

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 547.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

CHILI AND PERU.

On the 28th of December last, the Government of Chili promulgated in the city of Santiago, a solemn declaration of war against that of Peru.

The Congress of Chili, under date Santiago, December 24, 1836, passed the following resolutions, which were forwarded to the President of the Republic:—

“The National Congress, taking into consideration the Message of the President, of 21st December, giving an account of the result of the mission of Don Mariano Egaña, Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili near the Government of Peru, has passed the following five resolutions:

“1. General Andres Santa-Cruz, President of the Republic of Bolivia, by his unjust assumption of the sovereignty of Peru, threatens the independence of the other South American Republics.

“2. The Peruvian Government, placed as it is under the influence of General Santa-Cruz, has consented, in the midst of peace, to the invasion of the Chilean territory by armed vessels of the Peruvian Republic, for the purpose of introducing discord and civil war in Chili.

“3. General Santa-Cruz has, in the person of a public Minister of the Chilean nation, violated national rights.

“4. The National Congress, in the name of the Republic of Chili insulted in its honor, and its interior and exterior security threatened, solemnly ratifies the declaration of war made by the authority of the National Congress and the Government of Chili, by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Mariano Egaña, near the Government of General Santa-Cruz.

“5. The President of the Republic is authorised to send from the territory of the Republic, the sea and land forces he may deem necessary to be employed for the purposes of the present war, and they can remain, during its duration, out of the territory of the Republic.

“Gabriel José de Tocornal.
“Fernando Urizar Garfias.”

On the 15th December, the Government of Chili forwarded to Señor Casimiro Olañeta, the Peruvian Minister, his passport to quit the Chilean territory; with a note, to the effect that the usurpation of General Santa-Cruz over Peru, had destroyed the balance of power amongst the South American States, and endangered the security of Chili; that similar proceedings would, in Europe, produce war on that continent from one extremity to the other. That the danger to Chili was imminent; that it was necessary to provide in time to meet it, and combine its means of resistance against the common enemy. That the Federation “Peru-Boliviana,” is the exclusive work of General Santa-Cruz, and contrary to the voice of the people; and that the assemblies who have given their sanction to it, were not those of the nation. In fine, that Bolivia and the new Peruvian States, under the plea of being federated, are provinces of a military aristocracy.

The Peruvian Minister in Chili (Olañeta), in the course of his correspondence with the Chilean Government, strongly defended the conduct of General Santa-Cruz; averring that his interference in the affairs of Peru, was dictated by necessity, at once to protect Bolivia, relieve Peru from the horrors of civil war, and fix its Govern-

ment upon a sure foundation. That on assuming the title of Protector, he had in this proceeding no idea of self-aggrandisement, and no other wish but to see Peru independent and happy.

We have received Montevideo journals to 4th inst., and from them it would appear that the forces of the “legal” Government in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, had obtained some advantages over their opponents, and that a number of the Republicans have sought refuge in the Oriental territory. This event has given rise to further correspondence between the Brazilian and Oriental authorities; and we should not be surprised to find the affair seriously taken up on both sides. The Brazilian authorities vehemently complain that those of the Oriental Government have not only given protection to the Rio Grande Republicans, but allow them to remain armed, so that they can at any time make an irruption into the Rio Grande territory. The Oriental authorities retort, and put forward their complaints; alleging, amongst other things, that a part of the vanguard of the Imperial army fired upon two Oriental sentinels, and pursued them on the Oriental territory for more than half a league.

The Government of the Oriental Republic, under date Montevideo, 30th ult., has issued an order to receive the Republicans who emigrate from Rio Grande to the Oriental State, and place them, disarmed, in the rear of the division of General Gomez, and afterwards to disperse them in various parts of the State; but, at the same time, any of said emigrants who choose to enter into the service of the Republic, can do so, special care being taken that in this act every thing may be avoided that can give rise to reclamations.

We have received Rio Janeiro journals to 17th ult. They contain some interesting European news,—from Paris to 15th November, Madrid to 26th do., and Lisbon to 3d December.

Bilboa was still besieged by the Carlists. General Rodil had been superseded in his command by General Narvaez. It was reported that negotiations were to be opened in London for the settlement of the affairs of Spain. The civil war continued in that country without any important change; it was however said that the Carlists had been defeated in several parts; that in one place a British brig of war took an active part; and that the Bishop of Toledo, and a number of Friars, had been made prisoners by the Queen’s party. The Lisbon papers speak of the defeat of the Carlist General Gomez, when endeavouring to pass from San Roque to Algeiras, and state that his division had a great number of men killed and wounded from the fire of the British sloop-of-war Jaseur; that 4000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Queen’s troops, and all the plunder which Gomez had made in his various incursions through Spain.

On the 7th of November, Messrs. Green, Mason, and Holland, proceeded in a balloon from Vauxhall Gardens, London, and alighted safely on the Continent, near Coblenz, 17 hours after their departure from Vauxhall,—having traversed in the air 480 miles.

Charles the Tenth, ex-King of France, died at Graz, in Styria, on 6th November. He was born on the 2nd of October, 1757.

The dispute between France and Switzerland was in a train of settlement.

The French frigate *Andromeda*, has recently arrived at Rio Janeiro, having on board Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland. The Prince, it will be recollected, was engaged lately in a conspiracy at Strasburg, to overturn the Government of Louis Philippe, King of the French. He was put on board the *Andromeda*, in order, it was said, to be conducted to the United States; but the Captain of the frigate, on opening his sealed orders in a certain latitude, found that he was to touch first at Rio Janeiro. The Prince, it was thought, would sail from Rio Janeiro for the United States in the French frigate *Sirene*. In the meantime, the Captain of the *Andromeda* had not permitted his prisoner to land in Rio Janeiro; although, on the supposition that no prohibition would take place in this respect, apartments had been prepared for him at Johnson’s Hotel.

We hear that Señor Carlo Bassini intends shortly to have a Subscription Concert at Beech’s Hotel. Should such be the case, we sincerely hope that it will be well attended, to recompense him in some degree for the serious loss he sustained by shipwreck, in the port of Valparaiso. Señor Bassini is a Professor of the first order; his exquisite performance on the Violin, in the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, will be long remembered.

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week,—thermometer 66 to 80. The particulars of the hurricane of Wednesday last, will be found in another part of our paper.

Many marvellous stories were circulated, of “signs and portents” during the hurricane. It was said that the wreck of the American brig *Fox*, had suddenly appeared high out of the earth, and disappeared. The latter is partly true—but the disappearance was caused by the wreck falling over, or becoming separated, from the violence of the storm.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last, contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province, on its sittings of 27th and 30th ult., and that of Wednesday, of those of 3rd inst.

Señores Manuel Vicente de Maza, Miguel Riglos, and Felipe Senillosa, who form the Committee for the regulation of the price of beef, have, under date Buenos Ayres, 3d inst., addressed a note to the Government, in tenor—that in compliance with the decree of 23rd September last, they have to state that they do not think it advisable to make any alteration in the price at present existing.

The Governor of the Province of San Luis (Calderon) issued, under date December 27, 1836, a decree to the effect,—that the eminent services rendered to the Province of San Luis, by Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, demand its gratitude: it therefore orders that a seal be manufactured for the purpose of stamping the official documents of the Province, bearing amongst other inscriptions, the following:—“*La Provincia de San Luis, al Ilustre General Rosas, le consagra gratitud eterna, por su existencia y Libertad.*”

SPAIN.

The "London and Westminster Review," for 1836, contains an article on the War in Spain.—The principles of said Review are, it is well known, those of Radicalism; but the journals in that interest, now, with few exceptions, advocate non-intervention in the affairs of Spain. "The London and Westminster Review," in the article above spoken of says:—

"If, in any country, one party can only subdue the other by aid from without, it is plain that the moment that aid is withdrawn, which it must be some time or other, the whole battle is to be fought over again; for, besides the fact that the beaten party is actually *not* beaten by their opponents among their own countrymen, there will always be ranking at bottom the feeling of bitterness that those opponents called in a band of foreigners to thrash them in their own country. What should we feel if a parcel of Hessians, Prussians, or Russians, were called in to heal our political dissensions? In the time of our civil wars such interference would have been not unlikely to procure for the interlopers the fate which the Scots, under Wallace, after the battle of Stirling, bestowed upon the English treasurer, Cressingham: they made girths for their horses of his skin. We have heard Englishmen say, that when reading the doings of the foreigner Prince Rupert, they felt as if they would have given a good deal for a good shot or sabre-cut at the brigand. The consequence will be, another civil war breaking out on the first opportunity, with the proportions of havoc and massacre usual on those occasions among people who are more than semi-barbarous, and who have had nothing even of the forms of free institutions to act as a safety valve, by which they may escape some portion of the rancour of political opposition and the jealousy of exclusive privileges. So that, upon the whole, the amount of bloodshed and of evil is likely to be decidedly greater when there is interference than when there is none."

The Review has quoted the work entitled—*Twelve Months in the British Legion*. In page 284, it says:—

"Our next extract shall be a passage which, besides a portrait of Cordova, contains a lively picture of the weak and profligate *juste-milieu* government of Spain with the 'strange woman' at its head, and some of the base creatures by whom she is surrounded:

"It was during our stay at Ibarra that I had an opportunity of seeing Cordova, who frequently rode through the village with his staff to visit the outposts and reconnoitre the country. On one occasion he dismounted for a quarter of an hour in front of the *Palacio*, and, curious to have a closer view of the Spanish god of war, I mingled in the crowd of officers standing a few paces apart, and beheld the victor of Arlaban. He was a small, slightly-made man, stooping somewhat in the shoulders, and with a face expressive of nothing save a look of languid discontent, to which a sharp twinkling eye gave the characteristic air of a Jew clothes-dealer. His gait and manners were slow and sauntering, and impressed the spectator with the idea of a man shattered with disease, or enervated by dissipation. His dress on the three occasions that I happened to view him minutely was unclean and slovenly, consisting of a long brown *redingote*, by its want of shape and fit, reminded me of Paganini's, and a scarlet cloth waistcoat closely buttoned to the chin by a single row of gilt buttons; a small cocked-hat stuck on one side of the head, with a cockade expressive of the loyalty wanting in his heart; and a pair of worsted hose, or leggings, strapped below the knee, with large silver spurs buckled on the heels.

"When I first saw him at Ibarra, he wore a regulation sword of the British Legion, but afterwards used one of different manufacture. The red waistcoat, however, seemed to be a great favourite, as he seldom appeared without it, even on grand occasions. He wears no beard or whiskers, but indulges in a pair of stunted mustachios on the upper lip, which adds to the expression of languid *nonchalance* predominant in his countenance. In a word, see Luis Fernandez de Cordova in a crowd, without knowing him to be Duke of Mendigorría and Count of Arlaban, and he would be taken for a sickly attorney of a discontented tailor.

"Profligate in his manners, and destitute of talents as a soldier, he possesses no one moral quality except a restless ambition, backed by a species of intriguing cunning in which any diplomatic *attaché* would be his match. Hated by most of his generals, who upbraid him with the want of

mere personal courage, he is looked upon by the army as a man who, to gain his own dirty ends, is ready to betray them into the hands of the enemy; and who, by virtue of his rank and exalted position, is carrying on a traffic in the flesh and blood of his soldiers, to make an accommodation with the enemies of his sovereign, and preserve his rank and influence in the country. The command that he possesses over the weak and misguided woman at the head of the government is so great, that he is frequently spoken of as the successor of Mañoz, whenever God or an assassin please to take him from the world; and his known hostility to Liberalism points him out as not without influence in the ranks of the Carlist party.—Thus, let affairs turn out as they may, it is a matter of small concern to the hero of Mendigorría, who plays the cards of each party, and laughs at both.

"The opinions here put forward on the character and honesty of Cordova, are shared by nine-tenths of the honest Liberals in Spain. Let his conduct since his appointment to the chief command be examined, and no man possessed of a grain of common sense can acquit him either of treachery or incapacity. Has he met the enemy on equal terms—a retreat has been the consequence. Has an advantage been gained—he has refused to follow it up. His first advance upon Arlaban was signalized by a retreat which appeared to have no object but to betray the Legion into the hands of the enemy. His second, in which he appears to have beaten the enemy on several points, was suddenly terminated by an invitation to a ball at Madrid, and that at a time when the success of the Auxiliaries in the North required a push to be made on all sides to improve the advantage. Returned from Madrid, his first object was to set on foot a marriage between the young Queen and the son of Don Carlos—a proposal which, when it was rejected by the winning party, has vainly been attempted to be passed off as a false report. The only ministry which was calculated to benefit the country, he has contrived to upset; and now he and Isturiz go hand in hand in the task of securing the regeneration of Spain."

"The author adds some remarks, of which recent events have proved the truth:—

"Who that witnesses these scenes of intrigue and profligacy at Madrid, can feel concerned if *un beau matin* the Carlists were to march upon the capital, and annihilate the government which has so long possessed the power, but wanted the courage, to put an end to the war. "*La poire n'est pas encore mûre*," as Napoleon was fond of saying; but its maturity will certainly be hastened if such an event as has just been alluded to should take place. As the fear of a foreign or domestic enemy was more or less strong during the times of the French republic, so did the number fluctuate of heads that fell on the scaffold in Paris; and when the successes of the Vendéans threatened the safety of the capital, then was the hatred of the ancient government in France at its highest pitch. Who shall say, that what occurred in France shall not take place in Spain? Who shall prophesy that the events which led to the French republic, shall not be productive of a revolution as deep, as universal, and as lasting, in the Peninsula."

"Our author having been promoted to a company in the 9th Regiment (Irish), which was quartered at Arriaga, within a mile of Vitoria, joined on the 13th of March. He was much struck by the healthy appearance of the men, as compared with the English regiments at Treviño. The Irish appear to have formed the most efficient troops in the Legion. On the 24th of April they returned to San Sebastian. The contrast was great between their present and their former reception there:—

"Everybody was in the highest spirits; for, besides the expectation of a general action immediately on landing, the delights and hospitality of San Sebastian still dwell on our memories; and we beheld the well-known castle and lighthouse standing up in the distance like waru friends to greet us on our return. But far different was the aspect of the town from that which greeted us in July last year: no salute from the castle—no ringing of bells—no *vivas* from the assembled multitude on the batteries; nothing but now and then a shrill cry, accompanied by a pattering shot from the white-capped Carlists on the distant lines, as they beheld the barges landing the '*Ingleses*.' The quays were heaped up with turf, through which the cannons grimly peeped in their embrasures; the streets were filled with barricades, which certain reminiscences of 1830 told me were *à la Parisienne*; half the shops were shut and deserted, and most of the glass windows, shivered by the explosion of shells, were patched up with

brown paper, or filled with an old petticoat fluttering mournfully in the breeze. The Plaza Nueva was deserted by all but lounging soldiers; and the serenading of bands and guitars had given place to the booming of guns on the battery, as they opened on the enemy's lines. The greater part of the inhabitants had fled to St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne, and with them vanished the flowing mantilla and the sparkling eye. My ancient billet was tenantless, and a great hole in the roof marked the entrance of a Carlist bomb into my former bedroom. The glory of San Sebastian had departed."

The action of 5th May last, in which the British Legion took so conspicuous a part, is minutely described. In page 239, we read:—

"It was here that I saw poor Captain Mould, of the 10th, lying on the ground mortally wounded, and vomiting blood from a musket-shot in the chest. He raised himself up as we passed, and exclaimed, "Oh! water—water!" but not a drop was procurable nearer than the town; and though mine was not willingly a deaf ear to the entreaty, I turned away in silence from the spectacle of the dying man, and hurried on to the summit of the ridge. The troops had already penetrated the breastwork to our right, and the enemy, afraid of being taken in flank, had fallen back upon their third and last line, where they made a stand, and fired in heavier volleys than before. Here we halted a moment to take breath. Between Colonel Swan's and my own, there were not more than forty or fifty men, and the house was to be defended at all hazards. The enemy, perceiving us congregated near the building, sent a detachment by a covered way to dislodge us with the bayonet. Twice we brought our small force up to the charge, and twice were driven back by the White Caps (Carlists), bearing down with the bayonet. We were on the point of drawing off, when Captain Cotter came up with the remnants of his gallant light company, which had suffered severely in the early part of the day, and in conjunction with us, finally drove the enemy from the contested house."

"At this moment, as we were collecting and arranging the men, we beheld a number of Spaniards rapidly advancing towards us from the hill already in our possession. We thought at first that the enemy had taken us in rear, but on near approach they proved to be a company of the *Sergovia* regiment—the only portion of the Spanish troops I saw under fire during the whole of the action. The captain, whose name unfortunately I never could learn, was as brave and reckless a fellow as ever drew a blade. With a small red flag in his hand, he leapt the parapet that was before us, and rushing into the middle of the ploughed field, he waved his sword for us to advance, crying out in French, "*En avant! en avant!*" We advanced, and the moment the head of our small column, composed of Spanish and British intermingled, rounded the corner of the house, it was swept back by a shower of bullets. Three times we attempted to charge, and as often were driven back. It was in vain that the officers cheered them on—it was in vain that we traversed the ground between the house and the brave Spaniard, who stood like a tower in the midst of the storm—it was in vain that we expended upon them our most endearing epithets of "Irishmen!" "Bugtrotters!" "Ragamuffins!" "Repalers!" "O'Connellites!"—they stood stock still, with not a single responsive cheer; and the Spanish officer, seeing that he was not joined, sprang over the hedge into an orchard, which was covered from the fire.

"One by one several officers came up, each with a party of ten or twenty men, and the force behind the house was beginning to swell to a respectable volume. General Shaw was the first to arrive, and after him Colonel Fitzgerald, with two or three companies of the 9th. This was the first time we met during the action, and I had a short colloquy with him on the state of affairs. "Where's Major Cannon?"—"Wounded."—"Mackie?"—"Killed."—"Wright?"—"Shot dead."—"Where's so-and-so, and so-and-so, and so-and-so?"—"Killed; wounded; dead; missing." Such was the state of our regiment at eight o'clock in the morning.

"In the mean time, General Shaw had been collecting the scattered parties, and putting them in order for the charge. Coming up to me, he laid his hand on my shoulder, and in his cool, syllabic manner, as if we had been in the most indifferent situation in the world, begged me to run along the breastwork as far as General Chichester's brigade, and ask him to send up as many men as he could spare to help us. I instantly took to my heels down a deep and narrow lane, running parallel with the breastwork, which partially sheltered me from the shot, and found myself at every

step sinking deeper and deeper in the mud. After several efforts to extricate myself, I went up to the knees, and was thrown forward my whole length in the mire. My own company, which had been watching the event of the mission, thought that I was shot, but recovering my feet, I got upon a narrow bank or causeway, where the ground was firm, and continued my course towards the 1st brigade. Plastered with mud from head to heel, I presented myself before the General and delivered my message: he instantly despatched two companies, with whom I returned to our former position near the house.

'This was the last time I saw Captain Knight, General Chichester's aid-de-camp. He was standing with his tall military figure exposed to the shot; and as I appeared before him in the ill-favoured guise already described, his eye lighted smilingly on my muddy accoutrements, and a friendly nod of recognition was all that passed between us. A few minutes after, he fell, in attempting to storm the redoubt at the head of a mere handful of men.'

THEATRE.

On 5th inst. was represented, for the benefit of the Señora Funes, the tragedy of "Oscar and Malvina." It is a play somewhat declamatory. Señor Casacuberta was the Oscar of the evening, and performed parts of it with much feeling.—Señor Castañera played Mordeck very respectably. After the play there were feats of tumbling, which caused much amusement, from the awkwardness of several of the performers.

The house was full, and the heat excessive.—Nearly all the boxes were occupied by ladies. Amongst the box company, we observed Don Joaquin Rezaval, lady, and his sister; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

On 6th, three one-act pieces, entitled,—"*Un Capricho Acertado*,"—"*El Chasco de los Cesteros*," and "*El Paje de la Llave*." The last related to a young lady, desperately in love, who sent her servant (an old man,) with a message to her lover; but the servant was slow and listless, like Juliet's nurse; and Shakspeare makes Juliet say, that—

"Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams."

"*Un Capricho Acertado*," is of a gentleman, whose connexions were totally unknown, paying his addresses to a young lady, and obtaining her favor, and her father's consent to marriage. Fortunately, the gentleman proved to be respectable.

Mr. Hammond exhibited on the slack-rope; and two girls and a boy (natives,) gave some good specimens of the tumbling art.

On 7th, a one-act piece, called "*El Plan de un Drama*," which was highly amusing. The story:—Two Poets, in Madrid, take a private apartment in the house of an old lady, in order to arrange the plan of a drama. The Police having information of the arrival of two Carlists in the capital to form a plot against the Christiano Government, suspect the two Poets to be the conspirators, and proceed to their lodgings to arrest them; but on hearing some high sounding language which the Poets used in the formation of their intended play, the Police-officers misconstrued it, and were afraid to put their warrant into execution. They in consequence procured a military guard, the Officer of which being acquainted with the two Poets, the mistake was discovered. The piece concluded with the comic song and chorus of the "Jata Aragonesa."

"*El Vizconde de Atrofos*" was repeated; and the comic Minuet danced by Señor Casacuberta and Señora Funes, was again greatly and deservedly applauded.

"*La Burla de un Posadero*," followed; in which three Students (Spanish Students seem to be great scamps,) play a number of tricks upon a poor Publican, and even bring on the stage the spirit of his deceased wife, Cornelia.

The house, on the two last mentioned evenings, was only tolerably attended.

The Theatre has now closed for the season, and will not reopen until Easter.

The above three performances took place on the evenings of Carnival days—the first time, we believe, such an event has happened in Buenos Ayres. This is something to console us for the abominable diversion of water throwing.

The washerwomen concerned in the *funcion* celebrated on 31st ult., went, full dressed, in procession, on 3d inst., each bearing a flag, and preceded by a band of music, to the house of His Excellency the Governor, to return his portrait

which they had borrowed for their festivities.—The portrait was borne on a triumphal car decorated with flags.

On Sunday evening, the washerwomen of the section on the beach from the north end of the Alameda to the premises of Don Carlos Galeano, gave a ball at a house in the Calle de la Paz, in consequence of the disappointment they experienced in not dancing on the evening of the day of their *funcion*.

The washerwomen of the section on the beach near the Hospital, have declined to give a *funcion*, and have made over the money they collected for the occasion, to the Hospital.

"*Jack, the knock-kneed Negro*."—The last arrivals from Martin-Garcia, brought us a complimentary message from this distinguished character; to the effect that he was well, and busily employed in the healthful occupation of picking up stones.

The *Retreta* attracted a numerous assemblage, including many ladies, on Saturday evening last, notwithstanding the boisterous weather. The band played, amongst other things, the *aria* sung by Dr. Basilio in the Opera of the Barber of Seville.

In consequence of the Carnival, there was no service last Sunday in the Episcopal Church; nor in the Presbyterian Church. The former is to be closed for a short time, for the purpose of being repainted, &c.

We regret to inform our Chili friends, that the "*British Packet*," for the last six weeks, together with various journals from England addressed to Chili and Peru, were returned to us from the Post-Office of this city, on Tuesday last, in consequence (as we understand,) of their not being packed in one parcel, and addressed to some individual in Chili. We have for a series of years forwarded journals hence to Chili, by the post, without this formality;—in fact, we know of no one in Chili to whom we could take the liberty of addressing them. However, we will, the first opportunity, forward the journals in question, either by sea or otherwise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaceta Mercantil* Office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.—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 which he may be favoured, to the satisfaction of his employers.
THOMAS LIDDLE.

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.

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 Branded, as the generality of Wines are; and can be recommended as pure and genuine juice of the grape.

Education.

MR. 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 10 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 Cangallo, No. 78.
Private Lessons given to families and individuals, in any of the above branches.

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 Bookseller's Shop,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Frisk, Whiteway,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Corn, Hamilton,.....	McCraean & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Louis, 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.
Brig Dryden, Tipton,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Barque Leopard, Bartlett,.....	Jacob Flint,.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Schr. Virginia, Landeman,.....	Poncel & Co.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
FRENCH.		
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon,.....	John Best, Brothers,.....	Loading for Cette and Genoa.
Ship Constance, Soreau,.....	Ferdinand Delisle,.....	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Hiram, Wardinger,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Maria, Solter,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Antwerp.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Juliana, Poodts,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schr.-brig Caridad, Carvalho,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Teti, Pierangiole,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco.
Brig Trafalgar, Searolo,.....	M. S. de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocagalliete,.....	Amadeo,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Cevasco,.....	Luis Amadeo,.....	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Feliz, da Silva,.....	J. P. Carneiro,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Gertrude, Diaz,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Belis Angelica, Anunciacion,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Brig Monteiro, Cruz,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazil.
Zunagas Alianza, Lusa,.....	J. B. Soriano,.....	Brazil.
Brig Dos Hermanos, Avelar,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Brig Licia, da Silva,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 4.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Licia, Joaquin Arsenio da Silva, for Santos 19th ult., with 1746 bags sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

American schr. Virginia, E. Laudeman, from Baltimore 20th October, Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with sugar, 150 rolls tobacco, &c., to Poucel & Co.

Sailed, H. I. M's. barque 29 de Agosto, (18 guns), Captain Rafael Mendes de Morais é Valle, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's. sloop Fly, (18 guns), Captain Russell Elliot, for Montevideo.

Spanish brig Restaurador, Juan Puig, for Havana, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with 8100 quintals jerked beef.

The Indio, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

H. B. M's. sloop Fly, anchored again this evening E. of the Outer Roads, hull down from the town.

February 5.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental zamaca Atahualpa, Bartholomé Dasori, from Bahia 3d ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with 568 barrels sugar, 46 do. cocoa, to Felipe Llavallo. Passenger from Montevideo, Captain Austin.

February 6.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Laura, Jacobo Colombo, for Montevideo, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 1500 quintals salt, return cargo. Whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

H. B. M's. sloop Fly, was in sight at anchor until this day, when she got under weigh, and proceeded with "sky-sails" set, to Montevideo.

February 7.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 8.—Wind E., rain; shifted to S. in the afternoon and blew a hurricane, with heavy rain.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, José Joaquin de Oliveira, from Parnagua 24th ult., with yerba, timber, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, National (late Brazilian) brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with about 1890 quintals jerked beef, 600 barrels flour of the country, 90 sacks walnuts, some damaged hides, &c.

February 9.—Wind S.—Heavy rain all last night and early this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 10.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, a Brazilian schr.-brig.

Sailed, Hamburg schr.-brig Eliza, Peter Meyer, for Santos, despatched by Elizabeth, Green & Co., in ballast.

British brig Caraboo, Henry B. Fell, for Liverpool despatched by Charles Tayleur & Co., with 5335 salted hides, 11,820 horns, 18,000 horn tips, 6845 skin bones, 36 pipes and 9 barrels with about 2250 arrobas tallow, 149 bales with 3215 arrobas wool, 14 do. with 2109 doz. nutria skins, 25 do. with 625 doz. sheep skins, 1 box and 1 bundle patterns, 8 boxes muslins.

French brig Philadelphie, Sophie Maressal, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 1459 dry hides, 63 bales with 2423 arrobas and 10 lbs. horse hair, 2 do. with 80 horse cloths, 4 do. with 7½ arrobas and 10 lbs. ostrich feathers, 10 do. with 250 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 60 doz. sheep skins, 2 boxes books, 1 do. serge, 1 carpet.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. George P. E. Torquist, and Frederick Torquist; Monsieur Verdier, and a Portuguese gentleman. Passenger for Havre de Grace, Monsieur Deriquen.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian schooner brig *Suspiro*, has been placed under the flag of this Republic.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 31st ult., at 6 P. M., Wind S. S. W.—San Antonio, hence same morning.
On 4th inst., at 7 A. M., Wind N. E.—Harriet, hence 3rd.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

December 30.—Sardinian polacca Bella Antonieta, Prizio, hence 9th December.

31.—Brazilian schr.-brig Lorenza, Gonzales, hence 11th December.

15th ult.—French brig Joseph, Nazareau, hence 27th December.

15th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 27th December, Montevideo 1st ult.

H. B. M's. ship Imogene, from Montevideo 28th December.

10.—Oriental brig Des Anjos, from Montevideo 24 da.

Arrived at Montevideo.

31st ult.—American brig Sultana, Willis, from Baltimore 9th November, Island Sal 24th December, with 108 mays salt, to Southgate & Co.

4th inst.—American brig Nere, King, from Rio Janeiro, 18th ult., with salt, to Southgate & Co.

The arrival at Rio Janeiro of the U. States' frigate Potomac, Captain Nicholson, from the Mediterranean, is stated in a Rio Janeiro Price Current of 21st ult. We are not aware of the date of her arrival.

HURRICANE ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

Buenos Ayres was visited on Wednesday by a hurricane, which caused considerable mischief. It commenced about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and presented a scene which no language can describe. Clouds, of manifold colours, charged with electric matter, swept the ground and the river. The vessels in the Inner and Outer Roads, were at times totally enveloped in the clouds, and when partially seen, appeared to be agitated and whirled about in all directions. It was a spectacle for the pencil of the artist, and would form one of the most sublime pictures that the mind can conceive. It called to memory the description of the infernal regions, and Dante's inscription upon the gates of his hell. Fortunately the storm did not last long; it was relieved by torrents of rain and hail, accompanied however with vivid lightning and tremendous thunder-claps. The hailstones which fell were differently shaped; some of them were of the form and size of a hazel nut, others were flat and in length about three-quarters of an inch.

We were, with others, in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms, during the tempest, and had thus an excellent opportunity of viewing the really grand and awful scene,—a scene, we should think, of rare occurrence in this latitude,—indeed no one in Buenos Ayres remembers the like.

The damage done to the shipping is not so great as might have been expected; in fact the large or square-rigged vessels sustained little or no injury. The following craft were capsized: National schooner Ana Constanza,—owner, Don Carlos Galeano.

Schooner Palmyra,—owner, Don Juan Albert. A schooner,—owner Don Santiago Rubio. Ketch Enterprise,—owner, George Goodwin. Ketch Querida Susana,—owner, Señor Eibanuco.

The crews of the above were saved by a boat from the National schooner-of-war San Martin; a shore whale-boat belonging to James Abbott, patron Robert Lemmon; that of the guard-ryssel Sarandá, and other boats.

A boat belonging to the British brig Sea Nymph was lost, but the crew got on board the American brig Trafalgar, in the Inner Roads.

If the damage done on the water be trifling considering the violence of the storm,—not so that on land. A number of houses in this city and its suburbs, have been unroofed, and chimneys and walls thrown down. But the most serious calamity of all, is related in the subjoined account, which a friend has remitted to us:—

"About half-past 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, just at the commencement of the storm, the bailing department of the barraca of Messrs. John Harratt & Sons, situated in the Calle de Balcarce, fell to pieces with a dreadful crash. Fortunately no lives were lost, there only having been four persons in that part of the barraca at the time of the accident, two of whom escaped without any injury. The other two—Mr. Galbreath, and a young gentleman from the house of Messrs. Zimmermann & Co.—had a very narrow escape; both were buried for a short time in the ruins. Mr. Galbreath is not seriously injured, but is at present confined to his bed; he and the other gentleman named, are doing well. The building, which was considered to be one of the most secure and commodious in town, presents a deplorable appearance. The press—an hydraulic one—it is supposed, has received no injury; but a number of bales of wool, sheep skins, hair, and nutria skins, in consequence of being exposed to the incessant rain of Wednesday night and Thursday morning, are all more or less wet, and will have to be re-baled ere they can be shipped. It is impossible at present accurately to estimate the loss occasioned by this unfortunate event, but it is said it will exceed 40,000 dollars, currency."

We hear that serious injury has been sustained at the Barracas, and its neighbourhood, from the storm and the inundations. We are not acquainted with the particulars.

A short time previous to the hurricane, the weather became extremely sultry.

CARNIVAL.

This *Saturnday* commenced on Sunday last, and ended at sun-set on Tuesday; and we are

sorry to state that the filthy amusement of throwing water, and egg-shells filled with water, was more practised this year than on the last—"more's the pity." The decree of 8th July last, had the effect certainly of preventing Carnival playing until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and fixed the time of closing it at sun-set; but in the period allowed by law it raged with fury, and, as usual, a great number of foreigners were engaged in it. It is some satisfaction that many respectable families entirely refrained from the disgusting play; and we still indulge in the hope that the administration of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, will be marked by the entire abolition of the present mode of "playing Carnival," and some rational diversions, as in other countries, substituted. However, if the time be not "apt" for the event in question, we can only deplore that such should be the case; and leave the "children of the Carnival," whether of a smaller or larger growth, to their *refined* amusement.

We will now cursorily describe in what manner the Carnival of the year 1837, was passed in Buenos Ayres.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the firing of three guns from the Fort announced that the water-playing Carnival might commence business. Men and boys, of all colours, appeared in the streets sending egg-shells filled with water; the azoteas and windows of the Carnivalists were occupied by water-throwers, chiefly females, who ever and anon received egg-shell shots from men on horseback, and others on foot, who paraded the streets. This continued until sun-set, when three guns from the Fort gave notice that the sports must close for the day.

Similar proceedings took place on Monday and Tuesday. The playing presented little or no variety, and we must heartily rejoice when the three guns announced its conclusion.

Beyond a few contusions in the face from egg-shells, we have not heard of any particular accident. A number of persons left town on Saturday and Sunday, whilst others in town remained close housekeepers, to avoid the Carnival players.

We are the last that would interfere with the reasonable amusements of the people—on the contrary, would do every thing in our power to promote them; and have ever felt the most thorough disgust with those in our own country who have endeavoured to suppress harmless merriment. It was this feeling which made us applaud, rather than otherwise, the *funciones* lately given by the washerwomen of this city.

Died,

On the 5th inst., aged 8 years and 5 months, THOMAS, eldest son of Mr. HIRAM HUNT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wants a Situation,

A MAN AND HIS WIFE,—the former as Steward, or to superintend a Dairy,—the latter as Housemaid. Apply at No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish,.....	11½ a 119	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	110 a 117	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½ a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a 8	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	250 a 250	per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	250 a 280	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a 7-16	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	14 a 20	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	2 a 2½	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	23 a 24	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	24 a 26	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21 a 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3 a 3½	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	5 a 35	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	5 a 13	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	25 a 28	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	11 a 13	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 490	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	a	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9 a 11	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 110 dollars. The lowest price, 116½ 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 de 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received, by the Editor.

PRICE,—Every Double (Currency) PER QUARTER. Single numbers, 5 cents.

ALEXANDER HENDER, Responsible Editor.