

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 493.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

By the extracts from official documents which we have from time to time published, it will have been perceived that the Province of San Juan was represented as the focus of Unitarian intrigue, under the management of Señor Domingo Oro, ex-Minister of that Province. To him was ascribed the plot of Colonel Barcalá, which resulted in the execution of that officer in Mendoza; and now, to the same instigation, is imputed another unfortunate affair which has taken place in the Province of La Rioja. The official details of this event were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Wednesday last, in a communication to this Government, from Brigadier-General Brizuela. It appears that the Governor of San Juan, Yanzon, a person who is described to be entirely under the influence of Oro, invaded La Rioja with a force of 200 men, and, in concert with a revolted commandant of that province named Peñalosa, marched upon the capital, in the suburbs of which they were met by General Brizuela, commander-in-chief of the forces of La Rioja. An action ensued on the 5th inst., when, after a short contest, the invaders were completely defeated, with considerable loss, the second in command of the San Juan troops, Señor Juan José Arazo, being among the killed. The victors pursued the enemy for more than seven leagues, when from the extremely bad condition of their horses they gave up the chase. By a proclamation of the Governor of Cordova, it appears that that province, in combination with Mendoza and San Luis, had sent, or was about to send troops, which with the Buenos Ayres regiment *Auxiliares de los Andes*, were to form an expeditionary force in aid of La Rioja, but they had not arrived in time to partake in the triumph.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in remarking upon this affair, observes that another practical proof has been afforded of the baneful consequences of an ill-timed amnesty; the Government of San Juan having permitted the return of the Unitarian emigrants most conspicuous for their enmity to the National Cause of Federation,—a favor which they repaid by working the ruin of their ill-advised benefactor, who was led on by them from one error into another, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Governments of the sister provinces. The *Gaceta Mercantil* remarks on the similarity of the case of Generals Balcarce and Martínez, with that of Governor Yanzon and Señor Oro; and applies to the Unitarian emigrants what Napoleon said of the Bourbons:—*they have learnt nothing; and they have forgotten nothing.*

We observe by a series of documents recently published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, the very flattering results which have been derived from the system of accounts established by the present Administration. We question whether even in our own country, where the expenditure of the public money is watched over with such Argus-like vigilance, a stricter attention is paid to en-

sure a faithful discharge of their stewardship by those engaged with the management of public money. Every employé enjoying such a trust, is now required to account for the last farthing;—and we have actually noticed an item of one *medio* placed in one of the statements, as the surplus refunded by a pay-officer. It is in pursuance of such a system, and by a steady perseverance in its observance, that the Government, besides attaining other results of paramount importance, will be enabled to carry through the rather gigantic enterprise, considering the circumstances under which it was undertaken, of the paved road to San José de Flores (*Camino de General Quiroga*), to which work the savings accruing from the system alluded to are appropriated.

By one of the reports of the Accountant-General's office, it appeared that a Captain in the militia battalion of men of colour, had interpolated in his muster-roll three fictitious names, which was discovered in consequence of the new arrangement of the pay-officer being obliged to deliver the pay of each man into his own hands.—The Government have ordered the said Captain to be reduced to the ranks, and every morning for a stated period, to sweep the barrack yard. So that it seems that impunity will no longer follow the conviction of pecculation.

### Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, January 27, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government,—having been assured that the ex-Canon of the Cathedral Church of this city, now residing in Montevideo, Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal, who was dismissed from the said ecclesiastical employment for his notorious immorality and incessant propensity to introduce secretly and perfidiously discord in all parts, has caused to be circulated in various cities of the Confederation, the anonymous libel entitled *Federacion, Constitucion, y Nacionalizacion*, the principal object of which is to convulse the Republic, and produce civil war,—has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. It is forbidden to any inhabitant of the Province, or any person residing in it, to have epistolary or any other class of communication, direct or indirect, with the said Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal.

2. Every person who receives letter, paper, or message from the said individual, upon whatever subject and however innocent it may be, must immediately inform the Government thereof.

3. Whoever infringes any part of the preceding articles, shall be considered as lying under the suspicion of being a traitor to the Republic, a disturber of public order, and punished according to the nature of the case.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS,

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,  
Agustin Garrigos.

Buenos Ayres, 23d January, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Collector-General shall proceed to sell the Exchequer Bills bearing interest at one per cent., (which are disposable from not having been renewed, amounting to 700,000 dollars,) at one and a quarter per cent. per month; the augmentation of the quarter per cent. to be noted on the said Bills by the Treasurer, with the intervention of the Collector; and the produce applied to the payment of those Exchequer Bills, with the interest thereon, which are falling due.

ROSAS,

José María Rojas.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 16th ult., from Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, announces to the Government of Buenos Ayres the blockade of the ports of the Province of Pará, by a Brazilian squadron.

A note from the Government, dated 18th inst., to the Camarista Dr. Antonio de Ezquerrenza, announces to him his appointment as Director of the Academy de *Practica Forense*, in room of the President of the Court of Appeals, who, from multiplicity of business, is unable to attend to the directorship in question.

The 5th article of the decree of 13th June, 1835, relative to the presentation to the Treasury of the accounts of monies received on public account, was re-published in the *Gaceta* of 28th inst.; as also other regulations in that respect.

A decree, dated 27th inst., orders that the University shall not confer the degree of Doctor, nor instal any person as *Abogado* or *Médico*, who has not previously obtained permission from the Government, and the correspondent certificate that he was obedient to his superiors in the University during the course of his studies, and attached to the National Cause of Federation.

A decree, dated 23d inst., appoints Don Lorenzo Fuentes to the office of *segundo Archivero*.

A note, dated 23d inst., from Don Lorenzo Fuentes, to the Government, returns thanks for the appointment made in his person.

A communication to the Government, dated 21st November, 1835, from Don Carlos Zucchi, Engineer of the Province, states, that whilst he flattered himself his talents might be useful to the country, he had zealously employed them in the public service during a period of eight years, being the time he had held the situation of Engineer; but from some cause of which he was not aware, there had been a change of conduct towards him which convinced him it would be useless for him to continue in his employment. That he had nothing to reproach himself with as to his political conduct, ever having paid the greatest deference to public opinion, and the present administration; he was however conscious that it now became his duty to tender his resignation of the office of Architect and Engineer of the Province, at the same time, in separating himself from the service, he was not unmindful of his obligations to the Government and people of Buenos Ayres. That he could not quit the service without returning thanks to the Government for the confidence they had reposed in him during the long period of eight years; nor was it possible to pass over in silence the good conduct of Don José Estanislao Vidal, *escribiente* of the department under his charge, who now, by his resignation, would become destitute, unless the Government should deign to recompense his services. That for himself he had nothing to ask, as in having voluntarily resigned his employment, he renounced all claim to benefits which the laws otherwise might award him for his services. Nevertheless, he trusted the Government would give him a document, not only that he had had the honor to serve the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, but that he had faithfully fulfilled that service, &c. &c.

The Government, under date 23d inst., admitted the resignation made by Don Carlos Zucchi, and returned him thanks for the zeal and talent he had displayed in the duties of his office; at the same time ordering that the employments in the Engineer department should be suppressed, in consequence of the resignation of the Engineer, &c. &c.

In turning over lately the pages of that highly useful and comprehensive work, "Mculloch's Commercial Dictionary," under the head "Sydney," we were forcibly struck with a statement regarding the growth and exportation of wool from the young and flourishing colony of 'New South Wales,' and as that branch of rural industry has, through the spirited exertions of some few individuals, within the last few years made rapid strides in this country, and is every year, from the marked improvement taking place in the breed of sheep, rising more and more into importance, and at no distant period promising to be more valuable by far than the Cerro de Potosi as a source of wealth and revenue to the country; we think we cannot do better than subjoin the following facts, as recorded by Mculloch, regarding the rise and progress of wool-growing in the colony above alluded to. It appears, from undoubted Government statements, that in 1819 the quantity of sheep in the colony was only 75,000, and in 1828, nine years afterwards, they had increased to 536,000. In the year 1822, the export of wool amounted to only 152,880 lbs.; in 1825, they had increased to 411,000 lbs.; in 1828, they were 834,343 lbs.; and in 1832, 1,336,000 lbs.!! In the same year the export of wool from the colony was 1,336,414 lbs., amounting in value to fully £74,000 sterling. Looking at this statement, and taking into consideration the consoling fact—that happily Buenos Ayres is now in the enjoyment of a government whose every energy is constantly exerted in aid and encouragement of rural industry, and in furtherance of drawing forth the innate and latent resources of the country,—surely it is not too much to expect, at no very distant period, the realisation of the sanguine hopes we have so often expressed.

NOTICE sur la République Orientale de l'Uruguay; suite d'un Recueil de Pièces Officielles, relatives aux encouragemens qu'y trouvent l'Agriculture, l'Industrie, et le Commerce. Par ALFRED GUSTAVE BELLEMARE.

We have lately received a pamphlet under the above title, of 71 pages, published in French, at Bayonne, the contents of which are highly honorable to its author, Mr. A. G. Bellemare, who having resided for a long time in this country, has the advantage of speaking from actual observation. He has entered into a brief detail of the history of the Argentine Confederation, and of the Republic of the Uruguay, taking therefrom an impartial view of the civil discord which has prevailed in those countries, and the manner in which it has been exaggerated; expressing, at the same time, his confidence that they will soon experience happier days. In this historical sketch, is noticed the rivers branching from the River Plate; the vast extent of fertile territory they traverse; and the advantages which must ere long accrue therefrom. Upon this subject, it says:—"Buenos Ayres already possesses a most useful work, written by Señor Arenales, son of the General of that name, upon the means of rendering these rivers, and chiefly the Bermejo, navigable: it is a curiosity of the highest interest to geography. Those countries only want a moral and industrious population, to work all the unexplored mines they contain." And again:—"A new epoch is about to commence in Buenos Ayres. It has confided its destinies, with unlimited powers for five years, to the man (General Rosas,) whom the majority has chosen. With all these antecedents, have we not a right to conclude that this country will at last enjoy tranquility?"

As the object of Mr. Bellemare's voyage from Montevideo to Bayonne, was to promote emigration to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, the chief part of the pamphlet is devoted to the concerns of that Republic, and the advantages it holds out to emigrants. It describes the said Republic as comprehending all the vast and beautiful country situated on the left bank of the River Plate; bounded on the north by the Misiones; on the east by the Province of Rio Grande, Brazil, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the River Plate; and on the west by the Uruguay: the population of the Republic being from 120,000 to 130,000 souls,—Montevideo the capital. That the climate is remarkably salubrious, and the country fertile and well watered, so that it is not exposed to the drought which at times afflicts the country districts of Buenos Ayres. That in the month of January, 1835, a coal mine was discovered 42 leagues from Maldonado, which rivals in quality those of England: that this discovery is of great importance, inasmuch as it does away with the obstacles which presented themselves to the establishment of steam-boats on the waters of the Plata.

The advantages possessed by Montevideo as a port, are noticed by Mr. Bellemare, in the follow-

ing mode:—That from its advantageous position, it is destined to play a "grand rôle" in the commerce of the Plata, its port being frequented by the greater part of the vessels bound to Buenos Ayres, and others who call there to obtain information upon the state of the markets; when, if they do not find it convenient to discharge cargo in Montevideo, they go up the river, or sail for the Pacific, so that its harbour always presents an animated scene. The decree of the Oriental Government, of 6th January, 1834, allowing the admission of Spanish vessels in the ports of the Republic, is mentioned in the pamphlet, and eulogized as an act of liberality likely to prove beneficial to both parties. Statements are also given of the comparative value of importations into, and exportations from the Oriental Republic, for stated periods; likewise the various decrees issued by the Government to encourage national industry, afford protection to persons and property, and to promote emigration into the Oriental territory.

We have probably said enough to give our readers an idea of the nature of Mr. Bellemare's work. The details he has published are both interesting and useful, and his remarks thereon to the purpose, and written in a manner so as clearly to evince he has entered "heart and soul" into the business he has gone upon. Parts of his narrative may be too highly coloured—for instance, as it regards the newly discovered coal mine near Maldonado; but, generally, his observations partake of candour and simplicity. A bias of course he has, but this has not betrayed him into any particular exaggeration; and we dare pronounce the "Notice sur la République Orientale de l'Uruguay," to be at once creditable to Mr. Bellemare as an author, and as a philanthropist.

CHARLES X., AND THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.  
From the Private Correspondence of the  
Morning Herald.

PRAGUE, October 6.

At about 14 English miles from Prague, stands an old chateau, removed far from the high road, buried in perfect solitude, and of the most sombre aspect that can be imagined. The country about it is cultivated, at least the stubble and the furrows show that the hand of man is busy there; but the absence of timber, of hedge-rows, or land boundaries, particularly at this season of the year, make one imagine that it was a place selected by some rich misanthrope, who busied himself on his fortune in a solitude sufficiently near a large city that he might command the luxuries of life when he desired. I defy any person to approach the place now, and to witness the want of living things which marks its environs, without feeling most sensibly the misfortunes of the Royal family who now are its inmates, and bowing one's head with respect at the noble fortitude with which they have thus withdrawn from the world, to bear in silence that grief, or to await with patience for better days. It is now too late to argue the subject of the French revolution of 1830; and no Englishman will maintain that a great people has not a right to choose its own Government, and to meet, by resistance, acts which are beyond the law; but still it increases the feeling of pity towards this Royal family, to know that what they had so badly attempted to prepare has been successfully realised by their successor, and that the Republican spirit in France, against which it fought, was not a shadow, but a substance, which, if it cost Charles X. his throne, had all but deprived Louis Philip of his existence. I need scarcely say after this, that Charles X., the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, and the Duke of Bordeaux, are the present occupiers of Bucheral.

The health of the old King is good, and he maintains it by a most active life, being out every morning at day-break with his gun and dog. He had been unwell, and went to Toplitz, where the baths, as they commonly do at first, appeared not to suit his constitution, and brought on an active rheumatism; but the physicians made him persevere, and the result has been that he is perfectly cured and enabled to continue the violent exercise which is his sole enjoyment. The Duchess of Angouleme looks well, but deeply marked with care, and the natural vivacity of her manner is strongly contrasted with the sadness consequent upon such a continued train of misfortunes. As her actions have proved, she is a personage of decided character, religious, but not imbued with the over-strict devotion which marks some other members of the house; and it is under her direction that the education of the Duke of Bordeaux has been formed, as since the affair of Blaye the Duchess of Berri has not the good fortune to be on good terms with her family. I have heard it constantly said, and seen it as often stated in the

journals, that Henry V., as he claims to be, was a meagre and delicate boy, kept closely under restraint, and brought up more as a Jesuit than a Prince. Now the fact is that I do not suppose there can be a more hearty, high-spirited, active lad of his age of 14 than he is; and as to his health, if being full and ruddy, and wild, and running and galloping about the country all day, is a proof of a consumption, he is in a very bad way. His governor is the Duke of Blacas, a man of the world, a man of business, full of enlightened and liberal ideas. Under his care Henri has been instructed in ancient and modern languages, and in the branches which become a Prince and a gentleman. He has been taught not to forget his rights, but not out of season to urge them; and the love of France, of that beautiful France which his ancestors raised to the highest pitch of glory, is given to him as the first of duties. A year ago he was one of the wildest boys, and with such a flow of animal spirits that it was found impossible to check him, and every one feared that he would, by some prank, break a limb or lose his life; but within some months he has become more steady, and his countenance begins to exhibit that reserve and dignity befitting a Prince, and more especially one who has witnessed the downfall of his house, and indulges hopes—however visionary they may be—of re-entering it. He is very handsome, light eyes, a regular nose and mouth, full of expression; but he is not tall, and it is feared he will not be so, as his limbs begin to settle and to form for a middle-sized man, and he becomes robust and hard set, indicating more of strength than gracefulness in his outline. He spends a great deal of time at Toplitz, which both seems to be as much a favourite with the exiled family, as it does with the other Royal personages of Europe; and he is there a general favourite, for, as a boy, he ran about and made acquaintances with every body.

Since the Emperors and Kings have come to this quarter, the family of France have not appeared in Prague, and no one can suspect that they have been intemperately and infelicitously pressing their claims. They have properly withdrawn from the circle, and it is one of the touching incidents of this day to witness, during a reunion of the crowned heads of Europe, he that was one among the first, and he that may yet be separated, buried in a solitude, and as much apart as if their existence was unknown.

The chateau of Bucheral is the summer residence, but there are apartments prepared for them in the Government-House of Prague, for the winter—I believe the same that the Empress of Austria now occupies. There they live in the same retired manner, and the people of the city see little of them, for, as the castle is at one end of the town, and on the top of a very high hill, they are apart from the bustle, and take their rides or walks without being noticed. I bear every one speak kindly of them, and the poor have reason to bless their vicinity, as there is a constant practice of doing good from principle as well as from feeling. I understand that access is procured, without difficulty, to the Royal family, by persons who are not suspected, and who come simply to pay their respects; but no one is presented to the Duke of Bordeaux without previously being presented to Charles the Tenth. Several French noblemen call in the course of the year, and I am told many have been here previous to this reunion, but they scrupulously avoid giving encouragement to intrigue, and have the good sense not to encourage hopes which, for the present, are totally out of season.

I wish, therefore, to show the ex-family of France patient, resigned, living in honourable retirement, excluding plots and conspiracies for their bosom, and devoting all their care to the education of the young Prince, whose fate is in the hands of the ALMIGHTY. In Charles the Tenth the hopes of this world are dead; but the day may arrive—who that witnessed what France has been since 1830, and now is, can assert that it shall not?—and if it should, and the voice of the people call for the heir to the misfortunes as well as the rights of his line, they are determined that he shall be found worthy of the choice, and fitted by misfortune, the true teacher of the human heart, by every acquirement befitting a gentleman, and a strong mind, and, above all, by love of France, forgiveness of the wrongs done to those who have passed before, and attachment to all classes, whether Royalists or Liberals, to take that place to which he was born, and may be again entitled by the will of the nation. Should the hand of fate be still against him, and the heritage of the present occupier to the throne be confirmed, the young Prince will still rejoice if France be contented, for the daily lesson which he receives is that of patriotism, unmixt with

any selfish considerations. If, therefore, the life of the Duke of Bordeaux be preserved, he will be an accomplished Prince, if not a wise and good Monarch. I wish I had more power than I have, and was able to impress upon the people of France that there is nothing to be apprehended from this young Duke; that he seeks not to introduce civil discord among them; that their good is all he has been taught to desire, and that he is not encouraging visionary ideas, but preparing himself to be worthy of their choice should the people demand his coming.

The *Precursor*, a Portuguese journal, published in Italy, contains a recent proclamation, issued by Don Miguel before his departure from Rome, part of which is as follows:—

"I protest against the sale of the ecclesiastical property, and against all the usurpations and sacrilegious acts of violence that the usurping government has dared to commit. I will do all I can to defeat its projects—all that can be required of me by religion, honour, and the love I bear you. I again declare that, when I shall reappear in the midst of you—when I shall reascend the throne which belongs to me, and which I hope will be restored to me by the God of the great Alphonso, I will not recognise the validity of the sale of this property; I will be inexorable. All the purchasers, whether natives or foreigners, shall lose their capital. No law, no right, can validate such a sale, nor oppose my protest with justice.—Portuguese! Look upon your tyrants with horror; detest their measures and their dark designs.—Consent not that the patrimony of relatives, the patrimony of the church, should go into the hands of foreigners; but wait awhile—wait—the time of salvation is not far off. Portuguese! take no vengeance, entertain no private hatred. When I shall be in the midst of you, I shall be the first to pardon. All the Portuguese are my children: I shall forget the indiscretions of which they have been guilty. I have no intention but that of healing your wounds, and of uniting in one bond the great Portuguese family. My wishes are for the happiness of the nation; my desire is to repair the evils of revolution. All who join me, and abandon an impious faction, shall be received as friends. Be of good cheer, Portuguese! Let valour and intrepidity be your motto, when the favourable moment shall have arrived: be firm against tyranny, and Heaven shall crown your fidelity and your patience, as well as the wishes and efforts of your Sovereign, "**MIGUEL**."

#### ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES.

FOUND AMONGST SOME MANUSCRIPTS OF A LATE DOWAGER.

If you have blue eyes—languish.  
If black eyes—leer.  
If you have a pretty foot—wear short petticoats.  
If you are in the least doubtful as to that point—let them be rather long.  
If you have good teeth—don't forget to laugh now and then.  
If you have bad ones—you must only simmer.  
While you are young—sit with your face to the light.  
While you are a little advanced—sit with your back to the window.  
If you have a bad voice—always speak in a low tone.  
If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice—never speak in a high one.  
If you dance well—dance but seldom.  
If you dance ill—never dance at all.  
If you sing well—make no previous excuses.  
If you sing indifferently—hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.  
If in conversation you think a person wrong—rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.  
If you find a person telling an absolute falsehood—let it pass over in silence; it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy by proving him a liar.  
It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly to make enemies by frowns!  
When you have an opportunity to praise—do it with all your heart.  
When you are forced to blame—appear, at least, to do it with reluctance.  
If you are envious of another woman—never show it, but by allowing her every good quality and perfection except those she really possesses.  
If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man—treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom.  
If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent—it is better to exercise your ill humours on your dog, your cat, or your servant, than your friends.

If you would preserve beauty—rise early.  
If you would obtain power—be condescending.  
If you would live happy—endeavour to promote the happiness of others.

**Advantage of a large Newspaper.**—There is a curious exposition in the *Temps*, of the advantages of the larger size of the English over the French journals. It is said, very justly, that a sort of impartiality and comprehensiveness of view of the various interests of society, is secured by this circumstance alone. The English papers cannot be filled by mere party politics; and the taste of readers for general news and variety of topics, is partly cause and partly effect of their present form and dimensions. A French newspaper, on the other hand, is almost filled by its leading article, and that is the manifesto for the day of the party to which it belongs. The French journals are, therefore, much more exclusively political, and much more made, than ours, of mere provocations to the party in power.

Two boats with peaches from the Parana, were drawn up on the beach on Sunday last; being the first "peach boats" which have appeared here this season.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited the British barque *Argentina*, in the Inner-Roads, on Monday morning last, and were saluted on going on board, with two guns. Unfortunately the wind freshened in the afternoon almost to a gale, and the party came on shore "dripping wet." A carriage was in attendance for the ladies, but the gentlemen had to walk home in wet clothes.

THE RETRETA, on Saturday evening, was graced by a numerous assemblage of ladies. The Band played, amongst other things, the military duet of "*Che nella vita ill Militar*," and one of the Circus tunes. The weather was however unpleasant, with plenty of wind and dust.

THE ALAMEDA was very thinly attended on Sunday last, notwithstanding the weather was favorable.

#### RIO GRANDE.

We have been favoured by Captain Pearson, of the brig *Trafalgar*, with the journals "*O Mensageiro*," and "*O Quebra-anti-Evaristo*," of Puerto Alegre, and "*O Mercantil*," of Rio Grande, to 16th inst.; and from them we learn that the Province of Rio Grande was tranquil.—The new President, José d'Araujo Ribeiro, had been received and installed at Rio Grande, upon which occasion there were fetes, balls, &c. He

was invited to proceed to Puerto Alegre, which invitation he had hitherto declined.

Colonel Bento Gonçalves da Silva had issued various *proclamas*, addressed to the *Rio Grandeses*, in which he contradicts the report that the parties engaged in the late political movement have an idea of separating Rio Grande from the Empire of Brazil, and of forming it into a Republic.

—The *Quebra-anti-Evaristo*, No. 2, contains an article in favor of a Federal system of Government for Brazil; averring that this system has for more than fifty years constituted the happiness of their brothers the "*Americano-Ingleses*," and that that great Republic of North America had been the first to set the example of the "regeneration of the human race."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hitherto existing in this place under the firm of BENTHAM, DELISLE & CO., has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent.—The affairs of the Concern will be wound up by MR. FERDINAND DELISLE, who will continue the business under his own name.

Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1835.

##### Soda Water,

JUST Imported from England, and of the best quality, for Sale by the dozen, or single bottle, at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S Store, No. 53, Calle del Peru.—Also, SELTERS WATER.

☞ Fresh Potatoes, at 8 dollars per arroba.

##### 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.

##### To Let,

THE HOUSE No. 58, Calle de Balcarce. For particulars apply at the same, or at No. 91, Calle de la Biblioteca.

##### Scotch Presbyterian Church.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT hereby give Notice, that Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 30, Calle de la Biblioteca, is empowered to recover the seat Rents for the current year, which are payable in advance, as well as the arrears for 1835.

Applications for Seats to be made as above, or to any Member of the Committee; and it is particularly requested that persons intending to discontinue their Seats, will intimate the same to Mr. WILSON, by the 1st proximo. (By order of the Committee.) (Signed,) WM. RODGER, Jcs., Secretary. Buenos Ayres, 13th January, 1836.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF JANUARY, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Laura, Crockettley, .....	John Harratt & Sons, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers, .....	Alfred Barber, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Agnes, Cumming, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	West Indies.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Marblehead, Barstow, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for New York or Boston.
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, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Demerara.
Brig Elvira, G. Nasson, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	New York.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Fearson, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Rio Grande.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Jeune Charles, Abraham, .....	Poncel & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for Hamburg.
Schr.-brig Fides, Colster, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Discharging.
B. Princessina Caroline Amalia, Peterson, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Discharging.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Ship Gustava, Riedel, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Adler, Schunhaecher, .....	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, .....	Mmanuel S. de la Maza, .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Anna, Tuso, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zouaca Feticidade, M. F. F. Pereira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zouaca Pensamiento Real, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, J. A. Maia, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Rapid, (10 guns,) Lieut. Frederick Patten, Commander.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

January 23.—*Wind E., strong.*  
**Arrived,** Danish schr.-brig Fidas, Nicholas Colster, from Hamburg 12th October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo.) 21st inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

British barque Agnes, Robert Cumming, from Liverpool 19th October, Island Mayo 12th December, with 120 moyes salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Swedish ship Gustava, J. H. Riedel, from Soederham, near Stockholm, 17th October, Montevideo 21st inst., with iron, lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian brig Anna, Tuso, from Montevideo 22d inst., in ballast, to Amadeo & Caprile.

National zamaca Dos Amigos, from Montevideo 22d.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 22d, to Davison, Milner & Co.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 22d, to Carlos Galeano.

The brigs Delta and Ellen were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again from strong head wind, the former to the E. hull-down from the town, the latter near the Outer Roads.

January 24.—*Wind N. N. E., Opposite Coast visible.*

**Arrived,** National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, American brig Delta, Francis, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Ellen, Johnson, for Liverpool, despatched by George Beley & Co., with 1028 dry hides, 2848 salted hides, 538 horse hides, 40 pipes with 1560 arrobas tallow, 21,550 horns, 20,000 horn tips, 260 doz. nutria skins, 62 bales with about 7970 doz. nutria skins, 38 do. with 842 arrobas wool, 50 do. with 1143 doz. sheep skins, 14 do. with 618 doz. and 6 deer skins, 62 do. with 1925 arrobas horse hair, 1 bale with 294 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 160 guanaco skins and 50 doz. hare skins, 2 boxes raisins, 2 do. nuts, 1 do. patterns.

January 25.—*Wind N. E., shifted to E. in afternoon, strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

The Rosa was ready to sail, but was detained from strong head wind.

January 26.—*Wind E., strong.*

**Arrived,** Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, from Santos 4th inst., with rice, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, from Puerto Alegre 12th inst., Rio Grande 19th, with 1371 tierces yerba, and 2 doz. plauks, to Daniel Gowland & Co. *Passengers,* Messrs. Peckham and Yates.

Sailed, National schr. William Stewart, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

January 27.—*Wind N., variable.—slight rain.*

**Arrived,** Danish brig Princesse Caroline Amalia, Peterson, from Hamburg 17th October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo.) 26th inst., with general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

*Passengers from Hamburg,* Messrs. Puttfarken and Thode.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

The Rosa, which sailed last evening, was in sight this morning.

January 28.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner-brig Concepcion, Paolo Bartolo Carvassa, for Montevideo and Santos, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, in ballast.

January 29.—*Wind W. S. W.*

**Arrived,** Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Andres Priario, from Santos 17th inst., Montevideo 27th, with sugar, to Dowdall & Lewis.

National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat).

Sailed, American barque Marblehead, Barstow, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 856 dry hides, 2200 horse hides, 1847 seal skins, 63 pipes and 3 half-pipes with 2386 and 1/2 arrobas tallow, 33 bales with 1320 doz. goat skins, 3 do. with 1915 lbs. ostrich feathers, 270 do. with 5436 arrobas wool, 13 do. with 1814 doz. nutria skins, 44 do. with 1740 doz. deer skins, 3 do. with 250 calf skins, 246 do. with 5760 doz. sheep skins, 7 do. with 768 slunk-calf skins, 3 do. with 76 1/2 arrobas horse hair, 1 small bale with 3000 lbs. of pieces of nutria skins. *Passengers,* Captain Spalding, and Mr. Charles Handy.

*Vessels posted to sail.*  
 On 30th inst.—Plant, for Boston; Fanny, for New York; Creole, for Rio Janeiro.  
 On 31st.—Jeanne Charles, for Havre de Grace.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

*Vessels passed Point Indio:*  
 On 3d inst., at 7 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Cigar, hence 2d. On 5th, at 6 A. M., Wind E.—Joseph, hence 4th. On 12th, at 8 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Canada, hence 10th. On 25th, at 8 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Delta, hence 24th.

*Arrived at New York.*  
 November 4.—American brig Baltimore, Snow, hence 11th September.

*Arrived at Montevideo.*  
 14th inst.—Portuguese brig Eugenio, from Angola 23d November.

Brazilian brig Libertador, from Rio Grande. 16th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Belmira, from Rio Grande. 17th.—American brig Orient, Ellis, from New York 20th November, with 465 barrels flour, lumber, &c., to Davison, Leland & Co.

Portuguese schr.-brig Julia, from Angola 24th Novr. Brazilian brig Flor do Porto, from Bahia 26th ult. (Arrivals at do. from 23d to 26th.)

American brig Hope, from Baltimore 62 days, with flour, rice, fish, &c., to Zimmermann & Co. American brig Inca, from Gibraltar, bound to the Pacific, with tobacco and quicksilver, to Southgate & Co.

American brig Bourne, McGuire, (the Captain, Ganteanne, on board sick,) from Baltimore, with 300 barrels flour, lumber, &c., to Carreras, Patrick & Butler.

American barque Ohio, Concklin, from Gibraltar and Island Mayo, with salt and fruit, to Zimmermann & Co.

American brig Hampton, Keyser, from Philadelphia 8th November, to Davison, Leland & Co. French barque Clemence, from Bourdeaux, with 70 Passengers, to Guerin, Rebonl & Co.

French brig Philadelphie, from Havre de Grace, to Guerin, Rebonl & Co. United States' corvette Onorio, from Sta. Catalina. Argentine polacre Rosario, from Sta. Catalina.

*Sailed from Montevideo.*  
 22d inst.—American barque E. A., for Valparaiso.

Guns of distress, apparently from the English Bank, were heard off Montevideo on 28th inst.

The Swedish ship Gustava, when on her passage from Montevideo to this port, with an Italian pilot on board from Montevideo, got aground on 24d inst., on the Ortiz Bank. The National pilot-boat Star of the South, proceeded to her assistance. The Captain of the Gustava went on board the pilot-boat, and requested Mr. John King, Branch-Pilot of Buenos Ayres, to endeavor to get his ship off the Bank, and take charge of her. Mr. King accordingly went on board, and after a little time she was got off without damage.

The American ship Erntus, Adams, was to sail from New York on 1st December, for Buenos Ayres.

**NEW CIRCUS.**

PARQUE ARGENTINO.—(VAUXHALL. "Steward's Equestrian Company," is to commence operations at the Circus of the Parque Argentino, to-morrow afternoon. Messrs. Hamilton and Thomas Steward, (who have recently arrived from the United States,) will perform various feats of horsemanship; the former, on two horses; and the latter, we hear, is to mount the famous horse "Marmion," lately appertaining to Mr. Laforest. The Messrs. Clark are enrolled amongst the Company, and the equestrian exercises of the afternoon are to be relieved by "acts of tumbling," by various individuals. The Gardens are to be opened (weather, of course, permitting,) at 4 o'clock, and the performances to commence at half-past 4. Admittance, including seat, 2 dollars.—Children under 12 years of age, 1 dollar.

We sincerely wish success to the New Company, and trust that prudence and economy will be its guide.

On 28th inst., the Danish vessels in this port displayed their colours and signals, it being the birth-day of His Majesty the King of Denmark. The brig Cecilia, Captain Lofgren, was "dressed out" with flags, and looked very handsome and warlike.

THE WEATHER has been warm during the week, but not unseasonable,—thermometer 74 to 87.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have not been very numerous during the week, indeed the bathing season is fast drawing to a close.

"On 2d" that it is proposed to build a Theatre in this City, by subscription,—the said Theatre to be devoted to Amateur representations, or otherwise of the Dramas of all Nations, Operas, Equestrian performances, the delivery of Lectures, &c. &c. &c. The parties engaging the Theatre, to pay the proprietors a certain sum for the use of the house, lights, &c.

**MONTEVIDEO.**

The Montevideo journals, to 22d inst., which we have received, do not contain any very particular news,—they are chiefly occupied with local affairs.

**Married,**  
 On the 22d instant, Mr. CHARLES DAWES, to Doña MARGARITA HERNANDEZ.

**Died,**  
 On the 25th instant, aged 62, Doña JOSEFA TERESA PICASABRI DE BENAOLA.

Same day, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM HENRY GRANVILLE, of the Argentine Navy. The deceased was in the Naval service of the Republic of Chili, and came to Buenos Ayres in the year 1826, at the commencement of the Brazilian war. He was immediately appointed to a command under Admiral William Brown, and distinguished himself in several actions with the Brazilians. In that of 8th April, 1827, near ENSENADA, he lost his left arm, in the same engagement in which the gallant Drummond fell.

On the 22d inst., ROBERT, and on 23d JAMES, infant children of Mr. SAMUEL MASON.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**For Sale.**

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, AN Elegant Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PSALMS, recently arrived from Liverpool, and adapted to the usages of the Established Church of Scotland.—Also, a copy of Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols., 8vo., with Atlas; Delaplaine's Repository of Celebrated American Characters; Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to.; Bell's system of Nerves; Bell's Arteries; Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments; Encyclopedia Edinensis; Maps of Asia, Africa, United States, and Palestine, published in the year 1834.

**Wanted.**

A SITUATION as Nursery Governess, or in a Family, to be of general use to the Children, and assist in light work. Please apply for further particulars, at No. 98, Calle del 25 de Mayo, between the hours of 6 and 8 in the afternoon.

**Notice.**

ANY person wishing to purchase MULES for shipping, or ATAHONAS, will please enquire at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**London Pale Ale,**

IN BOTTLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Sale at the Store No. 53, Calle del Peru.

**Sale by Auction,**

By J. J. ARRIOLA, at THE BOOT & SHOE STORE, No. 22 1/2, CALLE DE LA RECONQUISTA.

ON MONDAY, 1st of February, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold without reserve the Stock in Trade of said Store, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, half-Boots, Shoes, and Pumps; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.; together with two excellent Glass Cases, a Counter, a Mahogany Dining-Table for 12 persons, a Mahogany Bedstead, a large Door-Frame and Door fit for a front Shop, a Marble Water-Fount, a large Carpet, and various other articles which may be seen at time of Sale.

**THEATRE.**

TOMORROW Evening, 31st inst., will be performed the admired Tragedy in 5 Acts, called

**"ALIATOR,"**

By the same Amateurs who, on two recent occasions, obtained the approbation of the Public, and of the ILLUSTRIOUS RESTORER OF THE LAWS.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120 a 120d do.	do.
Plata macquina,.....	8 1/2 a 7 1/2 do.	for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 13-16 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacoines,.....	7 10 a 7 13-16 do.	do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	84 a 85 do.	per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	150 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2 a 10 1/2 do.	pence p. dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370 a	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a 7 9-16 p. patacon.	
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	29 a 29 1/2 do.	p. pessed.
Do. country,.....	24 a 26 do.	do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26 a 28 do.	do.
Do. salted,.....	20 1/2 a 22 do.	do.
Do. horse,.....	8 1/2 a 10 1/2 do.	each.
Nutria Skins,.....	8 a 14 do.	per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34 a 36 do.	do.
Wool, common,.....	9 1/2 a 12 do.	per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	85 a 87 do.	do.
Do. mixed,.....	20 1/2 a 22 do.	do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16 a 18 do.	p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 a 10 1/2 do.	p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 500 do.	per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75 do.	p. barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7 a 12 do.	p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2 p. ct.	p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 120 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.