

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 555.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Departure from Buenos Ayres of
GENERAL ESTANISLAO LOPEZ,
 Governor of the Province of Santa Fé,
And his family, for Santa Fé.

The departure of General Lopez and his family took place on Wednesday last, upon which occasion there were considerable demonstrations. The street Federacion (late Plata,) was flanked on each side as far as the Plaza de Lorea with laurel boughs &c. Troops with their bands were drawn up in said street, and flags waved from every house in it. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency General Juan Manuel Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, arrived in his carriage at the Government House in the Fort, where General Lopez and his family resided. His Excellency was escorted there by Major Bustos on horseback, and the usual cavalry escort. On passing the guard house at the Cabildo, the guard there presented arms, and the drums rolled. Three guns were fired from the Fort to announce the arrival there of His Excellency, and for the troops to get under arms. At half past three the party left the Fort under a salute from it of 21 guns, and a discharge of rockets from the court-yard. There were several carriages; the first contained Governors Rosas and Lopez, with an escort of cavalry headed by Major Bustos, the others the Lady, family, friends and luggage of General Lopez. Various officers of the Staff, amongst whom were General Pinedo, (Inspector General,) Generals Guido, Pacheco & Mancilla, Colonels Erezcano and Planes, as also the Chief of Police, and principal employes of that department, and a number of citizens all on horseback accompanied the travellers to San José de Flores. Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Captain Russel Elliot, of H. B. M's Ship Fly, witnessed the spectacle from the balcony of the house of Don Miguel Riglos, in the Plaza de la Victoria.

Not the least interesting part of the affair was the presence gallantly mounted of the daughter of General Rosas, (Doña Manuela,) and Doña Mercedes Fuentes de Rosas, lady of the Son of General Rosas. They were attired in full riding costume, with red veil thrown around the hat; and followed in the rear of the cavalcade, receiving cordial salutations from the spectators, and escorted by the Son of General Rosas and other gentlemen members of the family. It is well known that Doña Manuela Rosas is an expert equestrian, and upon this occasion she looked very charming, almost another Diana; certain it is that her engaging behaviour divested as it is of all ostentation has rendered her very popular in Buenos Ayres.

Governor Lopez arrived in Buenos Ayres on 15th January last, his health we hear is much improved. All who had the happiness of his acquaintance here highly extol his amiable and unassuming manners.

Mr. Gore who a short time since resided in Buenos Ayres as Secretary to the British Legation, and as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, is now 'the Earl of Arrau,' to which title he succeeded on the death of his Grandfather.—Mr. Gore or rather the Earl of Arrau is 35 years of age, he was born in the year 1802.

In inserting the following, we most earnestly recommend the object in behalf of which the present appeal is made, to the favorable attention of the public.

FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Since the first year of this Institution, a gradual decrease has been more or less observable in the number of its friends, and in the amount of its funds. Expedient after expedient has been adopted by those entrusted with the management of its interests, for the purpose of rendering its decreasing resources as extensively available for its proposed object as possible. But with all the endeavours used, nothing has been accomplished at all commensurate with the importance of education, or the necessities of the community. The reasons in which the Society at first originated, still exist, and in augmented force and number; and the Committee cannot but believe that if its object were better understood, it would be more adequately patronised. In announcing, therefore, the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, they feel called on to make a new and direct appeal to the public in its behalf.

The object of the Society is to promote the cause of juvenile instruction, by providing it on such terms as to bring it within the reach of the humblest and poorest of the community. Its benefit is intended for the children of foreigners of both sexes; and the methods hitherto employed for communicating it, are detailed in the various published Annual Reports.

It might be deemed superfluous to say one word in recommendation of the object of the Society, did not its limited subscription-list testify to the contrary. The foreigners of Buenos Ayres very obviously either do not know the character of this institution, or do not fully appreciate the use and importance of education. No right thinker can look to the advancement of education with its manifold train of blessings, without the purest gratification; but waving all regard to it as a source of pleasure, it possesses sufficient recommendation in its subservience to human interests. It exercises a direct influence on the happiness and fortunes of every member of society. The annals of crime everywhere record the fact, that criminals for the most part are ignorant and uneducated. To the extent, therefore, that any community neglects education, to that extent is it laying the foundation of worthlessness and crime—to that extent do private and public welfare become endangered. On education, in a great measure, it depends whether future fathers and mothers shall be affectionate—masters just—servants obedient—men of business honourable—subjects loyal. This is so well understood, that governments everywhere extend to it their peculiar patronage and care, and watchfully look to its diffusion as their most efficient police.

But perhaps it may be thought that the indifference to education complained of, is justified by the circumstances of the foreign community of Buenos Ayres. The case is wholly the reverse. Here there is a numerous rising generation—the germ of the future community. Is it a matter of indifference whether or not the character of that community be virtuous or vicious?—is this a matter of indifference to any one, be his relations with the community what they may, domestic, social, commercial? Here there is the same natural apathy as every where, in regard to our intellectual and moral wants. It is not poverty

merely, that anywhere more than here calls for the maintenance of education by a public provision. Educational institutions, to a certain degree independent and possessing permanent inherent support, are requisite for creating and stimulating the appetite for instruction, as well as for satisfying the wants of that appetite. It is the experience of the Committee that the Foreign School Society has been already to a certain extent productive of this effect. The course of management at present pursued, besides, is specially directed to this end; and a process so interesting and important will not surely be checked by want of the requisite encouragement. Further; the circumstances of the foreign community of Buenos Ayres, preclude the chance of any State provision being made for its educational necessities; the demand, therefore, is obviously the more urgent for voluntary effort. The Foreign School Society is a substitute for a public State provision; and by supporting it, the foreign residents of Buenos Ayres only do directly what they have been accustomed to do indirectly, through their contributions to the revenues of their respective home governments.

But again, the use and importance of the Society's object may be acknowledged, while the manner in which it endeavours to carry it into effect is not approved of. If the public indifference to it proceed from this source, the Committee court inquiry—they solicit an examination of the merits of the Institution. If its Constitution be faulty, let it be amended; if the Constitution of its affairs be bad, let those undertake the charge who are willing and able to do better. Let counsel and criticism by all means be freely exercised. Why are such objections as may be entertained to it not openly stated? The Institution is public, and a fair subject of public discussion. Those now charged with its administration, have no view in the exercise of the trust committed to them but how most effectually to accomplish the great end of advancing education; and they are prepared to concur in any measures which the wisdom of the public may recommend for the purpose. Meetings are regularly called, to give publicity to the Society's object and proceedings. Why are these meetings not attended? Let such an unseemly state of things henceforward cease. Whoever has a spark of patriotism or public spirit, or even a just sense of his own interests, ought to look to this cause. Let it no longer be sacrificed. Its friends, it is earnestly hoped, will avail themselves of the present occasion to give it their personal countenance; it demands all their support; and from the free expression of their sentiments, and their combined counsel, good only can result.

J. C. ZIMMERMANN,	THOMAS JONES,
JOHN WHITAKER,	SAMUEL BI-HOP,
H. W. GILBERT,	O. J. HAYES,
WILLIAM BROWN,	JAMES BLACK.

Official Documents.

The Government, under date 27th ult., approved the election of Señores Simon Mier and Ezequiel Realduasa, to the Committee of Public Credit.

A communication dated 27th ult., to the Government, from Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, complains of the non-attendance at the Establishment for Vaccination, of those who have been vaccinated, in order to be examined, in the prescribed eight days after the operation has been performed.

The Government, same day, ordered the above to be referred to the Chief of Police, and Justices of Peace of this city, in order that they may remedy the evil complained of.

Treasury Bills in circulation on last inst. — 5,461,700 dollars.

We received by the barque *Standard*, London journals to 26th January. They do not contain any very particular news. The speeches made by Sir Robert Peel, in Glasgow, on his installation as Lord Rector of the University of that city, and at a Dinner given to him, at which nearly 3200 persons were present, consisting in major part of the most distinguished persons of Scotland,—have excited extraordinary interest in the United Kingdom. In the installation speech, Sir Robert avoided mentioning political matters; but at the dinner he gave full vent to his opinions.—He was conducted to the dining-hall by a numerous body of Scottish Noblemen and Gentlemen. The applause, on his health being drunk, was vehement and enthusiastic: it was a long time before it subsided. Sir Robert took the opportunity of a pause, and commenced his speech, of which the following is an extract:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you—I thank you from the bottom of my heart, for the kind and affectionate reception which you have given to my name. (Renewed cheers.) Excuse me, Gentlemen, if for the purpose of returning you my thanks, I make use of the most simple and familiar phrase. They are imperfect expressions of my feelings, but they are better suited to express them than those trite forms of expression which may be adopted on ordinary occasions. What a heart must I have, if I can have witnessed what has passed at Glasgow within the last five days without deep emotion! Unconnected with the country by birth, I have been placed in competition with a distinguished Scotchman, for high academical distinction. I have been placed in that situation by a triumphant majority—by the generous, the unsought, and unsolicited confidence of the youth of Scotland. (Loud cheers.) I have seen that choice confirmed by the deliberate judgment of men of maturer age, engaged in the pursuits of business and of professional life. This very day have I received congratulations upon my appointment from some of the working classes of this great city—(cheers)—conveyed in language which would do honour to men of the highest education. I have seen those feelings so wide spread and so intense that they disdain to be compressed within the limits of any pre-existing edifice, and have called forth from the ground, as if by the stroke of the enchanter's wand, this magnificent fabric. (Cheers.) I have been placed in a prominent situation here, and I have heard the foundation shake, and the roof almost rent by your enthusiastic applause—and do you think I can condescend to look for ingenious forms of expression for the purpose of giving vent to the feelings which almost overpower me. (Enthusiastic cheering.) * * * * *

"I will now relieve you from the long encroachment I have made on your time. (Cries of "No, no.") I have never desponded. When I have been fighting with a small minority, I never desponded. (Great cheering.) I knew the time would come, after the first agitation naturally accompanying the mighty changes which have been made;—I knew the time would come when the old honest heart of England and Scotland would rally round its still dearly-beloved institutions. (Enthusiastic cheering, the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs for several seconds.) If I did not despond then, with what feelings of confidence do you think I shall now return to take my part in defending those institutions. (Another burst of cheers.) All the excitement that accompanies mighty changes is now beginning quietly to settle,—the influence, the disturbing influence of those changes is gradually lessening,—the dazzling illusions of "glorious days" are dissipated, and we are now permitted to see things in their true colours;—the convictions, the feelings, the affections of the people are gravitating towards their old centre, in which sit enthroned respect for property, love of rational freedom, and attachment to long-established and prescriptive authority. (Cheers.) Yes, from these walls a spirit shall go forth that shall survive when this edifice shall be like an unsubstantial pageant faded. That spirit shall survive by the remembrance of this day, spreading a contagious influence into every part of the empire—animating the desponding and encouraging the brave. It shall go forth exulting in, but not boasting, its strength. It shall go forth remembering in the days of its prosperity the pledges it gave in the time of its depression. It shall go forth uniting a disposition to correct abuses,—to redress grievances. It say it shall go

forth, uniting the disposition to improve, with the resolution to maintain and defend, by that spirit of unbounded affection, which is the cheap defence of nations. Our ancient Constitution shall survive at last. (Long continued cheering.) The proud British Monarchy shall stand: it shall stand girt by a double belt of kindred and coeval towers, protecting the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression. No tawdry emblems of Revolution shall float over its ruin. The flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, shall still float over the ramparts. And that faith, and those national establishments intended for its propagation, as they exist respectively in the three branches of the United Kingdom—those establishments which Kings have sworn to protect, and to the maintenance of which the National honour is pledged—as essential parts of a great national compact shall survive, and the religion which we profess, the offspring of free inquiry, shall find in the diffusion of sound knowledge new sources of strength; and great as may be the storm of adversity to which it may be exposed, it shall come out proved and fortified by the trial, and remain rooted deeply in the conviction, the feelings, and affections of a Protestant people."—(The Right Hon. Baronet resumed his seat amidst cheering as enthusiastic as that which greeted the announcement of his health, and the applause lasted for at least four minutes.)

The efforts made by various London journals to give the first detail of the speech of Sir Robert Peel at the Glasgow dinner, are unprecedented in the annals of the press. The *Morning Herald*, *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Post*, and *Sun*, are said to have expended £2000 for this purpose. The *Morning Herald*, however, by an extraordinary effort, outdid them all. Sir Robert closed his speech at Glasgow about 1 o'clock on a Saturday morning, and a full and correct account thereof, and the proceedings at the banquet, appeared in the *London Morning Herald* and was circulated in Glasgow the same day, although Glasgow is 406 miles from London. Every one was astonished. It appears that the *Herald* had placed printing materials and compositors on the road, and was thus enabled to publish in anticipation of its rivals.

The affairs of Spain continued in the same unsettled state. It seems that British naval officers, seamen, and marines, were actively engaged in the inglorious warfare, and were the main cause of the success of Espartero at Bilbao. The Infante Don Sebastian, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Carlist army; upon which occasion he issued the following address:—

"Soldiers!—The King, my dearly beloved uncle and Sovereign, whose sole thoughts are your welfare, has deigned to confide in me the command of the army. It is not the province of your General to judge the resolutions of his Sovereign, but his acts will show that a companion in arms has been given to you, who will be happy to divide in the midst of you the glory and hardships of war. I have witnessed your valour, you shall witness my devotion to your comforts—my efforts to terminate a struggle which has already covered you and your children with glory, and is the pride of your country. Look around you—the nation, in tears, watches your movements, and fondly hoped that its sorrows were near an end; but this hope has been disappointed for the present, only to be more surely consolidated. Still the people groan, oppressed by the cruel yoke of that atrocious faction, composed of usurpers and anarchists, who destroy property and person, and even dare raise their impious arms against the Most High.

"Soldiers!—To you is reserved the glory of hurling the faction into that gulf from where it has sprung forth. In former times you saved Europe—to you will she be indebted a second time for her security. You are the elected in whom is confided the preservation of thrones and social order. You will show to the world what can be done by a handful of courageous Christians, against the combined efforts of adventurers of all nations—pillage and ambitious men, who shelter themselves under the cloak of a treaty. Where are the warriors to be found who have ever had so noble a mission?

"Rely, then, on the justice of our cause. The God of arms protects it. Let your military and religious conduct continue to be worthy of your

sufferings, your constancy, and your triumphs. Another effort, and victory, faithful to our arms, will crown your brows with fresh laurels.

"The Infante DON SEBASTIAN GABRIEL.

"Head-quarters, Galdacano, Dec. 30."

On the 13th January, he reviewed most of the battalions in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, and was received with cries of 'Viva el Infante,' 'Viva nuestro General en Gef.'—It is stated that the enthusiasm of his troops is astonishing, that it is possible that by those unacquainted with the Spanish character, his appointment to the command of the Army may be severely criticised: it may be said that he is young, inexperienced and possessing no military knowledge; but those who have studied Spanish warfare and the habits and wishes of the people, well knew that a title has a great weight and the Army is flattered by having at its head a Prince of the Royal blood.

It was reported that Don Carlos intended to put himself at the head of a strong division of his Army and advance into the interior of Spain.

The disease called the 'Influenza' had been very prevalent in the United Kingdom and in France, and caused many deaths; 15 persons who had dined at "the Peel Banquet" in Glasgow, died of said disease a few days afterwards.—It was however subsiding.

"March of Intellect."—We have been favoured by a friend at Valparaiso, with Nos. 10 and 11 of the "*Sandwich Island Gazette*, and *Journal of Commerce*," published in English at Honolulu, Oahu,—dates, 1st and 5th October, 1836. They are certainly a great curiosity; and judging from the numerous extracts they contain from journals of the United States, we should presume the Editor is a citizen of that Republic. His editorial remarks are liberal; and the manner in which his journal is "got up," is creditable to his talent. He gives a list of arrivals and sailings, and vessels in port, at Honolulu, Oahu; from which it appears that on almost every day vessels arrive and sail, chiefly under the American flag, and that of the Society Islands. On the 8th of October last, there were 15 vessels in the port of Honolulu, Oahu,—including the United States sloop-of-war Peacock (18 guns), Captain Kennedy. The United States schr.-of-war Enterprise (14 guns), had sailed thence on a cruise. H. B. M.'s ship Actæon (26 guns), Captain Lord Edward Russel, was, on 8th October, hourly expected there.

The numerous advertisements in these journals, prove that considerable trade was going on in Honolulu, Oahu. The names attached to these notices are all of English origin. We read—William French, ship-chandler; Stephen D. Macintosh, ditto; Pierce & Brewer, linen-drapers; William Livingston, bricklayer; Benjamin Pitman, grocer; Oahu Auction-Room, &c. &c.

Amongst the advertisements, we read the following:—

"Notice.—All persons are forbid purchasing (should the same be offered for sale,) a pretty large sized *Washing-Tub*; carried off within a day or two, from the Premises belonging to the Heirs of the late John Ebbetts Esq., Sen."

The same number also contains—
THE SERENADE.
I'm almost tired of waiting here—
"Awake, my love! arise!"
Here, like a sleepless tabby cat,
I'm howling to the skies.
The stars are twinkling merrily,
But they no answer make;
Inferior, they resign to thee—
"Arise, my love! awake!"
But soft—the lattice opens—"My love—
What is my love's decree?"

[Black girl, at the window.]
"My Missy wish you go away,
And let her quiet be."
Exit Serenader, singing—"Hey, Betty Martin."

"April-Fool Day" did not pass unnoticed in Buenos Ayres with the British and Americans. Many fools were made—We amongst the number.

SIR,
In justice to our kind host, I cannot refrain from giving you a brief sketch of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, at the house of that true son of Hibernia, Mr. Michael Walsh, in the Calle del Cerrito; and however "tristity" it may have passed over in by-gone years, on this occasion the Sons of the Shamrock shone not alone,—the Rose and the Thistle vied with them—and our trans-atlantic brethren, mindful of the soil whence they sprang, were as devoted as either.

At midnight, on Easter Monday last, (to which day the celebration had been deferred,) the company (about fifty,) sat down to a sumptuous supper: after which, the Chairman, having taken notice of the unavoidable postponement of the celebration of the day, gave the following toasts, (as near as I can recollect,) and, thanks to the musical gentlemen present, we had the gratification of appropriate songs, &c.

- I.—The day we celebrate: may it be the green spot on our memories, as our native Isle is on the waters. (Song, *Spring of Stillwater*.)
- II.—The King—God bless him. (Song, *Here's a health to the King*.)
- III.—Our friends of England, Scotland, and America: may the bond of affection supplant that of interest. (Song, *Come push round the bank*.)
- IV.—His Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Rosas: may the sun of tranquillity and security continue to shine with unremitting lustre. (Song, *See the conquering hero comes*.)
- V.—The Fair: the glory of our youth, and the solace of our age. (Song, *Green grow the rushes, O*.)

From the devotion of the Gentlemen to the Ladies and Terpsichore (patronesses of the night), sparkling glasses were left for sparkling eyes: the lively dance was resumed, and continued without the occurrence of anything to interrupt the hilarity that prevailed; till Aurora, envious of the enjoyment of so much sublimity pleasure, unbarred with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, lifted the veil from the day, and ushered in the morn.

ONE OF THE HAPPY PARTY.

Monday last (3rd inst.) being the day of "La Encarnacion del Verbo, y Anunciacion de Maria Santissima," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day was delightfully fine, and numerous parties made excursions out of town, including many ladies on horseback. The Alameda in the afternoon was tolerably well attended, and the Theatre at night crowded. It was also the anniversary of the birth-day of the Lady of His Excellency the Governor,—La Señora Doña Encarnacion Escurra de Rosas,—upon which occasion she received the compliments of her friends. There were also various demonstrations in honor of the day: the gun-boat Porteira was dressed out with flags, amongst which the British Union-Jack was conspicuously placed; and the "play-bill" of the evening noticed the anniversary. On the evening previous there was "a Servants' Ball" at the house of His Excellency, also in honor of said anniversary. About eighty couple of dark ladies and gentlemen stood up to dance, and they continued dancing until sun-rise on the following morning.

ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS.

APRIL.

The *Fordicidia* or *Fordicalia*, was a religious feast, held on the 15th of April, and was instituted by Numa, on occasion of a general barrenness among the cattle. A cow with calf was sacrificed to the goddess Tellus, or the earth. (See Ovid). — April the 19th, or the 13th of the Kalends of May, was the *Cerecacia*, or Feast of *Ceres*, in which solemnity the chief actors were women. No person that mourned was allowed to bear a part of this service, and therefore, (says Kennet,) it is very remarkable that upon the defeat at Cannæ, there was such universal grief in the city, that the anniversary feast of *Ceres* was forced to be omitted. They eat nothing at this feast till after sun-set, in memory of *Ceres*, who, in search after her daughter, took no repast but in the evening. — April the 21st, or the 11th of the Kalends of May, was the *Palilia*, or Feast of *Pales*, goddess of Shepherds. This is sometimes called *Parilia*, a *partido*, because prayers were now offered for the fruitfulness of the sheep. They always contrived to have a great feast at night, and, when most of them were pretty merry, they concluded all with dancing over the fires they had made in the fields with heaps of stubble. (See Ovid). The

same day was called *Urbis Natalis*, being the day on which the city was built. — April the 25th, or the 7th of the Kalends of May, was the Feast of *Robigalia*, in honour of the goddess *Robigo*, or the god *Robigus*, who took care to keep off the tawdry and blasting from the corn or fruit. Ovid says, they sacrificed the entrails of a dog, and those of a sheep; *Colomella*, only a sucking puppy. — April the 27th, or the 5th of the Kalends of May, was the *Floralia*, or Feast of *Flora*, who was the goddess of the spring and flowers, and wife of *Zephyrus*. It is said she was a courtesan, who having gained a large fortune, made the Roman people her heir; but they being ashamed of her profession, made her the goddess of flowers. At this festival the women ran races day and night, and those who gained the prize were crowned with flowers. It is reported that Cato wished once to be present at the celebration of this feast, and that when he saw that the deference for his presence interrupted the feast, he retired, not choosing to be the spectator of the immodesty of the women in a public theatre. This behaviour so delighted the Romans, that the venerable senator was treated with the loudest applause as he retired.—(*The Mirror*.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British and Foreign Schools.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to this SOCIETY, will take place on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the School-Room of Mr. Ramsay, No. 31, Calle de las Piedras. (By order.)
H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

THOMAS TUCKER,

TAILOR, &c., (FROM LONDON,)

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.
BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Friends, for the distinguished favours received since his commencement; and hopes, by the most unremitting attention, reasonable charges, and executing their orders in the first style of fashion, agreeable to the latest London mode, and superior workmanship, still to merit a continuance of their favours.—He has A SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHES,—Blue, Black, Invisible Green, Adelaides, and several rich and fashionable shades in Brown, &c. Of Waistcoats for the Winter, he has just imported (and not to be found in any other Shop,) an Elegant Assortment of neat and handsome Patterns, of the best material; likewise *Marsella* Waistcoating, in great variety.—Oxford-Grey, Drab Mixtures, Stripes and Plaid in Cloth, for Trousers; and superior plain and figured Moleskins, for ditto.
Jackets, Shooting-Coats, and every other article in the Trade, made in the first London style,—and every article charged at the most reasonable price.
* Flannel Waistcoats, Drawers, &c., made in the best possible manner.

Notice.

FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior *CHESHIRE* and *GLOUCESTER CHEESES*, just imported in prime order, and will be sold at reasonable prices.—Enquire at G. S. MACOMBE,
No. 63, Calle de la Reconquista.

Blankets.

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, from 9 quarters to 12 quarters, for sale at the Store
No. 32, Calle Chacabuco.

To Let,

AN extensive enclosed BARRACA-YARD, with adjoining Dwelling-House; conveniently situated for collecting Produce, and suited for a business requiring extent of room. The Premises overlook the River, and form the *espina* of the Calles Balcarace and Patagonia, near the Residencia.

For Sale,

At the Bookseller's and Stationer's Shop,
No. 30, Cathedral Street,
A FEW SETS of the "PENNY MAGAZINE," for the years 1832, 33, and 34.

Notice.

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

Notice.

BEST POTATOES IN TOWN, at No. 61, Calle de la Piedra.

For Liverpool. (Passengers only)

THE FINE NEW BRIG
MALCOLM,
JAMES MALCOLM, CAPTAIN.
HAS spacious accommodations for PASSENGERS, and will sail on or before the 9th current. — For terms, apply to the Commander, at Hunt's Hotel; to Nicholson, Green & Co., No. 82, Calle de la Universidad; or HORNE & ALSOGARAY,
51, Calle de la Paz.

To Parties desirous of bringing their Friends from England to this country.

CAPTAIN DAVID SMITH, of the British barque *ISABELLA*, will leave this about the 10th of April, for England; and will engage to provide a Passage, on moderate terms, in his vessel, for any person who may be desirous of bringing their Friends to this country; receiving payment here after his arrival.
Early application is requested to CAPTAIN SMITH, at MR. LUMES, No. 32, Calle de la Universidad.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF APRIL, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Itaca, Sanderson,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Malcolm, J. Malcolm,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Standard, Peile,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Leonidas, Field,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Manchester, Jarmar,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque General Stark, Paine,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Alfred, Gautreau,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Marseilles.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,	J. O. Basnaldo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Gago,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SWEDISH.		
Schr.-brig Victorina, Miltopous,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	M. S. de la Maza,	Discharging.
SPANISH.		
Polacre Minerva, Douemek,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Saló and Barcelona.
Polacre Artemisa, Forcés,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Havans.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagliate,	Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Annunacion,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Oliveira, Barreros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Lessa,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig San José, Almeida,	J. A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russel Elliot.

AT ENSEÑADA.

French ship Constance, Soreau, to Guerin, Seris & Co., to load for Havre de Grace.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 1.—Wind S. E.—Rain early in the morning. Arrived, National whale-boat Segunda, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 30th ult. Sailed, Dutch galliot Juliana, Frederick Poodts, for Havana, despatched by Zimernmann, Frozier & Co., with 2501 quintals jerked beef. National schr.—brig Caroline, Stephen Bartlett, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., in ballast.

April 2.—Wind S. E.—Slight rain in the day. Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st, to Carlos Galeano.

(At night,) French brig Joseph, Antoine Nazereau, for Rio Janeiro 1st ult., Santos 23rd do., with sugar, tobacco, rice and 2000 alquieres salt, to José Ortis Basualdo.

Sailed, American brig Emily, Nathan Godfrey, for Santos and New York, despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with pipes tallow, bales of wool, boxes candles, hides, flour, nutria skins, doubleous, &c. &c.; and 2 horses.—(We are unable to particularize the above cargo.)

National whale boat Primera, (of the line of whale boats,) for Montevideo.

April 3.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 4.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russell Elliot, from Montevideo 2nd inst. British barque Standard, John Peile, from Liverpool 28th January, with general cargo to Parlans, Macalister & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

April 5.—Wind N.—Variable, slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 6.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.—brig Caboclo, Juan Alvarez Madeira, for Parana, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

April 7.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

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

Vessels posted to sail.

On 8th Inst.—Ituna for Liverpool, and Nautilus for London.
On 9th, Malcolm, and on the 11th Isabella, both for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Topsham.

January 14.—British brig Yarmouth, from Montevideo.

At Antwerp.

About 19th January.—British brig Baronet, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Montevideo.

1st Inst.—Brazilian brig Atrevido, from Cananea.

Sailed from Montevideo.

23rd ult.—American barque Elizabeth, for New York.

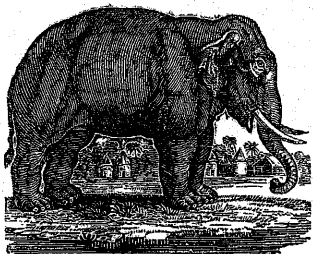
25th.—American ship Julia, for Havana.

27th.—Oriental zamaca Adahuapal, for Rio Janeiro.

29th.—Spanish pataca Aristides, for Havana.

30th.—American schr. Virginia, for Rio Janeiro.

31st.—Brazilian schr. brig Fior del Norte, for Rio Grande.



Mr. Mead's exhibition of the Elephant, Monkeys and Ponies continues to be well attended, and to afford much amusement. It will however close on Mr. Mead's return from Montevideo which is expected in a few days. It will be open three times to morrow including the evening, the performances to commence at the usual hour and on the afternoon of every day in the ensuing week.

ADMITTANCE:

Two Dollars each, for adults.—Children, One Dollar.—Seat, One Dollar. Boxes, holding six persons each, Ten Dollars.

Señor Bassini's Concert took place on the evening of the 31st ult., at Mr. Beech's Hotel.

We are informed (for we were unable to attend,) that the Señor effected wonders on his violin, and that his exertions were rewarded by the enthusiastic plaudits of a crowded audience.

THEATRE.

First appearance of the European Company.

On Saturday last the theatrical performers recently from Spain, made their debut on the boards of the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, in a comedy written by Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, called the *Entrometido* (Busy Body.) It is a well written amusing piece, full of plot and counter-plot; of course "all about love." One of the lovers quarrels with his mistress bids her adieu for ever, but still lingers in the room, and is at last found at her feet suing for pardon. In his anger he tells her that if she writes to him he will return her letters, and that if he sees her at the window he will pass by without speaking to her: like Clara, in the *Duenna*—"But Louisa if you should see your brother, be sure you don't inform him, that I have taken refuge with the Dame Prior of the Convent of St. Catherine, on the left hand side of the Piazza which leads to the Church of St. Anthony."—Another in this comedy of the *Entrometido*, said he was the happiest man alive; his wife being a saint, his sons brave and his daughters virtuous, this is similar to the saying of the family of Lucas that it was noble, "for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous." There is also a notary public in the comedy, who is stated to be on honest notary, "if ever there was one."—After the comedy the boleros of the *Cachuca* were danced by a Lady and Gentleman, in a manner so admirable as to produce an unanimous encore.

The farce of "El amante prestado por dos horas," followed.

The house was well attended.

On Wednesday the same company performed "Las Carceles de Lemberg," in a very respectable manner. A comic *tonadilla* followed, sung by a Lady and two Gentlemen; this afforded infinite amusement and produced an encore, then came the boleros *del Chocolate*, by the same Lady who before danced, and another Gentleman, after which "Los tres huespedes bulados." The house was crowded to the ceiling.

The boxes on the above evenings were fully and fashionably attended. Amongst others, we observed there the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; Generals Pinedo and Rolon, ladies and family; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; the lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; Señora Ugarteche, daughter, and one of the daughters (Doña Isabel,) of the late Governor Dorrego; Señora Albarrazin and daughters; Don F. Belaustegi, lady and sister; General Mancilla and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Captain Russel Elliot of H. B. M's ship Fly, &c. &c.

We have no intention to make any comparison between the two companies who now perform at the Theatre of Buenos Ayres; thus much we will say, that the European one has far exceeded the expectations we had formed of it from the Montevideo accounts. It has not actors so good as Señores Casacuberta and David, but it can boast several of sterling merit, elegant dancers especially the lady who is both graceful and pretty; indeed the musical pieces they have introduced is a great relief to the monotony which in this respect has so long prevailed at this Theatre. Two of the ladies in company are in complexion more like daughters of the British Isles than of Spain; and one of the gentlemen so much resembles a gentleman of the commercial community of this City, that they might be taken for the two "Dromios." The applause the company has received and the immense audiences it has drawn, is a tolerable criterion of public opinion. Most heartily we should rejoice were it to remain with us during the winter, but it cannot be. It is shortly to leave this City for the Provinces and Chile. The company issued a very modest appeal to the public, stating that it had no pretensions to talent, conceiving itself far inferior in that respect to the National company.

THE NATIONAL COMPANY.

Performed on 2nd Inst., the comedy of the "Si de las niñas," in which Señora Funes as the old lady greatly distinguished herself; her pun upon Culebras's name when acting with that gentleman caused much laughter.

On 3rd "Christina." in which the heroine is a second Corinna.

On 6th "Lord Davenant," Señor Casacuberta

performed the unfortunate Davenant with infinite feeling. On the two first mentioned evenings the house was full; on the last the audience was scanty, perhaps in consequence of the play of the evening being too often repeated.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, thermometer 58 to 70.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BY WASHINGTON BROWN.

We are one race, though severed by the sea!
One spirit animates us greatly strong;
One pulse throbs in our veins, we breathe one song;
And both look forward into years to be
In the firm bonds of kindred unity.
Hampden and Washington both spoke one tongue,
Fathers of Freedom, and to both belong
These more than kings of all the wisely free.
Anger there was most fierce—and mutual blame;
And most unnatural strife—but these are gone:
Unfilial bickerings, and paternal shame;
At which good angels wept, and look on.
In government we differ, and in name—
In freedom, hopes, and heart, we yet are one!
New York, October 19, 1836.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lands for Sale.

ONE of the most eligible places in this country for an ESTANCIA AND FARM. Its local position makes it particularly advantageous for a number of purposes, being only seven leagues from town, on the river coast, with a good harbour one *cuadra* from the houses. It contains a large quantity of fine TIMBER, extending upwards of a league in length, and from 12 to 15 *cuadras* in width,—the cutting alone of which can produce from ten to twelve thousand Dollars a year, clear of expenses. To appreciate its merits, it is necessary to view it. Independent of its being able to feed constantly from two to three thousand head of cattle, there are fine patches of high ground for sheep, and the most fertile lands for all sorts of Grain, which will produce two months earlier than in other places.

There are large Lakes, with plenty of *paja* for hatching, the Owner selling annually above two thousand dollars worth. Immense quantities of Nutrias are caught on the spot and its vicinity; it is also a fine place for pigs.—A few English Farmers, with a little capital, would make fortunes in a few years.

The extent of LAND is much more than a Square League, containing a tolerable good Brick Dwelling, and some Rancho; three Carts, with 12 Oxen, some Agricultural Implements, and from 30 to 40 Miles-Cows.

For price, and further particulars, apply at Calle de Corrientes, No. 247; or to DON FELIPE SOMOSA Calle del Peru, No. 28.

Just Published.

AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Charabuco.—Dedicated to HIS EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSA, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

A General Summary of the Laws and Decrees promulgated in Buenos Ayres, from the 25th May, 1810, to the end of December, 1835; with a general Index of the contents.

It consists of two Volumes of 1835 pages; and another with the Index.
Price for the Three Volumes,—Fifty Dollars.

"The Age," of 1st January 1837.

THE above Newspaper if it is requested may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	124 1/2	a 125 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	121 a 121 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquino	7 a 7 1/2	do. do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	7 1/2 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacones	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	do. do.
6 percent Stock	102 a	62 do. percent.
Bank Shares	a	do. each.
Exchange on England	67 a	7 pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	300 a	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	p. patacon.
Do. on United States	7 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best	31 a	32 do. p. pesada.
Do. country	27 a	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26 a	29 do. do.
Do. salted	24 a	do. do.
Do. Horse	9 1/2 a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3 1/2 a	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	3 1/2 a	do. per dozen.
Wool, common	10 a	15 do. per arroba.
Hair, long	46 a	50 do. do.
Do. mixed	32 a	do. do.
Jerked Beef	14 a	17 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12 a	12 1/2 do. p. arroba.
Horns	126 a	450 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American)	a	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board	12 a	13 do. p. fanega.
Discount	1 1/2 a	2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.