilton, | McCracken & Jamieson, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Sea Nymph, Smith, | Horne & Alsogaray, | Loading for London. |
| Brig Asia, Bloomfield, | Lafone, Barker & Co., | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Louisa, Abell, | Ferdinand Delisle, | Loading for Halifax. |
| Brig Nautilus, Grayburn, | Brownell, Stegmann & Co., | Loading for London. |
| Brig Ituna, Sanderson, | John Best, Brothers, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Orleans, Atkins, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for New York. |
| Barque Drymo, Upton, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for Baltimore. |
| Brig Trafalgar, Pearson, | Daniel Gowlard & Co., | Discharging. |
| Barque Leopard, Bartlett, | Jacob Flint, | Loading for New York or Boston. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon, | John Best, Brothers, | Loading for Cette and Genoa. |
| Brig Philadelphia, Maressal, | Guerin, Seris & Co., | Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace. |
| Ship Constance, Sorean, | Ferdinand Delisle, | Discharging. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Hiram, Wardinger, | Lafone, Barker & Co., | Loading for Havana. |
| BELGIAN. | | |
| Galliot Maria, Solter, | Buge, Hutz & Co., | Loading for Antwerp. |
| DUTCH. | | |
| Galliot Juliane, Poodts, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for Havana. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Schr.-brig Eliza, Meyer, | Nicholson, Green & Co., | Discharging. |
| PORTUGUESE. | | |
| Schr.-brig Caridad, Carvalho, | M. A. Ramos, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Poiaere Totis, Pierangiole, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco. |
| Brig Trafalgar, Scarolo, | M. S. de la Maza, | Loading for Cadiz. |
| Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagaliete, | Amadeo, | Loading for Genoa. |
| Brig Laura, Colombino, | Horne & Alsogaray, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Poiaere Tamistocles, Cevasco, | Luis Amadeo, | Loading for Genoa. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, | M. A. Ramos, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig Union Felix, da Silva, | J. P. Carneiro, | Brazil. |
| Schr.-brig Gertruda, Diaz, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, | J. S. Monteiro, | Brazil. |
| Schr.-brig Beila Angelica, Anunciacion, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Brig Monteiro, Cruz, | J. S. Monteiro, | Brazil. |
| Zunaca Alianza, Lessa, | J. B. Soriano, | Brazil. |
| Brig Dos Hermanos, Aveilar, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Fly, (18 guns), Captain Russell Rhott.
BRAZILIAN.—Barque Twenty-ninth August, (16 guns), Captain Rafael Mendes de Moraes e Valle.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 28.—Wind E., strong.
 Arrived, Brazilian brig Monteiro, Antonio Antunes Cruz, from Iguapú 12th inst., with 2008 bags rice, and sugar, to Juan Susna Monteiro.
 Brazilian zumaca Alianza, José Antonio Lesa, from Paranaqua 15th inst., with yerba, rice, and timber, to Juan Balbin Soriano.

January 29.—Wind E. N. E.
 Arrived, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Juan Cevalco, from Genoa 9th November, Montevideo 27th inst., with general cargo, to Luis Amadeo.
 Hamburg schr.-brig Eliza, Peter Meyer, from Valparaiso 18th ult., Montevideo 27th inst., with cocoa, &c., to Nicholas Green, & Co.

Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, Juan Severino de Avellar, from Santos 12th inst., Montevideo 27th, with 2578 bags and 180 barrels sugar, 29 rolls tobacco, and 1 tierce yerba, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.
 American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, from Puerto Alegre 8th inst., Rio Grande 23rd, with 1378 tierces yerba, 35 bags potatoes, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

H. I. M's. barque 29 Agosto, (18 guns), Captain Rafael Mendes de Moraes & Valle, from Rio Janeiro 13th inst., Montevideo 28th.
 January 30.—Wind E.
 Arrived, Oriental schr. Perseverance, Peter Smith, from Montevideo 28th inst., in ballast, to William Parry. Passengers, Mr. & Mrs. William Parry, and family.

January 31.—Wind E.—Rain at night.
 Arrived, American barque Leopard, Joseph Bartlett, from Montevideo 29th inst., in ballast, to Jacob Flint.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.
 Sailed, Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Cayetano Gallo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 900 bags flour of this country.

Brazilian schr.-brig Cuatro Hermanas, Antonio Alves Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 820 bags and 150 barrels flour of this country, some boxes of candles and cheeses, and 14 asses.
 February 1.—Wind S., veered to N. in the afternoon. Heavy rain all the morning.
 No arrivals or sailings.

February 2.—Wind S., strong.—Rain.
 Arrived, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 30th ult.
 Sailed, National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

February 3.—Wind S. S. W.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, American brig Harriett, John L. Cooper, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4415 quintals jerked beef.—Passengers, Monsieur Jean Baptiste, and Dr. John C. Howard.

National schr.-brig Indio, José Maria Guilian, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 540 bags wheat, 273 barrels and 70 bags flour, 4 hhd. 2 half pipes and 22 barrels tallow, 351 boxes candles, 185 boxes raisins of Mendoza, 59 sacks wallnuts, (the above cargo is produce of this country,) 2 boxes combs, and 8 bales British cotton shirting.
 Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino for Montevideo.

Sailed from Ensenada.
 26th ult.—Danish ship Dioskuren, John Henry Wulff, for Bahia, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 130 mules, 2 horses, and 2 asses.

The Restaurador, for Havana; Independente, for Rio Janeiro; and H. B. M's. sloop Fly, for Montevideo, were ready to sail, but remained at sun-set yesterday.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Valparaiso.
 November 20.—American ship Harriett, (whaler,) from Nautacket 19 days.
 21.—Danish barque Albia, from Paranaqua 47 days.
 21.—British brig Ann, from Rio Janeiro 60 days.
 December 11.—American brig Canada, Fitzgerald, from Rio Janeiro 60 days.
 American ship Porcia, Swift, from Canton 117 days.
 15.—British barque Laurina, Kirk, from Buenos Ayres 26th October.
 British brig Yare, from Santos 54 days.
 Hamburg barque Pilot, Smith, from Hamburg 112 days.
 Chilean ship Hermosa Chilena, from Santos 51 days.
 British brig Vulture, Christian, from Hamburg 105 ds.
 18.—Brazilian barque Zelima, from Bourdeaux 112 days.
 21.—Chiluan barque Esperanza, H. Sergeant, from Sidney (New Holland), 48 days, in ballast.
 23.—Hamburg barque Diana, from Hamburg 130 days.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 25th ult.—Oriental zumaca Atabulpa, from Bahia 3rd ult., with 508 barrels sugar.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
 On 22nd ult., at 8 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Henry & Louisa, hence 21st.
 On 29th ult., at half-past 7 A. M., Dioskuren, from Ensenada 26th, and Valente, hence 27th,—Wind N. E.

The Brazilian brig Monteiro, in coming to the Inner from the Outer Roads of this port, took the ground off the Recoleta. The Captain of the Port, and the Adjutant, took every necessary measure, and immediately despatched the Pilot, Mr. William Turner, to her, and the schooners Rosa and Constantia, and launch 25 de Mayo; by which means the brig was lightened and brought to anchor, without damage, in the Inner Roads.

THEATRE.

On 29th ult. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, the tragedy of "Felipe Segundo." The story, we believe, is not exactly in accordance with facts. It relates that Felipe the Second married a lady whom his son loved, and was loved in return—that the Monarch became jealous of his wife and son, and committed the latter to prison on a charge of treason;—and that both Prince and Queen killed themselves, leaving his Majesty Felipe II., like Prince Azo in Byron's "Parisina," all alone in his wretchedness.

It was played at this Theatre very respectably. Señor Casacuberta, as the Prince, was forcible and correct; and Señor Castañera enacted his part with energy. The dresses were excellent.

The farce was a poor affair—not worth describing.

The audience, we rejoice to state, was very numerous. Señor Casacuberta has been indefatigable in his vocation, and is a clever and talented actor, deserving of every encouragement.

The house was extra lit, and had a brilliant appearance. Brigadier-General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa-Fé, with his Aids-de-Camp, &c., sat in the State box, and was visited during the evening by Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty. Two boxes of the lower circle, on what in the London theatres would be called "the Prince's side of the house," were thrown into one, damask and white hangings placed around, and surmounted with red roses, the whole having gilt ornaments—producing a really splendid effect. In this box sat the Lady and daughters of General Lopez; the daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and other members of his family. They were visited in their box, during the evening, by Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Upton, &c.

After the play, the Señora Bigatti went from box to box with bills announcing her benefit.—This is an obsolete practice, now revived.

At the conclusion of the performance, Governor Lopez, with his family, proceeded in the Government carriages to their residence in the Government House, at the Fort, escorted by three cavalry soldiers.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señora Bigatti, a variety of Operatic performances, a farce, and a Pas-de-Deux by Señor and Señora Caton. As this benefit was not advertised in the daily papers, we were not aware until a late hour that it would take place on the evening in question, and therefore did not see the first act, which consisted of a selection from the Opera of the "Barber of Seville."

The farce was amusing. It depicted a dandy over head and ears in debt, in all his poverty and misery.

The singing was tolerable, at least on the part of Señora Bigatti, who always sings with judgment. At the end of the Pas-de-Deux, which was well sustained, a transparency was exhibited on the Stage, with the inscription—"Vivanestra hoesped, el Gobernador de Santa-Fé."

The house was numerous and fashionably attended. The family of Governor Lopez, and the daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were again present in their superb box, where they were visited by Dr. Lepper, &c. &c. Amongst the company in the boxes, we observed Señor J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; the Bolivian General Armaza, and Lady; Captain R. M. de Moraes & Valle, of H. I. M's. barque 29 de Agosto, and several officers of that ship; the Señora Albarrazin, and daughters; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. Delisle, Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium, &c. &c.

On Thursday to a crowded house, for the benefit of Señor M. Pizarro, Mechanist to the Theatre, "Armide and Rinaldo," with its magical transformations;—and a farce, in which a Coachman who had been dismissed for bad conduct, takes

an order from his late master to a French Physician in Madrid (Cornet), for what Coachman conceived the payment of wages, 462 reals,—instead of which it was for 462 blows, which the servants of the Doctor inflicted upon him according to order. Señor Casacuberta, as the French Physician, caused much laughter by his frenchified pronunciation of Spanish.

Señor Florencio Castañera performed upon the slack-rope, and when throwing himself headlong from the rope, the hobbler gave way and he fell into the pit passage. He received but little injury, and addressed the audience, stating the impossibility of his concluding the performance advertised, and thanking them for their indulgence.

The Brazilian brig-of-war 29 de Agosto, saluted the town, on her arrival on Sunday last, with 21 guns, the flag of this Republic at her fore. The salute was returned from the Fort on the following morning, with the same number of guns.

H. B. M's. sloop Fly, exercised great gust in the Outer-Roads of this port, on Monday last, by firing at a target.

Thursday last being the day of "La Purificación de Nuestra Señora," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The Retreta was numerously attended on Saturday evening last, including a portion of ladies. Selections were played from the Cenerentola, in a style which brought to mind former times, when the band of the Patricios was unrivaled in Buenos Ayres.

The Alameda had only a small number of visitors on Sunday, with a few fashionables.

THE WEATHER has been very changeable this week. On Saturday last it was cool—thermometer 65; on Tuesday it was 84. The rains since have caused it to be from 60 to 75.

31st.
 On 23rd ult., the Lady of GEORGE BROWNELL, Esq., of a Son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaeta Mercantil* Office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Central.—Price, 5 dollars.

Removal.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, from the Calle de la Universidad,

To No. 27, Calle de la Piedad; where he will continue to execute all orders with which he may be favoured, to the satisfaction of his employers.
 THOMAS LIDDLE.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|------------------|
| Doubloons, Spanish,..... | 118½ | a 119 | dollars each. |
| Do. Patriot,..... | 117 | a 117½ | do. |
| Plata macuquina,..... | 6½ | a 7½ | do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish,..... | 7-16 | a 7½ | do. each. |
| Do. Patriot, & Patacones, .. | 7½ | a 7½ | do. |
| 6 per cent. Stock,..... | a | do. | per cent. |
| Bank Shares,..... | a | do. | each. |
| Exchange on England,..... | 7½ | a | per cent. dol. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro,..... | 250 | a 290 | dls. p. ct. prm. |
| Do. on Montevideo,..... | 7½ | a 7-16 | p. patacon. |
| Do. on United States,..... | 7½ | a | do. p. U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Or, best,..... | 29 | a 20½ | do. p. pesada. |
| Do. country,..... | 22 | a 24 | do. |
| Do. weighty, 23 to 24 lbs, .. | 24 | a 26 | do. |
| Do. salted,..... | 21 | a 22 | do. |
| Do. Horse,..... | 19 | a 12 | do. each. |
| Nutria Skins,..... | 3½ | a 5½ | do. per lb. |
| Chinchilla Skins,..... | 5½ | a 38 | do. per dozen. |
| Wool, common,..... | 8 | a 12 | do. per arroba. |
| Hair, long,..... | 40 | a 41 | do. |
| Do. mixed,..... | 24 | a 28 | do. |
| Jerked Beef,..... | 11 | a 12 | do. p. quintal. |
| Tallow, melted,..... | 11 | a 11½ | do. p. arroba. |
| Horns,..... | 160 | a 500 | do. per mtl. |
| Flour, (North American), .. | a | do. | per barrel. |
| Salt, on board,..... | 9 | a 12 | do. p. fanega. |
| Discount,..... | 1½ | a 2 | p. ct. p. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 119 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,
 No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PER QUARTER. Single numbers, 5 reals.

ALEXANDER SEBASTIANI, Responsible Editor.