

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have but little domestic intelligence of a political character to communicate this week, except what may be gathered from our usual compendium of the official documents; all of which we invariably notice in some shape or other, for the purpose of keeping the "log" correct.—"Things," at the present moment, are rather dull here, but they will "mend shortly,"—this is always a dull time of the year in Buenos Ayres.

The news we have inserted in another part of our paper, from Peru, is somewhat interesting; thank Heaven Buenos Ayres is free from civil war—whatever may be its misfortunes in other respects.

The Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Consul General of France, addressed a note to the Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, on 31st ult., inclosing the copy of a letter he had received, under date 30th ult., from Captain Catherinean, who commanded the French brig *Veloce*, at the time she was wrecked in the Bay of San Borombon; both documents were published in the *Gaceta* of 4th inst. The letter from Captain Catherinean states: That if gratitude is at all times a duty, it is to him at the present moment something more—a necessity. That deprived of all other means of paying this sacred debt, he wishes that the conduct of generous men, whom he and his companions in misfortune will ever remember with gratitude, should be generally known. That wrecked in the Bay of San Borombon, and escaped to shore with difficulty, he and his companions at first apprehended danger from the inhabitants, and made preparations for defence; but events evinced how they had erred in this supposition.—After having passed a night of misery they were received with open arms at the *estancia* of Don Francisco Peñeiro, distant two leagues from the coast; which *estancia* was under the charge of the Capataz, Don Inocencio Aguirre. That he (the Captain), can never be sufficiently thankful to this worthy Argentine, for the hospitality and friendship with which he received the shipwrecked men; every thing was done to alleviate their misfortunes, servants and horses were placed at their disposal. Señor Peñeiro the moment he was informed of the event hurried to give them assistance, and made the most generous offers.—"What men are those! (says the Captain.) accept the tribute of acknowledgement which is your due. And these, then, are the men who are often spoken of as being uncivilized! Would to Heaven that dispositions so noble were found in every country."

The Captain concludes by requesting the Consul to make known through the medium of the public journals of Buenos Ayres, conduct which reflects such honor upon the Argentine character.

Extract of a Letter from Rio Grande, dated 29th ult.:—"The President has been rejected by the Cámara at Puerto Alegre: and although his friends here are making exertions that the subject may be reconsidered, we think the prospect not very encouraging."

Flour at Rio Grande, on 29th ult., 15 to 15\$500 per barrel.

Official Documents.

[VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A communication dated San Andres de Giles 21st ult., from the Justice of Peace &c., of that district, addressed to his Excellency the Governor,

incloses the names of 248 resident Citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th of March last; which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

A similar communication was forwarded on the 24th ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the district of Pergamino de Giles, containing the names of 360 resident citizens.

As also one dated 28th ult., from the Justice of Peace &c., of San José de Flores, containing the names of 285 resident citizens.

As also one dated 31st ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Capilla del Señor, containing the names of 364 resident citizens.

The above mentioned documents were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

Various documents were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 2nd and 4th inst., containing the result of the late elections to the House of Representatives.

A decree dated 31st ult., appoints the following Gentlemen as Justices of Peace of this City, viz., North of the Cathedral, Don Isidro Peralta, South of do., " Julian Vivar, San Nicolas, " Julian Salomon, Monserrat, " Manuel Maestra, Concepcion, " Luciano Montedecora, San Telmo, " Julian Beron, Piedad, " Saturnino Unzué, Socorro, " Gabriel Ferriera, San Miguel, " José Marzano, Pilar, " Martin Hidalgo, Balvaneda, " Estaquio Ximenez.

A decree dated 31st ult., appoints Don Bonifacio Huergo, Counsel for the poor and minors for the year 1836.

A communication dated 31st ult., from Don Agustin Garrigos, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, addressed to Don Miguel Righos, notifies to him the above appointment, and states how highly His Excellency the Governor was satisfied with the manner in which Señor Righos had fulfilled the duties of the office in question, during the time it was confided to him.

A decree dated 31st ult., orders that the laws respecting licences and stamps for the year 1835, be continued for the present year with a few alterations which the decree specifies.

Receptory bills in circulation on the 1st of January, 1836.—5,313,000 dollars.

Three communications dated Mendoza, 12th ult., from Don Pedro Molina, Governor of that Province, addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Capitan General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 4th inst.; the first acknowledges the receipt of the communication dated the 9th of November, stating that those charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue were in safe custody in Buenos Ayres, the 2nd relates to the appointment of Col. Manuel Lopez, as Governor of Cordova, which event the Governor of Mendoza states is highly satisfactory, and the 3rd relates to the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue.

Two communications dated San Luis, 22nd ult., from Don Gregorio Calderon, Governor of that Province, addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Capitan General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 4th inst.; one relates to the appointment of Col. Manuel Lopez, as Governor

of Cordova, the other states that the Province of San Luis which had suffered so much from the ravages of the Indians, was now relieved from the further outrages of these marauders, owing to the exertions and assistance rendered by His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and in consequence thereof the families who had emigrated from San Luis had returned to their homes.

A note dated 27th ult. from the Governor of Buenos Ayres to that of Tucuman, acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the latter, containing the particulars of the attempt made by Don Xavier Lopez with an armed force to create a revolution in the province of Tucuman, and the frustration thereof.

A communication dated Parana 16th ult., from Don Pascual Echague, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, incloses a decree of the House of Representatives of the Province of Entrerios, dated 15th ult., re-appointing him (Señor Echague,) Governor of that Province.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, replied to the above on the 4th inst., congratulating Señor Echague on his appointment.

A decree dated 5th inst., appoints Don Manuel Vicente Maza, to be President of the Chamber of Justice for the year, 1836.

A communication dated Cordova 20th ult. from Col. Manuel Lopez, Governor of that Province, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, incloses some further documents connected with the Murders committed on Gen. Quiroga and his retinue; these documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 7th inst.

Various communications were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst., from Don Rafael Atienza, Governor of the Province of Corrientes; Don Felipe Ibarra, Governor of Santiago del Estero; and Don Alejandro Heredia, Governor of Tucuman. They are addressed to the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Cordova, and relate to the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue; and to the affairs of Cordova, and the assumption to office of Colonel Manuel Lopez as Governor of Cordova, of which they highly approve.

A decree of the Governor of Tucuman, dated 15th ult., orders that all persons who receive incendiary publications vilifying the Confederate Governments, and who do not immediately present them to the Police Department, be, on conviction, expelled the Province as suspicious persons.

A communication, dated 5th inst., from Don Salvador Aguirre, Justice of Peace of Lujan, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, states that he is authorised by the agricultural community of the district of Lujan, to express their gratitude to him for the decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat and flour, except under the conditions named in the decree. That they view the said decree as being the means of promoting the industry and consequently the prosperity of the country, &c. &c.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Don Agustin Garrigos, replied to the above on 7th inst., to the effect—that His Excellency the Governor felt much gratified in receiving the communication in question; and that His Excellency was convinced that unless protection and encouragement be given to agriculture, the commerce of the country could not flourish, and be promoted in a manner so as to benefit the country in general.

PERU.

The mail from Chili arrived on 1st inst., by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso to 30th November, and from those journals, and other sources, we have obtained the following information relative to Peruvian affairs.

General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, left Cusco on the 10th of September with three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, leaving in that city and its different departments about 5000 men under the command of General Herrera. The President, with the above mentioned troops, in all about 3000 men, accompanied by Generals Braun, Andrada, O'Connor, and the Grand-Marshal Serdeña, proceeded to Arequipa; in which city he was met by General Orbegoso, President of the Republic of Peru, and Generals Tristan, Nieto, and Guiros. President Santa-Cruz, during his stay in Arequipa, made arrangements for the meeting of a Congress to represent the four departments of Peru,—viz., Arequipa, Puno, Cusco, and Ayacucho; the members forming the said Congress were to assemble on 25th October at Siquanni, a village in a central situation as it regards the four departments, situated 25 leagues South of Cusco. Their first discussion it was thought would be upon the best mode of governing their country. It was supposed that General Pio Tristan would be named President of the four departments. President Santa-Cruz left Arequipa on the 12th of October for Cusco, after stationing on the coasts of that vicinity the troops he brought from Cusco. President Orbegoso, and Generals O'Connor and Serdeña also quitted Arequipa, to take command of the army on the coast towards Ica. General Moran marched from Cusco on 6th September, with 1500 men of the Peruvian army of President Orbegoso, for Ayacucho, in which city he left 700 of said troops, and with the remaining 800 advanced as far as the bridge of Escochaco, 22 leagues from Xauja, but as no late intelligence had been received from him it was surmised he had met with a defeat; the forward movements which the troops of his enemy (General Salaverry) had made, gave some probability to the report. After the defeat of General Gamarra at Yanacocha, that General, in company with Generals Elespury, Bujanda, and others of his officers, went to Lima: General Salaverry was then with his army at Pisco; he was so enraged with the proceedings of Gamarra, that he ordered him and all who had accompanied him to be arrested on a charge of conspiracy. The prisoners were forwarded to Pisco, and from the anger expressed by Salaverry against them, and his known determined character, many thought they would be shot: after a few days, however, he banished Gamarra to Central America, and liberated the rest. The entrance of President Santa-Cruz into Arequipa, was a sort of triumph. The inhabitants had been greatly alarmed with accounts of the ferocity of the Indians who formed the major part of Gamarra's army, and were told that he had promised them the plunder of their city in the event of his triumphing over Santa-Cruz. "Had he triumphed," says a private letter, "it would be easy to guess the fate of the immense quantity of British property now in Arequipa, and of its many lovely girls, who, in beauty and suavity of manners, can only be rivalled in South America by the Buenos Ayrean fair."

On one occasion during the battle of Yanacocha, General Gamarra hoisted a black flag, with the figure of a skull in red cloth placed in the centre, and the words—*Ni pide ni doy quarter!* This flag was captured, and is now in the possession of Colonel John O'Brien. The day previous to the battle, Gamarra called together all his officers in the town of Anduigaylllos, where they signed a document declaring *guerra á muerte* (war to the knife,) against the Bolivians and their allies; which document was found in the portmanteau of Colonel Latorre, when he was taken prisoner.—Latorre was an excellent officer, and a fine young man; he was beloved by all who knew him. He was however a violent Gamarrista, and as such was marked out for punishment by President Santa-Cruz, who gave him only two hours to prepare for death. The ill-fated Latorre was shot at San Sebastian, on 15th August, within two hours after his sentence had been notified to him. Colonel Almoute was also shot,—he had been in the army of President Orbegoso, and deserted to that of General Gamarra a few days before the battle of Yanacocha, in which battle he was made prisoner. General Miller was at Arequipa, but without any military employment. Colonel John O'Brien accompanied President Santa-Cruz to Arequipa, and in a few days after the Colonel's arrival in that city, he was appointed by President

Santa-Cruz and President Orbegoso, to proceed to Chili in order to fit out a few ships of war to cope with the squadron of General Salaverry, which he was to sail in quest of, and make every effort to destroy. The Colonel was in treaty with the Chilean Government for the purchase of the Chilean brig of war Aquiles, but it seems he was in great want of naval officers, and has been heard to say that if he had his friend and countryman Admiral William Brown with him, he had little doubt that the naval part of the warfare against Salaverry would be promptly brought to a successful close. However, as it was, it was thought that a combat between the rival squadrons would soon take place. That of Salaverry consisted of the *Libertad*, a fine ship of 22 guns; the *Congress*, 18 guns; and some small vessels. The two former ships were blockading Arica. Colonel O'Brien came to Valparaiso on 10th November, from Islay, in His Britannic Majesty's ketch *Basilisk*, (6 guns.) Lieut. Gordon G. Macdonald, Commander. The Colonel was at Santiago de Chili in the latter end of November, and was then about to set out on his return to Valparaiso.

The journal *Rejenerador de Lima*, has published a long exposition, arraigning the conduct of the President of Bolivia for interfering in the domestic disputes of Peru; citing a number of examples from ancient and modern history to prove that such injustice and violence almost invariably recoil upon those who use such weapons. The *Rejenerador* lashes President Santa-Cruz without mercy, heedless of the decree of outlawry pronounced by the said President against Editors who write in favour of General Salaverry and his Government.

From these details of the affairs of Peru, it might be supposed that the civil war there would be protracted. Private letters, however, express a different opinion. President Santa-Cruz, with his army, was said to be in full march for Lima; and it was believed to be impossible for General Salaverry to make effectual head against him.

CHILI.

With the exception of mentioning that a slight shock of an earthquake took place at Talcahuano and Concepcion on 11th November last, we have no intelligence to communicate from the Republic of Chili. This earthquake did no particular damage, except to alarm the inhabitants.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Accounts were received from the above Islands to 20th ult., by H. B. M.'s brig *Rapid*. All was tranquil there. The garrison consisted of four men, rank-and-file, under the command of Lieutenant Smith, acting Governor; just enough to form a whist party, and a looker on. The Governor had but little official business to transact, and had not yet found it necessary to issue a decree or proclamation.

THE MOON.

SINCE the discovery of the hoax put upon us, relative to the "Grand Astronomical Discovery," we have been quite sulky with the Moon, and although she has shone brightly during the week we have scarcely deigned to look at her. The wag who compiled the "Grand Astronomical Discovery,"* has certainly a great deal to answer for; he has made many dupes both here and in Montevideo, and some family quarrels. "One couple we know had a tiff," being the first time they had disputed together; the gentleman believed in all the reported discoveries, the lady only in part: she like ourselves hauled up "when it came to the wings which the Lunarians were said to have, and of their being so very chatty together." We began to surmise that these said Lunarians might also have a grand telescope, and therefore it behove us on earth to be cautious in our movements. We have heard that some important discoveries have lately been made in the Moon from the observatory at Montevideo, we hope to be favoured with a detail of them.

Le Temps, Paris journal of 23rd of October last, says that the German journals have published the result of the observations of professor Gruthausen, combined with those of his scientific colleague the astronomer Schroeler; and that their joint conclusions are, 1. That vegetation exists on

* We have heard that the tale was written in imitation of Swift, and now adapted to modern times.

the surface of the Moon. 2. That evident traces exist of the abode of human beings. 3. That inhabitants exist in the Moon, is evident from the number of roads which can be traced in various directions, and chiefly from a colossal edifice situated near the equator of the planet, which presents the appearance of a large City. This news is some consolation to those who have been hoaxed by the "Grand Astronomical Discovery." We are anxious to learn if Sir John Herschel, has really made any astronomical discoveries during his stay at the Cape of Good Hope. It is reported that he has at times taken observations from the summit of Table Mountain. Some 15 years since we ascended this said mountain, and wrote the following account of our adventures upon that occasion, which we lay before our readers, begging them at the same time to recollect that when we wrote it, we were fifteen years younger than we are now.

"I had thought that strangers made it as much a point to visit the top of Table Mountain, as country folks in their first visit to London, do to ascend St. Paul's and the Monument; but I found many at the Cape who had no desire to undertake this laborious task; and to say truth, the gratification does not compensate for the fatigue. I set out one very hot day, alone, on this journey. It is usual to make parties on such an occasion, taking a guide, slaves, provisions, &c. At 11 in the morning I started pursuing a beaten track for a considerable distance up the mountain. I lost this track and wandered about from place to place, endeavouring to find it again, and that at no little personal hazard; obliged to climb and hold on by small boughs, which now and then gave way, precipitating me a considerable distance: I received many bruises in these falls, and found out that this mode of ascent was both fatiguing and useless; I therefore paused, debating whether it was not better to give up the attempt. It was provoking to return after getting so far: I called pride and resolution to my aid, and resolved, 'come what may,' to proceed. I made for the waterfall, and got on tolerably well, journeying by the side of it for a good distance, though obliged sometimes to exert my climbing abilities, and stopping at intervals to view the scenery around me. Cape town, the bay, and scattered villas, beneath—with the frowning summit of Table Mountain above—might have interested a less sanguine disposition than mine.

"By accident I pounced upon the regular path, and trudged fearlessly on, but I thought I should never get to my journey's end, and often sat down, looking wishfully at the summit, added to which the sun became very hot, and I was parched with thirst; the waterfall was now a long way below me. At length after most toilsome exertions I reached the top. The first thing that attracted my attention was the remains of some rain water, and as I was almost dying with thirst, I threw myself on the ground and eagerly drank. I then looked about for something to compensate me for my fatigue—a fine landscape or romantic view—Alas! I looked in vain. On one side the vast expanse of ocean, and Cape town, the latter appearing like so many card houses—on the other, a continuation of rocks and sands, or as Irene would express it, "nothing but dreary land and sky." From the great height (4,000 feet), I felt a little cold. Vestiges of fire places, bottles, &c. lying about, told me travellers had lately been up, and from the appearances of good cheer, they had come up better provided than I was. In my ascent, I observed numerous caves in situations which seemed inaccessible; probably the haunts of baboons. They may, too, have served as a retreat to many a proscribed Negro. I afterwards learnt that in thus going alone and unarmed I ran some little risk from outlawed slaves, who prowled about the mountain. The baboons, too, it is related, have assembled in large bodies, and attacked individuals, especially when not provided with a stick or some weapon of defence.

"The traditional gossips of the Cape tell you that at one period of the world Table Mountain must have been covered by the sea, as a ship's anchor was found up there: but as I do not delight in the marvellous, my thoughts were more occupied by the reality before me, and comparing the speck I must have appeared upon this colossal mountain, the grandeur of the great Creator, and the insignificance of all things human.

"Observing some clouds gathering near me, I prepared to descend, for fear of being enveloped in them. Several having perished by an event

like this—lost their way and fallen amongst the precipices, or, perhaps, starved to death by remaining on the mountain, in the vain hope that the clouds would soon disperse. I found the descending more annoying if possible, than the ascending. I tumbled about in all directions. About 5 in the afternoon I got to the bottom, not much gratified by the day's excursion; however I had been to the top of Table Mountain, and that was something for me to talk about."

THE TURF.

On Monday evening last, the preconcerted match took place on the *Bajo de la Recoleta*, between Gen. Pacheco's white horse *Guerrero*, and Mr. Alexander Lafone's chestnut *Esperanza*, over a course of 8 Cuadras, starting from a point in front of the Quinta of Señor Arrotea. A considerable diversity of opinion prevailed as regarded the respective merits of the horses, as far however as we could learn the general opinion was in favour of Mr. Lafone's *Esperanza*, the same horse having on a late occasion much to the discomfiture of some of the knowing *paisanos*, beat with ease a *Colorado de muy buena presencia*. As a very lively interest was taken in the race, a considerable concourse of people was present, among whom betting was extensive although but to limited amounts. Mr. Lafone's horse as stipulated, carried an extra weight of half an arroba.—All preliminaries being adjusted the *Ginetes* mounted and took their ground, and after two starts or *partidas*, *se largaron*, all attention being wrapt up on the issue; for the first two or three cuadras the horses were much upon a par, on the fourth and fifth cuadras the issue was doubtful, as soon however as it was seen that the rider of the *Esperanza* began to *punish*, and the white horse was shooting a head under gentle treatment, the hopes and opinions pending on the horses changed at once; for immediately the *Esperanza* began to labour like a grampus in a gale of wind, and then as if to save him further struggle *Guerrero* passed him like a cannon-shot, gaining the race by nearly half a cuadra.

It is reported that a new bet has been taken up upon the same horses carrying equal weights. Several fair equestrians graced the course.

THEATRE.

On the 1st inst., the tragedy of "Lanuza" was performed by a company of Amateurs, for the double purpose, as the announcement stated,—to afford the public a rational amusement during the present suspension of the regular theatrical performances,—and to offer to His Excellency the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, the proceeds of the evening, to be given in aid of the Widows and Orphans of those who perished in the late campaign against the Indians. The prices of admission, &c., were doubled upon the occasion; and it was requested that the ladies who honoured the *funcion* with their presence would wear the Federal device. An amateur performance, especially when given for a benevolent purpose, must ever disarm criticism. But on this occasion there was a great deal to praise. The part of "Lanuza" was admirably filled,—the amateur understood what he was enacting, and imparted infinite energy to the character. Indeed he sometimes seemed inspired by the glowing heroism of the language, especially when spurning the pity bestowed upon him; and in the passages, that to die on the scaffold by order of a tyrant was a day of glory to a true patriot, and that his dear country would do him justice, he was throughout highly applauded. "Lara" was also excellently performed; various lines of the part were given with great discrimination: unfortunately, the voice of the amateur "Lara" was very indifferent, and formed a strong contrast to the full and powerful tones of "Lanuza." We ought also to mention that the amateur "Lanuza" has a very portly

person, and might be called "the stout gentleman," he being very much "en *boa point*."—"Elvira" was personated by a female amateur. The performers were all perfect in their parts, and the audience was thus saved the annoyance of hearing the prompter.

After the tragedy, the rondo and chorus of "Per che turbar la calma," from *Tancredi*, was sung—and in the solo part, with good taste; the amateur, although not possessing any great compass of voice, evinced that he has musical judgment.

The house was tolerably well attended. His Excellency the Governor sat in the State box, accompanied by his aids-de-camp, Colonels Corbalan and Ramirez. He was also visited in his box during the evening by the late Governor, Señor Maza, General Pinedo, the Consul of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c. In the boxes we also noticed the Lady of His Excellency the Governor, and daughter—the latter wore a plume of white and red feathers; the Lady of General Guido; the Lady and family of General Lavalleja; the Marquis de Vins du Peyssac, Consul-General of France, &c. &c.

During the evening there were exclamations from the pit of—*Viva el Porteño heroico, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas!*—*Viva la Federación!*—*Mueran los Unitarios!*—*Mueran los Pastereros!*—*Mueran los Cubileteros.*

The national air was also played. The interior of the Theatre was extra lighted, and the exterior illuminated and flags floated from its summit, the picture of His Excellency the Governor was placed over the principal door.

The following *Soneto* was circulated in the Theatre.

¡AL GRAN PUEBLO ARGENTINO!

Con fértil riego en el humilde suelo
El tierno broto confortar se siente,
Y al fin alzando la coposa frente
Robusto encima se levanta al Cielo.

Tal en un día con laudable anhelo
Protegí a Talma el público indulgente;
Tal creció Talma, y la Europea gente
Con laurel inmortal premió su celo.

Por vez primera el nuestro te presenta
Un don humilde, oh público ilustrado!
Benigno mira, generoso alienta
A quien aspira a merecer tu agrado;
Que así en encima un día corpulenta
Quizá verás al broto transformado.

The above performances were repeated on the 3rd, with equal success, they deserved a more numerous audience than attended on this evening. Beauty and fashion however graced the boxes as "the thorn mingles its blossoms fresh & white" The cazuelas was full. The illumination and extra lights were laid aside, and the prices were on the old scale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

A T No. 59, 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 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 Chili.

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. Soreane; 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; Joice's Arithmetic; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Murray's English Grammar; Murray's English Exercises; Blair's Preceptor; Mavor's Spelling Books; Knowles' Expositor; Mavor's Nones; Robinson's Grammar of History; Arabian Nights Entertainments; Manganall'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 superintendence 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7th OF JANUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	George Bely & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,.....	John Harratt & Sons,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Delta, Francis,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblehead, Barslow,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York or 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,.....	Demerara.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jenne Charles, Abraham,.....	Poucel & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cesar, Deetjen,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
SARDINIAN.		
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 & Caprille,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, P. B. Carvassa,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Rapid, (10 guns), Lieut. Frederick Patton, Commander.
Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 2.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British Brig Sallana, Rogers, from Liverpool 8th of October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 31st ult., with general cargo to Alfred Barber.

National Schooner Star of the South, (Pilot Boat,) from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, Brazilian Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Gabriel Sousa Pereira, for Parnagua, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

British Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson, for Valparaiso, despatched by Brownell & Stegmann, with 571 tierces of yerba and 200 barrels of gunpowder.

January 3.—Wind N.—shifted to E. in the afternoon. No arrivals.

Sailed, National Schooner Star of the South, (Pilot Boat,) on a cruise in the river.

January 4.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's Brig Rapid, (10 guns,) Lieut. Frederick Patten, Commander, from the Falkland Islands 20th ult., Montevideo 3rd inst.

Sailed, British Brig Trevor, Lind, for Montevideo to finish her loading for London, despatched by George Beay & Co., with 1069 salted hides, 12 bales with 391 arrobas of horse hair and 14 fanegas salt.

French Brig Joseph, Nazereau, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 8747 dry hides, 25 bales with 776 arrobas horse hair and 2 do. with 366 dozen nutria skins.—Passengers, Mesdames Vagard and Bettingen, Messieurs German, Serys, and Francis Isaguirre, and the crew of the Velocé.

National Steam Packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

January 5.—Wind E., strong in the afternoon, slight rain. No arrivals or sailings.

January 6.—Wind E.—strong rain.

Arrived, National Packet Schooner Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

H. B. M's Packet Schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 22 ult., Montevideo 5th inst., with the mail of H. B. M's Packet Goldfinch, from Falmouth 7th Nov. Passenger for Montevideo, Señor Liete, Portuguese Consul. Passengers for Buenos Aires, Mrs. Baker, (lady of the Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro,) and the two Miss Bakers.

Sailed, Brazilian Schooner-brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madeira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos in ballast.

January 7.—Wind N. N. E., opposite coast visible. No arrivals.

Sailed, United States Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Commodore James Renshaw, for Montevideo.

American Brig Ceres, Wynne, for Boston or New-York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 12,160 horns, 40 pipes with 1600 arrobas tallow, 60 bales with 9900 lbs. cut hides, 228 do. with 5200 arrobas wool and 2 boxes tortoise shell, return cargo.

January 8.—Wind N., variable.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 9th inst.—Canada, for Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

On 11th.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 1st inst., at 9 A. M., Pizarro; at 2 P. M. Proteus: both hence 30th ult.—Wind N. W.

Arrived at Liverpool.

October 23.—British brig Amelia, Rose, from Montevideo 9th August.

26th.—British schr.-brig Cruiser, Bulley, from Rio Grande 21st August.

November 3.—British brig Jane, Bell, hence 25th August.

At London.

October 26.—British brig Silvanus, Young, hence 4th August.

At Havre de Grace.

October 21.—French brig Claire, Simonet, hence 4th August.

At Genoa.

October 24.—Sardinian brig Arlequino, Michellini, from Montevideo 23d August.

At Havana.

September 6.—Swedish brig Swea, Godbersen, from Montevideo, 13th July.

11.—American schr. E. Dorsey, M'Guire, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

November 1.—American ship Ann, from Baltimore 105 days.

2.—American brig Baptist Mezick, Detbam, from Bourdeaux 110 days.

British barque Phillips, from Liverpool 120 days.

9.—Danish ship Favorite, Hans, from Hamburg 150 days.

11.—British barque Alice Brooks, Scott, from Liverpool 132 days.

American barque E. Burns, Levy, from Rio Janeiro 50 days.

November 13.—American brig Isidore, Howard, from Rio Janeiro 56 days.

British brig Bolivar, Martin, from London 94 ds.

French barque Esther, Malescot, from Nantes 96 days.

14.—American barque Danube, Thatcher, from Boston 119 days.

17.—British barque Circassian, Kirton, from Liverpool 120 days.

29.—American barque George Henry, from Baltimore.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

2d ult.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, hence 16th November, Montevideo 21st ditto.

3d.—Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, hence 17th November.

Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, hence 3d November.

4th.—Danish ship Caravanen, Koch, hence 19th November.

Brazilian zumaca Nova Sociedade, from Montevideo 15 days.

12th.—Oriental patache Aviso Oriental, from Montevideo 25 days.

19th.—Brazilian brig Venus, from Montevideo.

H. B. M's. packet Goldfinch, from Falmouth 7th November, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

18th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Skylark, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 16th November, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

1st inst.—French barque Elvira, J. J. Huet, from Marseilles 24th October, to Duplessis.

2d.—French barque Hirondele, Lescan, from Havre de Grace 1st November, to Duplessis.

American brig Hope, from Baltimore 30th October, with lumber, to Carreras, Patrick & Butler.

Danish schr.-brig Fides, from Hamburg 6th October, to Nebel.

5th.—British brig Adventure, Alexander, from Cadiz 13th October, to Bertram & Co.

American brig Toucan, from Boston 63 days, and Rio Grande, with 1088 barrels flour, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

H. B. M's. brig Rapid anchored in the Inner Roads on 5th inst., and saluted the town same day with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The British barque Lavinia, R. Brown, which sailed hence 12th September for Valparaiso, had not arrived at that port on 1st December.

The British brig Economy, Smith, which arrived at Havana on 17th August, from Montevideo, was under repair at the former port, in consequence of the damage sustained from a sea shipped on 15th August, in the old Bahama Channel.

H. B. M's. ship Harrier, (18 guns,) was to sail about 10th November from Portsmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

H. B. M's. packet Nightingale, was appointed to bring the December mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

H. B. M's. packet Opossum, arrived at Falmouth from Rio Janeiro on 21st October, instead of 16th as stated in our last.

The American brig Rose, which sailed from New York 25th August, for the River Plate, and put into Falmouth, (England,) was undergoing a thorough repair at that port, and was not expected to sail thence until the middle of December.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 1st November.

For Buenos Ayres,—

Brig Beisey, Captain Hunter.

Brig Ann Wise, Captain William Roney.

Brig Thomas Leech, Captain J. W. Coull.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—

Brig John Scott, Captain Andrew Roney.

We received by H. B. M's Paket Cockatrice, London journals to the 5th November and Paris do. to the 1st do., they are extremely barren of news, and as it regards the affairs of Spain they add nothing to what we were before acquainted with; with this difference that the journals in the "liberal" interest continue to depict Don Carlos as being driven to the last extremity, and that he will very soon be obliged to "cut and run;" France, England and Portugal, having determined to force him to this alternative, in furtherance of which 7000 Portuguese troops have

entered Spain, so that with *Christinos, Portuguese, French and British* the Carlists stand but a poor chance. It is evident that if the Carlists had fair play they would triumph over their opponents.

It was said that Doña Maria, Queen of Portugal, would shortly be married to a prince of the House of Saxe Cobourg. The assassin Fieschi, was to be tried on or about the 10th November. He has recovered from his wounds but was much debilitated; he is said to have fallen in love with a widow lady who visited him during his confinement.

Twelfth Day (6th inst.), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, but there were no "twelfth cakes" at night.

Married.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. P. G. O'Gorman, Ms. JOHN BURKE, to Miss HANNAH MAXWELL, both of this city.

Dead.

On the 22d of October, at St. Leonard's, near Hastings, Mrs. EMILY PARIS, the Wife of Woodbine Paris, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires to this Republic. An irreparable loss to her family, and all who were acquainted with her.

On the 1st instant, aged 4½ years, MARIA, second daughter of Mr. George Shipman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH AMERICAN

Benevolent Society.

A MEETING of the Trustees of this Society is requested on THURSDAY evening, 21st inst., at the house of the President, No. 24, Calle de la Plata. A general attendance is requested, at 8 o'clock.

(By order.)

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

British Friendly Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers of this Institution, will be held in the Vestry of the English Episcopal Church, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

(By order of the Committee.)

THOS. STUART, Secretary.

Union Library & Reading Room.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Institution, will take place at the House of the Librarian, on TUESDAY evening, 12th instant, at 8 o'clock. It is particularly desired that there be a general and punctual attendance.

(By order.)

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

THE Subscribers to the "Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society," are respectfully informed that the Yearly Meeting will be held at the School-Room of Mr. Ramsay, in the 'Altos' of No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, on Tuesday, the 19th of the present month, at 7 in the evening.

A general attendance of the subscribers is earnestly solicited.

H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

THE person who took three numbers of the journal "Spectator," addressed to "Mr. George Frank, Buenos Ayres," is requested to return them to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123	123½	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	62	72	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacones, 7-16	—	73	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	64	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.... (nominal)	180	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	82	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	360	—	dls. p. et. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	72	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	72	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	27	29½	do. p. penda.
Do. country,.....	27	—	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,	26	—	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20	—	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	9½	—	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	10	15	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9½	—	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	do. do.
Do. mized,.....	19	—	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	18	—	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	102	—	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128	—	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	6	—	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.