

# British Packet

AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 489]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836.

[Vol. X.

## BUENOS AYRES.

The following list of foreign merchant vessels which have entered this port in the last year, presents a decrease of 48 vessels as compared with the preceding year, and 81 with that of the year 1833; the number of vessels arrived in those years being—

In 1833,	-	294
1834,	-	261

It is not for us, at the present moment, to trace the causes which have produced this diminution; they are, in fact, but too notorious. Affairs will improve. We have long indulged in this hope: "hope deferred," however, is a very sickening concern,—yet we cling to it, because "it pleases and it lasts." A continuance of domestic peace will effect much; and we trust that the year 1836 will be the harbinger of a happier epoch for the country;—not that we expect again to witness in Buenos Ayres the "palmy days" it experienced in the years 1824 and 25, but we look forward to a gradual and lasting improvement.

A LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS (excepting those of the Oriental Republic,) which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres,

From the 1st January, to 31st December, 1835.

BRITISH,	-	54
AMERICAN,	-	51
BRAZILIAN,	-	42
SARDINIAN,	-	23
FRENCH,	-	14
HAMBURG,	-	8
BREMEN,	-	7
DANISH,	-	6
SWEDISH,	-	3
DUTCH,	-	3
PORTUGUESE,	-	1
PRUSSIAN,	-	1
<b>Total,</b>	-	<b>213</b>

The barque Argentina, has not brought any very particular news from Europe. We have however been favoured with a sight of the "Sentinelle des Pyrénées, journal de Bayonne et de la Péninsule," to 3d November, and from them we glean the following information:—

Don Carlos rigidly enforces the requisition for troops, in the districts under his control. A number of young men, to avoid it, had fled to France, some of whom joined the party of emigrants at Bayonne, in order to proceed with them to Montevideo. The auxiliary French Legion, under the orders of Colonel Suarez, which was about to enter Arragon in aid of the Queen's cause, had been dissolved from want of discipline, and disagreements amongst themselves: the troops of this legion were to join other corps. The Carlist army was divided into two corps: the reserve being composed of married men, and the "corps d'operation" of single men. The Queen Regent had reviewed the National Guard at Madrid, upon which occasion she pronounced an address, concluding as follows:—"The successor of so many Kings,—the infant daughter of the Illustrious Isabel,—my daughter, in fine, Isabel II., is confided to your loyalty and to your exertions. Never forget that liberly, and even the safety of the country, are concerned in the triumph of her cause. Guard faithfully a trust so sacred: you will be recompensed with the blessings of your fellow-citizens, and in my affection and gratitude both as Queen and mother." There had been several encounters, or severe skirmishes, during the first weeks in October, between the Christianos and

Carlists, in which the killed and wounded were considerable, and both parties claimed the advantage. On the 25th October, General Evans and Brigadier Jauregui left Bilbao, with two strong columns of Spanish and British troops, consisting of 7000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and a train of flying artillery; they took the route to Durango, but when about two leagues from that city, they came in contact with a Carlist division of five battalions of Biscayans, commanded by the Maréchal de Camp, Don Manuel de Sarasa; the latter commenced the attack, and after fighting for one hour beat a retreat, falling back upon Durango, near which place they were joined by six battalions; thus reinforced, they again attacked the Christianos, who in their turn were obliged to retire with the loss of 90 killed and 140 wounded; the Carlists had 70 killed and 100 wounded. On the 27th, an action took place near Salvatierra, between the Navarre division of Carlists, and the troops of the Queen under the orders of General Cordova: the combat continued the whole of the day, and ended in favour of the Christianos. On the 28th the Carlists were reinforced by sixteen battalions of Biscayans, and recommenced the action, which proved to be a very bloody one. It is stated that 3000 men were killed in the two armies; that General Cordova had retreated to Vittoria, where he entered on 29th, taking with him 350 wounded; and that the Carlists had retired to Salvatierra, thus making it a drawn battle. The Carlists, it seems, claim the victory. The Bayonne papers aver that they were not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the battle, to give a positive opinion upon it, and that they anxiously waited further information; that from concurrent circumstances, the fortune of the day appeared to be equal. The infant Don Sebastian, nephew of Don Carlos, and son of the Princess de Beira, had arrived in Spain and was proceeding to join Don Carlos. The head-quarters of the latter was on 29th October at Salvatierra. It was reported that he was about to be crowned as King of Spain, and that this ceremony would take place in Navarre. The Carlists had established a newspaper, under the title of *Gaceta Oficial*; the first number of which was published on 27th October.

## Official Documents.

### ¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A communication, dated 14th ult., from Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Government of the Uruguay, complains that the public press in Montevideo is continually employed in vilifying the Government of Buenos Ayres;—that this conduct chiefly proceeds from a group of anarchists, who, after having desolated the Argentine Republic, which unfortunately gave them birth, have fled therefrom in order to avoid the vengeance of the laws they had so scandalously violated. That in the political movements which have occurred in the Oriental Republic, the Government of Buenos Ayres had always observed the most strict neutrality, even so far as to prevent citizens of the Oriental State who had emigrated thence and sought an asylum on the Argentine territory, from taking advantage thereof to commit hostility against their own country. That the Government of Buenos Ayres had not limited itself solely to this, but had interfered as far as possible to prevent any publication through the Buenos Ayrean press, which might give offence to neighbouring States. That for these acts of sincere friendship, all it now asked was reciprocity on the part of the Oriental State, to prevent conduct which ought not to be tolerated in any country, against another its neighbour and friend; particularly when the acts complained of emanate from persons who ungratefully take advantage of

the hospitality afforded them, to give vent to their ignoble passions. That the Government of Buenos Ayres, secure in the affection and support of the Argentine people, would view with contempt those productions of desperation, but regarding them as outrages against the dignity of the Argentine nation, it became a duty to address the Government of the Oriental State thereon, upon whose justice it relies to redress the grievance.

The Government of the Oriental Republic, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Francisco Llambi, replied to the above, under date Montevideo, 21st ult. The effect—that it would put in force every means within its attributes to curb any abuse of the liberty of the press; that it had given repeated proofs of its desire to cultivate a good understanding with friendly nations, and to remove the causes which might interrupt it. Disposed, therefore, as it was to restrain the abuses complained of, it hoped to meet with similar conduct from the Government of Buenos Ayres, and from the others of the Argentine Confederation.

A note, dated 18th ult., from the Commandant at Colonia, to the Government at Montevideo, states that some launches, with arms, had been seen on the coast of Entrerios.

A note, dated Montevideo, 21st ult., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to that of Buenos Ayres, notices the above occurrence, and trusts that the Government of Buenos Ayres, in accordance with the language of its communication of 14th ult., will take every measure to prevent any proceeding in the Argentine province of Entrerios, which may tend to disturb the tranquillity of the Oriental State.

The Captain of the Port, Don Juan Correa Morales, addressed a note dated 30th ult., to General Agustin Pinedo, Inspector-General, inclosing the declaration of the patron of the schooner-*brig* General San Martin, relative to the launches with arms said to have passed to the coast of Entrerios, and which the Government of the Oriental State speaks of. That from this declaration, it would no doubt be found that one of the launches belongs to the Island of Martin Garcia, and had gone thence armed in pursuit of Mauricio Martinez, a runaway prisoner; and that the other was probably the launch of some merchant vessel, which at a distance appeared to be armed. That notwithstanding this explanation, the Captain of the Port had ordered the Commandant of Martin Garcia to give him official information upon the subject.

The declaration alluded to, is in import nearly the same as what is above related.

A communication to His Excellency the Governor, dated 27th ult., from Don Inocencio José de Escalada, Justice of Peace of the district North of the Cathedral, gives an account of the elections to the House of Representatives, which took place on the preceding day, with the names of the members elected.

His Excellency the Governor, through the medium of Don Agustin Garrigos, Under Secretary of the Home Department, acknowledged the receipt of the above on 28th.

A communication to His Excellency the Governor, dated 29th ult., from Don Vicente Zavala, Justice of Peace of San José de Flores, states the result of the election for Flores, Moron, and Mantanza.

The receipt of the above was acknowledged the same day by Señor Garrigos.

Similar communications relative to the elections, from the Justices of Peace of Lujan, San Isidro, and Quilmes, were forwarded to the Governor, and similarly acknowledged.

*House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.*

The following gentlemen were, on Sunday last, elected Representatives of this city, to replace those who have gone out by rotation:—The Rev. Bishop, Dr. Mariano Escalada; the Canon Provisor, Dr. Miguel Garcia; Doctors Pedro Medrano, Manuel V. Moza, Manuel Insarte, Eduardo Lahitte, Roque Saenz Peña, Bernardo Pereda, Manuel Irigoyen, and Paulino Gari; Señores Juan del Pino, and Felipe E. Palacios; Generals Lucio Mansilla, Celestino Vidal, and Mariano B. Rolon; Colonel Luis Argerich.

For San José de Flores, Moron, and Matanza: the Curé Vicar Martín Boneo.

For San Isidro, San Fernando, and Conchas: Señor Eusebio Medrano.

*Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."*

The third number of the above work, was published in due order; we regret that the press of matter has not permitted us before to notice it.—It contains a "Discurso Preliminar" of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis; in which, amongst other topics, he notices that if in the countries of the River Plate, Incas were not subjugated, nor Montezumas dethroned,—the struggle was not less prolonged and sanguinary. That in Peru and Mexico, the opposition emanated from the Governments; but in this country it was the work of the people, who rose in mass against the invaders, with no other weapons than the bow and arrow, nor any other object than the preservation of their independence, which they defended with valour against the colossal power of the Kings of Spain, and troops the most warlike of Europe. Señor Angelis also mentions in this *Discurso*, the great obligations he is under to Dr. Saturnino Segurola, Canon of the *Santa Iglesia* of Buenos Ayres, for placing at his disposal the literary gems contained in his (Dr. Segurola's) select library.

After this "Discurso Preliminar," follows the first pages of a geographical and historical index to the *Historia Argentina* of Rui Diaz de Guzman; and a continuation of the journey through the Pampas, in Buenos Ayres, performed by Don Luis de la Cruz, provisional Alcalde of the *Cabildo de Concepcion de Chili*. All the remarkable incidents connected with this journey, are detailed by the Señor Alcalde in a diary which he kept, and which is now presented to the public, revised and corrected by Señor Angelis.—The daily route which the traveller took, is carefully delineated, with the names of the places from which he started, and at which he halted; so that future travellers will find in this diurnal relation, much useful information. The traveller in question passed through countries which had never before been explored by any European, and he seems to have taken every opportunity to increase the influence of the Spaniards in those regions, and to impress upon the Indians ideas of the vast power of the King of Spain; oftentimes persuading them to swear allegiance to his "*Católico Monarca, D. Carlos IV.*" and this ceremony was performed under salutes of musquetry, with exclamations from the suite of the traveller, of "*Viva el Rey, nuestro Señor.*"

We have lately received ten numbers of "Heath's Gallery of British Engravings," containing three beautiful engravings on steel, in each number, with letter-press descriptions. These engravings are indeed "a combination of all that is beautiful in art," and show the excellence to which British artists have attained. In No. 1, is a view of Dieppe;—No. 2, a portrait of Theresa;—No. 4, the Rebecca of Ivanhoe;—No. 6, the Orphan; the Love-sick Maid; and a View near Havre;—No. 9, Geraldine; Anne Page and Slender, with a distant view of Windsor Castle.

Anno.—Will't please your worship to come in, sir?  
Slender.—No; I thank you, forsooth, heartily; I am very well.

Anno.—The dinner attends you, sir!  
Slender.—I am not a hungry, I thank you, forsooth.  
Anno.—I may not go in without your worship: they will not sit till you come.

Slender.—I' faith, I'll eat nothing; I thank you as much as though I did.

Anno.—I pray you, sir, walk in.  
Slender.—I had rather walk here, I thank you.  
(*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act 1, Scene 1.)

The portrait of Beatrice, in No. 11, (that charming creature of Shakspeare's imagination,) is of infinite beauty; it is a representation of female loveliness, which, we think, has never been surpassed; it might move an anchorite.

Beatrice.—Soft and fair, fair. Which is Beatrice?  
Beatrice.—I answer to that name; (unmasking)—What is your will?

Benedick.—Do not you love me?  
Beatrice.—Why not, no more than reason.  
Benedick.—Why then, your Uncle, and the Prince, and Claudio, have been deceived; for they swore you did.  
Beatrice.—Do not you love me?  
Benedick.—Truth, no, no more than reason.  
Beatrice.—Why then, my cousin Margaret, and Ursula have been deceived; for they did swear you did.  
(*Much ado about Nothing*, Act 5, Scene 4.)

THE MOON.

Some recent numbers of the journal *Nacional*, of Montevideo, contain details of most astounding discoveries in the Moon, which, if true, (Gracious Powers, can they be true!) is the most sublime event which has ever occurred in this sublunary world;—the clouds, and "the cloud-cap't towers," sink into insignificance in comparison. Surely it is a hoax. No instrument can yet have been invented

"All the Gods to desery,  
And the Moon's privy secrets and motions to spy!"

The very idea of such a discovery absorbs all one's thoughts. We can now scarcely think of any thing else,—the more so, as some *sabios* of Buenos Ayres conceive the affair very probable. However, thus says the *Nacional*, copying from the Edinburgh Journal of Sciences,—

"GRAND ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY, recently made by SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, L. L. D., F. R. S., &c.; at the Cape of Good Hope.

"We have the happiness (says the aforesaid Edinburgh Journal,) to make known to the British public, and to all the civilized world, the recent astronomical discoveries which, raising an imperishable monument of the epoch in which we live, will give to the present generation of the human race, a proud distinction with succeeding ones," &c. &c. &c. The Journal then, evidently inspired by the stupendous grandeur and sublimity of the subject, enters into a variety of profound observations; and proceeds to state that in order to account for their enthusiasm, they will at once relate that by means of a telescope of vast dimensions, and of a mechanism entirely new, Herschel, junior, in his Observatory situated in the southern hemisphere, had recently made the most extraordinary discoveries in all the planets of our solar system; had discovered planets appertaining to other systems; obtained views the most clear and perfect of the objects contained in the moon, equal in distinctness to what the naked eye might perceive on the earth at a hundred yards distance; resolved in the affirmative the question whether that satellite is or is not inhabited, and by what class of beings; established upon solid bases a new theory of the phenomenon of the comets, and corrected all the principal astronomical problems.—The Journal then states that their prior and at present exclusive knowledge relative to this event, is owing to the friendship of Doctor Andrew Grant, pupil of Mr. Herschel, Sen., and for many years the inseparable friend of Mr. Herschel, Jun., Dr. Grant, the amanuensis of Herschel, Jun., at the Cape of Good Hope, and who was also the indefatigable superintendent of his telescope during the period of its construction and operations, was authorized to transmit them (the Editors,) information equal in general interest to that which Dr. Herschel himself has sent to the Royal Society; that voluminous documents upon the subject, are now in possession of a committee of that scientific institution. *Los adjuntos grabados* (says the journal,) represent the lunar animals and other objects, and the phases of divers planets, copied exactly from the sketches made in the Observatory by Mr. Herbert Home, who conveyed the series of powerful reflecting glasses from London to the Cape of Good Hope, and assiduously assisted in their erection. The engraving of the girdle of Jupiter, is a copy from a sketch made by Dr. Herschel himself, and contains the results of his latest observations of this planet; the segment of the interior ring of Saturn, is taken from a sketch made by Dr. Grant.

The inhabitants of the moon are described as being at all appearance human beings, because when their wings were passive they walked upright and majestically. They were observed for some minutes, at the apparent distance of half a mile; other glasses were then introduced into the telescope, which brought them to the distance of eighty yards, and they were then distinctly and clearly seen. They were in height about four feet, and covered in every part, except the face, with bright hair of bronze colour; they had also wings on their shoulders. Their faces were of copper-colour, and they were creatures evidently superior to the great orang-outang, their expression being open and intelligent, with forehead

more expanded; the mouth, however, was very prominent. In the general symmetry of the body, they were infinitely superior to the orang-outang, so much so, that Lieut. Drummond said that were it not for their large wings, they would appear on a parade like some of the old militia of London. The hair of the head was darker than that on the body; the feet could only be seen when raised alternately to walk, and from what could be remarked on a view so transitory, they appeared delicate, and very protuberant at the heel. These lunar inhabitants were at various times observed: at some periods they were obviously in conversation, their gestures, and the varied action of their hands and arms, left not a doubt of their being rational beings. A party of them was observed bathing in a lake, on the margin of which was a small wood; when in the water, they extended their wings, and it was then noticed that the wings were of great length and similar in form to those of the bat. The latest observations upon the habits of these creatures, who were of both sexes, produced most remarkable results; it was thought that some of them were far superior in intellect to others of their race. It was expected that the full particulars of this grand discovery would shortly be published by Dr. Herschel; and it seems that the Editors of the Edinburgh journal were requested by Dr. Grant not to publish some parts of his communication,—parts which were extremely curious: that they have acted accordingly, although they aver they cannot coincide in the reasons alleged for this omission. That the paragraphs thus omitted, contain facts which would be incredible to readers unacquainted with the principles and capacity of the telescope which has made these wonderful discoveries. Dr. Herschel's work, it is said, will be accompanied with certificates from the civil and military authorities, and various clergymen of the Cape of Good Hope, all of whom had ocular demonstration of the wonders in question.

The above is a mere outline of what has been published in the *Nacional*, purporting to be an extract from the Edinburgh Journal of Sciences.—We have heard that it is an old tale newly revived, with additions, such as the introduction of Sir John Herschel's name, &c. &c. It is probable that Sir John has made discoveries useful to science during his abode at the Cape. The English journals, however, recently received in this city, do not give the least hint that such is the case. If the details in the *Nacional* be a fable, it has been extremely well got up;—but should they prove true, *caramba!* we shall rejoice in having lived in the present generation. It has long been thought that telescopes are only in their infancy; they may have been improved of late, so as to discover inhabitants in the moon, in addition to the man who was sent there for "picking up sticks on a Sunday."

**MOST HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.**—It is seldom that we are called upon to record a more horrible or shocking occurrence than that described in the annexed extract of a letter, dated Belkville, Miss., August 13th, 1835:—

"A most singular and tragical incident took place in this village, that has cast a gloom over the spirits of all the citizens, and clothed one of our most respectable families in mourning. Preparations had been for some time making to erect a large four story mill and manufactory, in the east part of the village, and Tuesday last was appointed for the raising. As it was a matter in which the public had taken a great interest, the whole population of the surrounding country assembled; arrangements were made for a large dinner party, and a bough house was erected for the females. With a view of surprising the women, some young men had the night previous secreted in a thick grove of bushes about 200 yards from the bough house, a 9 pound field-piece, heavily loaded, intending to discharge it when the party were seated at the table. Unfortunately, it was pointed directly at the west opening of the bough house. Some wretch in the mean time had taken a cat, confined its legs, and placed it in the gun. When the party were seated at table the cannon was fired. Mrs. Blakeson, the wife of the chief magistrate of the village, who was at the head of the table, had at that instant risen for some purpose, when the cat struck her just below the shoulders, and passed through her body; she uttered a single scream, and fell lifeless into the arms of a lady who was next to her: she was a highly accomplished and interesting lady, and the

mother of seven children, the eldest being but six years old. The cat passed over the whole length of the table, upsetting several decanters and pitchers, and its head was driven through an inch board at the east end of the bough house, where it lodged; and what is most extraordinary, although stunned and apparently dead, it has recovered, and is now alive and well. The authorities have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of the miscreant who was the author of this diabolical piece of mischief."—*Western Herald, (or Richard Adams Locke.)*

The *funcion* which the coloured people of the brotherhood *del Rosario* dedicate every year to the Holy Virgin, took place on Sunday last in the Church of San Domingo, at which Bishop Escalada assisted. In the afternoon there was a procession from the Church through the streets, with music, &c., which was attended by all the clergy of the establishment, and a great concourse of people. The *Mayordomos* and *Mayordomas* of the *funcion* made great exertions that it should be celebrated with splendour and solemnity, and they perfectly succeeded. The exterior of San Domingo's Church was illuminated on the eve of the *funcion*, and fire-works were discharged from the pavement in front.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Commercial Academy, No. 30, CALLE DE LA CATEDRAL.

AT THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the above Establishment, on THURSDAY, the 24th ult., the following Pupils obtained the PRIZES (\*) in their respective Classes:—

- Reading.**  
*First Class.*—First Prize, John Wilson; second Prize, Robert Grant.  
*Second Class.*—First Prize, John Hyndman; second do., Mariano Amezaga.  
*Third Class.*—First Prize, Gustavus Sunblad; second do., Charles Grant.  
*Fourth Class.*—First Prize, James Millar; second ditto, Charles Tidblom.  
*Fifth Class.*—First Prize, Joseph Mackinney; second do., John Campsie.  
*Sixth Class.*—First Prize, Frederick Mayer; second do., William Black.

- English Grammar.**  
*First Class.*—First Prize, Charles Villatte; second do., Charles Dick.  
*Second Class.*—First Prize, John Ramsay; second do., William Foreyth.

- Spanish.**  
*Reading Class.*—First Prize, George Rogers; second do., Mariano Amezaga.  
*Spanish Grammar.*—First Prize, Robert Grant; second prize, George Rogers.

- Arithmetic.**  
*First Class.*—First Prize, James Linsay; second prize, Robert Grant.  
*Second Class.*—First Prize, William Lawrence; second prize, William Liddle.  
*Third Class.*—First Prize, John Ramsay; second prize, James Galbraith.  
*Fourth Class.*—First Prize, David Ramsay; second do., Gustavus Sunblad.

- Writing.**  
*First Class.*—First Prize, Mariano Amezaga; second prize, Frederick Acuña.  
*Second Class.*—First Prize, José M. Gutierrez; second prize, Charles Villatte.  
*Third Class.*—First Prize, Luis Braga; second prize, George Bayley.  
*Fourth Class.*—First Prize, James Galbraith; second prize, Alexander Dupignac.  
*Fifth Class.*—First Prize, Benjamin Simons; second prize, James Noble.  
*Sixth Class.*—First Prize, Joseph Mackenney; second prize, Joseph Davies.  
*Seventh Class.*—First Prize, George Tidblom; second prize, Frederick Bayley.

REWARDS were also assigned the following, for Good Conduct, and general eminence in their respective classes:—James Grant, James Barton, Alexander Forsyth, Miguel E. Anst, Thomas Craigallie, Joseph Fientoni, William White, Thomas Barton, William Frogat, Thomas Hunt, John Milner, and William Beech.

MR. RAMSAY avails himself of this opportunity to return his most grateful acknowledgments to the Public, for the liberal patronage dispensed to his Establishment during the past year; and begs leave to state, that the Academy will be re-opened on MONDAY the 4th January, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

(\*) It may be proper to observe, for the information of Parents, that on this occasion the Prizes were not awarded either according to the arbitrary judgment of the Teacher, or the accidental opinion of those who were present at the Examination, but from a correct record of their respective standings for the last four months. As this plan is unquestionably more equitable in principle, and better calculated to secure the general punctuality and diligence of the Pupils, it will be rigidly adhered to for the future; and, consequently, Parents and Guardians will do well to remind those under their charge, that to gain Prizes, two things are indispensably necessary:—*constant attendance; and regular systematic application throughout the whole year.*

## For Sale,

AT No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo, price, Three Dollars.—*The Guia de la Ciudad, y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres, for the year 1836.*

## Wants a Situation,

A S CLERK and BOOKKEEPER, a Young Man who has had several years experience in a respectable House in this City.—Satisfactory references can be given as to character and ability.  
 A line addressed A. B., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be attended to.

## Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received Powers of Attorney from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of NEW YORK, to act as their Agent and Attorney for BUENOS AYRES and the neighbouring Ports; and also similar Powers from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of BOSTON, to act in said capacity for BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, and their vicinities;—hereby gives notice that he is ready to exercise said Powers in all cases in which the interests of said Companies are involved; and has appointed G. W. DUSENBERG, Esq., his Deputy at Montevideo.

EDWARD DORR.

Buenos Ayres, December 10, 1835.

## Spanish Language Taught.

ENQUIRE at MR. HARGREAVE'S, No. 55, Calle de la Piedad; or at No. 140, Calle de Chill.

## Just Received, and for Sale

AT No. 14, CALLE DE MAYPU.

NEWMAN & BARRETT'S Spanish and English Dictionary, large edition, revised and improved by M. Seoane; M'Henry's Spanish Grammar; Enfield's Speaker; Murray's Reader; Goldsmith's History of England; Goldsmith's History of Rome; Goldsmith's History of Greece; Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; Pinnock's Catechism of England, Rome, and Greece; Butler's Modern Atlas; Joyce's Arithmetic; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Murray's English Grammar; Murray's English Exercises; Blair's Preceptor; Mavor's Spelling Books; Knowles' Expositor; Mavor's Nepos; Robinson's Grammar of History; Arabian Nights Entertainments; Mangnall's Questions, &c. &c.; together with a general Assortment of Copy Books.

Also, Counting-House Books, in sets complete, or separately, to the wish of the buyer.

## Notice.

THE TAVERN & HOTEL called BUEN TRATO, which was opened last Summer at SAN ISIDRO, by D. JUAN AMAYA, is re-opened under the superintendance of another person, who hopes to merit the support of the Public, by strict attention to their service, and by providing Refreshments, and Wines and Spirits, of the first quality. The greatest care will be taken of the Horses and equipage of the Visitors; and the prices will be moderate.

The Proprietor likewise offers to send out Breakfasts, Dinners, &c., by the month, or otherwise, to any of the residents in San Isidro, or to others who propose to make a temporary stay there.

San Isidro, November 18, 1835.

On the 25th ult., Commodore Renshaw, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the United States on this station, accompanied by the Consul, Mr. Eben. Ritchie Dorr, had a long private conference with His Excellency the Governor of the Province, at His Excellency's private residence.—We understand that the result of this interview has been to confirm, on both sides, the high esteem which was before reciprocally felt.—(*Gaceta Mercantil, 28th ult.*)

There was no *retreta* on Saturday evening last, the weather being boisterous, with "lots" of dust; notwithstanding which, the streets were crowded with ladies "shopping."

THE ALAMEDA was literally deserted on Sunday last; the wind was high, and the weather altogether unpleasant. A number of equestrians, however, of both sexes, made excursions from town.

The unsettled weather during the week, prevented bathers from taking their usual recreation in the river.

The convent of Bernardines, of Pisa, contains the largest kettle known in the world. It is of cast-iron, and measures fifty feet in height, and a hundred and forty feet in circumference; it daily prepares food for six thousand paupers.

On the tomb of Purcell, the musician, in Westminster Abbey, it is set forth that "Purcell is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be excelled." The widow of a celebrated pyrotechnician was so pleased with this epitaph that she determined to adopt it for her husband, and wrote accordingly, that "he was gone to that blessed place where only his fire works could be excelled!"

*Astley's.*—Equestrian exercises were first introduced at Paris by the elder Astley, whose troop made a winter excursion from the Westminster Amphitheatre, to the French capital, and performed in a Circus lit by 2,000 lamps. To Astley's company succeeded that of Franconi.

*Providence and Flour.*—A layman in New Bedford (U. S.), who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:—"Brethren, I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour at Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 barrels, fresh, superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

*Physicians.*—The best Physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Merriman, and Dr. Quiet.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	George Bely & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,.....	John Harratt & Sons,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind,.....	George Bely & Co.,.....	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson,.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,.....	Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelson,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Delta, Francis,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Macheland, Barstow,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Brig Ceres, Wynne,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Canada, Hicks,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Ports in the Pacific
Ship Hewes, Marshall,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Creole, G. Benjamin,.....	Narciso Martinez,.....	West Indies.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,.....	José Ortiz Basnaldo,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeune Charles, Abraham,.....	Poncel & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Cecilia, Loigren,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cesar, Deetjen,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Trafalgar, T. Lotero,.....	Manuel S. de la Maza,.....	Cadiz.
Polacre Industria, Bernardo Vinelli,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Caboco, Juan A. Madeira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**BRITISH.**—Ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell.  
**AMERICAN.**—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain —, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Renshaw.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 28.—Wind S., strong at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian zuzanca S. Antonio y Animas, José Joaquin Viana, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt, &c.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

December 27.—Wind E., strong in the evening.

Arrived, French brig June Charles, Abraham, from Havre de Grace 6th October, Montevideo 24th inst., with general cargo, to Poucet & Co.

Sailed, National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

December 26.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 25.—Wind E.—slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, National steam-rocket Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 20th, to Davison, Miller & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Relampago, Risso, and do. do. Rusu, Schiaffino, both for Montevideo.

Danish brig Proteus, H. P. Holm, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zunaran & Treserra, with 504 tierros yerba, and 7 cases of coffee, &c. &c.

Passenger, Monsieur Antoine Malasia.

Danish brig Pizarro, Maag, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Kirck, with 3940 quintals jerked beef. Passenger, Monsieur M. Jaime Cruzet.

December 31.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner-brig Concepcion, Paolo Bartolo Carvassa, from Savona 6th September, Cape de Verds 3d November, Montevideo 30th inst., with paper, spirits, wine, glass, &c., to Horne & Alsogaray.

Sailed, National brig Domingo, Ferreira Magellanes, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with about 400 quintals jerked beef, onions, oil, &c., and mares and asses.

The Proteus and Pizarro, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

January 1.—Wind N.—slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

American ship Peruvian, Stansbury, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frenzier & Co., with 7412 dry hides, 10 bales with about 300 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with about 100 doz. nutria skins, 195 do. with about 4675 arrobas wool.

Passengers for Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Palmer, Misses Julia and Sarah Palmer, Masters Charles, William Franklin, and George Palmer, and servant.

National schr.-brig Caroline, Burnmaster, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with salt, &c.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 2d inst.—Cigar, for Valparaiso.  
On 3d inst.—Joseph, for Havre de Grace.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The masts, sails, rigging, &c., of the French brig Veloce, wrecked in the bay of San Borombon, were sold by auction, on Tuesday last.

### Arrived at Ralmouth.

October 10.—H. B. M.'s packet Opossum, from Rio Janeiro 11th August, with the mail forwarded leuce 18th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

### Arrived at Baltimore.

About 4th October.—American ship Ferrata, from Montevideo.

About 15th October.—American brig Amazon, Hugg, from Montevideo.

American brig Odessa, Deanning, from ditto.

### Arrived at Montevideo.

23d inst.—French brig Bon Pere, from Marseilles 16th October.

American brig Francis James, from Baltimore 30th October, with about 1000 barrels flour, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

23d.—British ship Brazilian, from Bayona 3d November, to Lafone & Co., with 221 emigrants.

Neapolitan brig San Francisco Xavier, from Rio Janeiro 5th, with flour, to José Gestat.

Bremen brig Gottfried Meucken, W. Dewald, from Lisbon 10th October, with salt.

24th.—Brazilian brig Augusta, from Parangara 14th inst. Dutch brig Hesperus, from St. Ebes 1st November, with salt and gin, to Zimmermann & Co.

Brazilian brig Piedad, from Yaguapé 12th inst.

Sardinian schr.-brig Concepcion, from Savona 6th September, Cape de Verds 3d November, to F. Juanico. 26th.—American brig Elvira, George Day, from Tarra-gona 27th September, Gibraltar 6th October, with wine, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

## ORIENTAL STATE.

The Government at Montevideo has issued an *Auerdo*, dated 24th ult., in which, after an exordium relative to the liberty of the press, and the mischiefs which an abuse of that liberty may cause, it requests the public writers in the Oriental territory to refrain from assailing in their writings the political system and administrative acts of friendly nations; appealing to their patriotism, that they will not disregard the invitation in question. If, however, the present admonition has not the desired effect, the Government, in order to prevent the embarrassments which may accrue therefrom, reserves to itself to promulgate other resolutions analogous to the occasion.

The Montevideo journals contain some documents relative to the conduct of a Brazilian schooner of war, on 17th ult., near the port of San Servando, which caused the loss of an Oriental launch, &c. &c. There was no particular news from Rio Grande,—at least not any that could be relied upon.

The following explanations relative to the New Custom-house Law, inserted in our last, may perhaps be necessary:—

Silver guitar-strings, means plated as well as silver. Machines for coffee, is only applicable to coffee pots termed "percolators," of pewter or tin. The explanation of "sheet or block tin," for *lata* and *laton*, is correct;—no articles made of sheet brass, copper, or iron, are prohibited. Ladies and skimmers are meant by the prohibition of "espunderas." The decree, of course, must be understood literally.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Talbot sailed hence yesterday;—her Captain and officers carry with them the good wishes of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. There has been one thing remarked in the Talbot,—that the crews of her boats always came on shore uniformly and well dressed; which is more than can be said of many British vessels of war which have visited Buenos Ayres.

Yesterday being "New-Year's-Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather, however, was unsettled, and the excursionists to the *campo* were but few.

THE WEATHER, during the week, has been cool considering the season of the year,—thermometer 66 to 74. On the morning and evening of Thursday, the air was quite "wintry."

After the remarks we had written relative to the reported discoveries in the moon had gone to press, we were aroused from our reverie by reading the following in the *Liverpool Mercury* of 25th September last:—

Since the days of Palmanazer, who fabricated a language, grammar, dictionary, &c., of a people whom he had never visited, and since the more recent *fourberie* of the younger Ireland, who palmed off a tragedy of his own for one of Shakspeare's, there has never been a more ingenious or successful fraud perpetrated on the credulity of mankind, than that which has been recently practised upon some of the American journalists, as we find it recorded in the last New York papers. The Editors of the *Sun*, one of the cheap publications of New York, published an article on the subject of alleged astonishing discoveries lately made by means of the telescope of Sir John Herschell, at the Cape of Good Hope. The article, which was announced as extracted from the supplement to the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, has occupied whole pages of some of the New York papers, the Editors of several of which have expressed their conviction of the truth and their astonishment and delight at the new discoveries in the lunar regions.

The writer of this successful hoax, set out with some account of the modern improvements in telescopes, including the celebrated reflector of the elder Herschell, in the course of which he evinces a knowledge of his subject well calculated to prepare the reader for the reception of the wonders he is about to reveal to the astonished world. The great reflector constructed by the elder Herschell, was, as he states, forty feet long, with an object glass four feet in diameter, possessing a magnifying power of more than six thousand times. As this well-known telescope had never led to the miraculous discoveries said to have been subsequently made by the younger Herschell, we are informed that the instrument carried out by the latter to the Cape of Good Hope, is infinitely more powerful than the former, the object glass being no less than twenty-four feet in diameter, six times the size of that with which the father made so many astronomical discoveries. The weight of the lens, we are further informed, is nearly seven tons, and the magnifying power of the instrument 42,000 times. This enormous lens was, it seems, constructed at Dumbar-ton, a circumstance we never before heard stated.

In reckoning up the cost of this ponderous lens, the writer has committed an oversight, which, had it not

unaccountably escaped the observation of the American Editors, must of itself have convinced them that the whole story was of home manufacture. The article, as we have already stated, is said to be from the Supplement to the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, and yet the items to which we have just alluded are given in dollars, after the mode of reckoning used in the United States of America, but never adopted in this country in speaking of a pure English transaction. If the narrative did not, throughout, bear internal testimony of ingenious fabrication, this little slip might have opened the eyes of our American brother Editors to the real state of the case. We long to hear the history of the rise, progress, and explosion of this ingenious tale of some modern optical Manufacturer.

It is most extraordinary that men of education could possibly believe that objects two or three feet in height, could be clearly discerned moving on the surface of the moon, which is distant from this our earth about 237,000 miles. The greatest distance at which the human figure was ever distinctly made out, according to what we have heard, was related to us by the late Mr. Walker, the astronomical lecturer, who, in the course of some conversation we had with him on the power of telescopes, informed the writer of this article that by means of a capital instrument, and under peculiarly favourable circumstances, he once distinctly saw some haymakers at work forty miles distant, as the crow flies,—about a six-thousandth part of the distance at which our modern star-gazers are said to have discovered objects only two or three feet in stature! It is to be regretted that Major Longbow, when he visited our secondary planet, and exchanged a pinch of snuff and partook of a tumbler of whiskey toddy with the man in the moon, did not favour us with some particulars as to the inhabitants and natural curiosities of those regions. Perhaps the lunar punch might have rendered that renowned traveller somewhat oblivious.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ARGENTINES," in reply to "SUNNY," is too caustic. We are not able to discover in the article inserted in our last, any thing to the disparagement of the religion of the country, or of the moral character of its inhabitants. We will confess, however, that we are somewhat "obtuse" in these matters. Could we have persuaded ourselves that such was "its occult design," as ARGENTINES insinuates, it certainly never would have appeared in our columns. ARGENTINES may be assured that we shall never be swayed from our course by sectarian bias, and that our sympathies are far from being engaged in the cause of religious controversy. We consider the country happy where such feuds are unknown, and would deem it highly offensive to the interests of social welfare, to be accessory in introducing them amongst us.

### Died.

On the 19th September last, at Fairview-House, near Liverpool, aged 13½ years, WILLIAM WALTER, the eldest son of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, Esq., who was for many years a resident in this city.

At Montevideo, on 11th October last, aged 8½ months, HIRAM JOSEPH, the Son of HIRAM CROOME. And on 13th ult., in the same city, aged 18½ years, AGNES, the Wife of HIRAM CROOME.—She was conspicuous for her virtues and many amiable qualities, and her disconsolate husband deeply deplores her loss.

## Union Library & Reading Room.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Institution, will take place at the Room No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, (over Mr. Steadman's), on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th instant. A full attendance is requested.

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 —	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	118 — 119	do. do.
Plata acuminada,.....	63 — 74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74 —	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patagona,.....	74 — 74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	65 — 65½	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63 —	per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350 — 355	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 —	do. p. p. p. p. p. p. p.
Do. on United States,.....	74 —	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29 — 29½	do. p. peso. do.
Do. country,.....	26 — 27	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	26 — 26½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21½ — 22½	do. do.
Do. Hones,.....	63 — 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	10 — 15	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	84 — 85	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 — 12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	55 — 36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20½ — 21½	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15 — 17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 — 500	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 — 75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	6 — 9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 — 1½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDED, Responsible Editor.